"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, warmer today; Sunday fair; southwest to south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,071. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS BEATEN ON TWO FRONTS, LOSE 1,400; FRENCH GAIN ON AISNE, BRITISH NEAR THE LYS; MOSCOW REPORTED TAKEN, NEW CZAR NAMED

KUEHLMANN ROLE TO DISPEL HOPES OF EARLY PEACE

Put Forward to Break the News to Germans That Victory Was Not at Hand.

CHANGE OF FRONT STAGED

Government Had Prepared to Disown His View if Cabinet Was Threatened.

SECRETARY NOT OUSTED

Hertling Leaves to Consult Kaiser—Cecil Calls the Speech an Appeal to Pacifists.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Very good grounds exist for the belief that Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, in making his first speech in the Reichstag this week, was following the Chancellor's instructions, and that the Chancellor in his attitude was supported by all the important members of the Government. It was decided that the time had come to endeavor to make the German people aware of the seriousness of the situation generally and to prepare them for a long struggle.

The Foreign Minister, therefore, was put up to speak on the lines on which he spoke. As, however, a change of Government at this particular moment would have most serious consequences, the Foreign Minister was given to understand that, if his speech endangered the life of the Government, his utterance would be explained away—disowned, in fact.

Kühlmann knew that the plan might cost him his office, but he fell in with the scheme because, time-server though he be, what he was to say was what he really at the bottom of his heart believes.

The reception given to his speech immediately showed that the Government process of revision provided for was necessary, so the speech was carefully edited by the Chancellor and the Foreign Minister himself with notes for use in Pan German circles and a supply of the usual war rhetoric added. The Government took fright at the opposition displayed by the National Liberals, linked up with the Conservatives, and the Independent Socialists could be reckoned on as having their own reasons for joining that coalition So, as Vorwärts put it, the Government "adopted a system of elastic defense and withdrew its front line."

That the Government had fairly accurately estimated the despondent and hopeless feeling prevalent among the people for reasons well known is shown by the speech of Deputy Haase and also by the very remarkable utterance of Dr. Naumann, of Central Europe fame. It is noteworthy that during the latter's speech the Chancellor left his place, and, standing near the speaker, listened attentively to every word. The explaining away of Kühlmann's speech naturally delights the Pan Germans, who have recovered their cheerfulness. The Rhenish-Westphalian Gazette, which once could never say anything bad enough about "that Bavarian Baron," now regards him as a "wise, far-seeing statesman." But, explained away or not, Kühlmann's speech provides an interesting glimpse into German conditions.

KUEHLMANN STILL HOLDS ON.

German Papers Do Not Consider His Resignation Imminent.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 28.—Von Kühlmann has not yet tendered his resignation, and the German papers seem to agree that his fall is not imminent. They admit a Kühlmann crisis, but agree that it is confined to him and that the Government has a steady majority in the Reichstag.

The Weser-Zeitung considers it extraordinary that the shadows which the people thought had disappeared for good reappear at every ministerial crisis. This time it is again the much-hated Helfferich, the Kaiser's friend, who is said to have his eye on the Foreign Secretaryship.

The papers remind their readers of the circumstances under which Helf-

Continued on Page Two.

Report 2,000 Are to be Shot for Army Mutiny in Hungary

PARIS, June 28.—There have been rebellious outbreaks among the garrisons of the cities of Gyor and Pecs, Hungary, as a result of which 2,000 of the military involved in the mutiny have been condemned to death, according to reports received by the Matin today.

Both Austria and Hungary are affected by the revolutionary movement, which is said to be in progress on a large scale in Austria, the newspaper's advices assert. The spirit of revolt is said to be strongly pervasive in the army.

Violent demonstrations are reported to have occurred in numerous cities.

Pecs is the Hungarian name for the City of Fünfkirchen, 105 miles southwest of Budapest. The city has a population of about 45,000.

Gyor, more commonly known as Raab, is a city of 28,000 population sixty-seven miles northwest of Budapest.

HAASE'S WARNING OF GERMAN RUIN

Socialist Leader, in Reichstag Speech, Called Ludendorff the Real Chief of State.

SAW KUEHLMANN'S DOOM

Asserted That the Nation's Only Hope Was to Abandon Militarist Policy.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times Hague correspondent sends the text of Deputy Haase's speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday. The leader of the minority faction of the Socialist Party spoke as follows:

"This House has today witnessed a scene such as never before has been enacted within its walls. Herr von Kühlmann has obediently agreed to his execution and obediently allowed the halter to be placed round his neck. He has in no degree known how to die beautifully.

"The Chancellor has repudiated no word of Count Westarp's concrete expression of the conditions of power of our Imperial Government. We see now with amazing clearness that a military autocracy, for which Count Hertling and Herr von Kühlmann are but fig leaves, rules over it solely and alone. [Loud laughter.]

"The man who really governs, namely, General von Ludendorff, should be placed in the Chancellor's chair. The annexations must be completed, the conflict with England fought out to annihilation. That is Count Westarp's gospel. The conflict must be fought out, even though the German people go down in the process. [Storms of dissent on the right.]

"Herr von Kühlmann should have looked through all the Pan German literature if he thinks that no intelligent man in Germany thinks of world dominion. As he will now have leisure to occupy himself with it outside of office, I am ready to place the material at his disposal. * * *

Delusive Hopes of Victory.

"Herr Stresemann also has spoken of our victory. How often have we heard this prophecy! Herr Helfferich and Admiral Capelle told us in committee in 1917 that America could not enter the war and that her military significance was equal to nil. Today 700,000 Americans stand on French soil, and one hears no more of the U-boat booty resulting from the hunt after American transport ships.

"We can only, therefore, regard with the deepest distrust Westarp's and Stresemann's announcements that Kühlmann's speech of yesterday has been completely smashed down by the Chancellor's of today. Have the plans concerning Longwy and Briey and frontier adjustments in the Vosges been given up? We have no ground to assume that the Imperial Government has unconditionally rejected them.

"No word has been uttered concerning Belgium. That attack was not to be justified, not even by Bethmann Hollweg's proclaimed 'right of necessity.' The declaration of the Council of Flanders is an imposture, [Machwerk.] Every intelligent Fleming turns away from it with contempt. [Great disturbance and cries of "Shame!"] This fact cannot be abolished by any cry of 'Shame!'

"The peace resolution was stillborn on July 19, 1918. [Laughter.] It has not lived. The Centre and the Progressives have openly declared their abandonment of it.

Germans Breaking of Faith.

"Has the Government done everything to win confidence in its respectability and chivalry from its adversaries? Russian prisoners of war are still treated as

Continued on Page Two.

BUSINESS MOBILIZED to Win! Get War Industrial Number, N. Y. Evening Post, TONIGHT. Officials and industrial leaders contribute, 5 sections, 5 cents.—Advt.

STORY OF BOLSHEVIKI'S END

Kaledine and Korniloff Said to Have Won With Aid of Germans.

RED LEADERS IN FLIGHT

And Grand Duke Nicholas, Former Commander in Chief, Made Ruler.

RUSSIANS ABROAD DOUBT IT

Report Believed in London and Washington to be a German Manoeuvre.

Milu[illegible]nd Guchkoff a[illegible]arbin to Head Revolt

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Professor Paul Milukoff, leader of the Russian Constitutional Democrats, and Alexander J. Guchkoff, Octobrist leader, have arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, and placed themselves at the head of a counter-revolutionary movement, according to the Vossische Zeitung, which is quoted in a telegram from Berlin to the Dutch press.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—There is skepticism here over published reports that the Bolshevist Government has been overthrown at Moscow by Generals Kaledine and Korniloff with the aid of German troops, and that Grand Duke Nicholas, former Commander in Chief of the Army, has been proclaimed Czar.

A well-known Russian diplomat, who has been in the Russian public service for over a quarter of a century and who is a close friend of Kerensky, when interviewed by the Exchange Telegraph Company, read the telegram reporting the latest coup d'état in Russia and exclaimed:

"Korniloff with the Germans! It is impossible! As to Kaledine, he may be alive, but it is doubtful. As to Grand Duke Nicholas, I have known him and his family. He is a true Russian, and no true Russian can have anything to do with Germany.

"The news may be true, but I think it largely imagination or inspired. Korniloff was a long way from Moscow a day or two ago, and it seems impossible that he could be there now. Something of the kind reported may have happened, but I think the picture is overdrawn. The reports may have been inspired by Germany, who, realizing that the Bolsheviki have had their day, is anxious to insure the next Russian Government being favorable to her."

Story of the Alleged Coup d'Etat.

LONDON, June 28.—According to information to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, which it says emanates from German sources and therefore should be received with caution, Moscow has been captured by Generals Kaledine and Korniloff, supported by German troops; the Bolshevist Government has been overthrown, and Grand Duke Nicholas proclaimed Emperor.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, and Leon Trotzky, the Minister of War, are said to have fled to the Murman coast.

The advices declare that the supporters of Grand Duke Nicholas have overthrown the Soviets throughout the Siberian Provinces of Irkutsk, Blagovieshtchensk, and Khabarovsk.

The defeat of the Bolsheviki is said to have been made possible by the victories of the Czechoslovak forces and the treachery of the Red Guard. Several detachments of the Red Guard are declared to have murdered their officers and then surrendered.

The Copenhagen newspapers, the agency dispatch adds, give prominence to a Berlin dispatch quoting the Tageszeitung of that city as saying it had received a message from its Petrograd correspondent reading as follows:

"It is believed here that the Bolshevist Government will soon be overthrown and that Kerensky is the man of the future in Russia."

The Berlin Wolff Bureau's advices, received in Amsterdam today, say that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is at Omsk and is heading an anti-Bolshevist movement. Grand Duke Michael, it is stated, has refused to assume the throne, preferring to leave the decision to an all-Russian popular assembly.

That the Bolsheviki in Siberia are

Continued on Page Three.

Former Czar Nicholas Now Reported Safe

BASLE, Switzerland, June 28.—According to local newspapers, the Russian Embassy in Berlin is reported to have advised the Court at Darmstadt that former Emperor Nicholas is safe.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—A Berlin dispatch says that, according to a telegram received there from Kiev, a member of the Soviet Government announced that the reports that former Emperor Nicholas had been brought before a revolutionary tribunal and that he had been assassinated are incorrect. The Government official added that Nicholas and his family were in good health.

Additional reports yesterday concerning the supposed death of the ex-Czar included one credited to the Frankfurter Zeitung, according to which M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, had telegraphed the Russian Minister at Darmstadt that the former Russian Emperor was murdered a few days ago between Ekaterinburg and Perm. Another report said that the Czarewitch had died of illness a fortnight ago.

OUR AID TO RUSSIA WILL BE ECONOMIC

Government Plans Mission of Business and Industrial Leaders with Police Protection.

TO AVOID SHOW OF FORCE

Tonnage Will Be Provided for Shipment to Siberia of Supplies Recommended.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Plans of the American Government for aiding Russia in rehabilitating herself, which became known today, reveal that the first step contemplated is informal assistance through American business and industrial leaders, and dispose of widely published reports that a diplomatic or political mission would be the means of carrying out President Wilson's promise to stand back of Russia.

The personnel of a group of men who will carry expert advice and material aid along with America's expression of disinterested friendship to the Russian people now is being discussed. They will include only men familiar with Russian economic and transportation conditions.

Ample police protection is expected to be afforded them, but all show of military force will be avoided. Officials were reluctant to discuss this phase of the situation, realizing that Germany would seize upon it as a means of distorting the intentions of the United States. For that reason it is likely that full details of the assistance to be proffered will not be disclosed until after the Germans learn of them by finding the plans actually in effect.

As Russia is in great need of many raw materials and manufactured goods, the United States purposes to license freely for export whatever is recommended as necessary by the business men who will go to the aid of that country. Tonnage will be provided for shipment to Siberian ports, from where the supplies can be distributed to the interior. As for material expression of the charity of the American people, the Red Cross also is ready to send relief supplies in large quantities.

United States Consuls in Russia will give active assistance in the work of reconstruction, and to this extent only will the aid have an official aspect.

Today's startling news dispatches dealing with conditions in Russia made no change in the plans already formulated. Internal disturbances were thought to accentuate the need of injecting a steadying influence into the situation, and officials said they purposed to go ahead on the lines laid down. Re-establishment of business order is believed to be the best method of enabling the Russians themselves to combat the menace of Germany.

The need for early action in Russia has been emphasized in recent official dispatches, telling of the activities of Germans in Siberia. After freeing and arming Germans taken prisoner by the Russians in the early part of the war, the German invaders have proceeded to carry out systematically and with Teutonic thoroughness their system of stripping the country of everything valuable, as was done in Belgium and Northern France. Huge depots were established for the concentration of grain, ostensibly for the relief of the Russians, and then the grain was shipped into Germany. Other foodstuffs and raw materials were appropriated in like manner.

Germany's protestations of friendship for Russia are believed to have been revealed in their true light by the recent publication of a new program of expansion toward the east proposed by German writers. Pointing out that Great Britain and France bar the way to German expansion in the west, these writers proposed that instead of facing openly the western enemy and challenging him on the high seas, Germany should secure a hold on the main ways leading by land to Western and Eastern Russia, and thence to China, Thibet, and Persia.

It was pointed out that Siberia offered an agricultural and mineral empire for German exploitation, and an invaluable asset in the present war.

OUR MEN IN NEW SECTOR

Now Hold Eight Parts of Line from Montdidier to Belfort.

REPRESENTS A BIG ARMY

Latest Post Taken Over Is in Alsace, Near the French and German Boundary.

FOE DOOMED, SAYS PREMIER

Tells Americans Their Valor Does Not Surprise Him—Saw Their Forefathers Fight.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 28.—American forces are now in eight sectors on the western front, at points from Montdidier to Belfort. The latest sector to be taken over by Americans is in Alsace near where the battlefront crosses from Germany into France. The eight American sectors are in the following vicinities: Near Montdidier, northwest of Château-Thierry, immediately east of Château-Thierry, at Toul, in Lorraine, and three in Alsace, one near the border line, another south of that, and one in front of Belfort.

I am not permitted to state the number of Americans holding these sectors, but in the aggregate they represent a sizable army. Some sectors are held by the Americans unaided, and others by Americans with the French. Of the Americans in the line, the forces which have been holding the sector northwest of Château-Thierry have seen by far the most fighting, next come the Americans near Montdidier, and after them the forces on the Toul sector.

Clemenceau Knows Our Men.

June 27.—When Premier Clemenceau thanked the commander of the American forces northwest of Château-Thierry this morning for their good work in helping hold back the Germans from their advance toward Paris, he praised the bravery and efficiency of our troops. He placed due emphasis on the fact that the successful operations had been planned by American commanders and executed by American soldiers unaided.

This sent a thrill of joy through the American fighters, for because of the necessary extended training of Americans under the direction of the French, the German command had drawn for home consumption the lesson that the Americans were not to be trusted to fight unaided. Propagandists and correspondents have been pushing this idea hard. It was the first time that Clemenceau had personally thanked an American unit in the line for good work.

Our officers today found the French Premier thoroughly familiar with their record since June 1. Speaking perfect English, he told the General and his staff that he had entered Richmond five days after Grant and had then learned the valor of American fighters which the descendants of the fighters of 1861 are now living up to. He said the bravery of the American soldiers and their numbers made the doom of the German hopes of victory certain. He observed that Americans were now arriving in France at the rate of 300,000 monthly.

Despite his seventy-odd years, the Premier was hale and hearty, and showed the enthusiasm of a boy in his praise of the Americans. Just a short time after he left the front, the Germans shelled the village through which he passed.

Gives Lie to German Claims.

The statement of the French Premier that northwest of Château-Thierry both American officers and soldiers had shown that Americans are efficient fighters gives the lie to the eloquently bombastic claims of the Germans. As to the American results, this sector should be a lesson to the German people. The fact is that the American units, which were reported to them destroyed three weeks ago, are today busy strengthening their lines around Belleau Wood, where their complete defeat had been reported.

In the Berliner Tageblatt, Lieut. Gen. Baron von Ardenne wrote:

"In the woods near the Bussiares-Bouresches railroad, in a two-day battle, one German regiment conquered and almost destroyed this unit, but a few of the Americans saved their lives by flight or by being captured."

These American units, which were "destroyed" on June 7 and 8, are today holding Belleau Wood completely. General von Ardenne condescended to pay a small tribute to individual American bravery when he wrote: "The American leaders apparently have not yet learned the principles of combat with combined arms, or battle routine, without which all the courage displayed by the Americans was sacrificed in vain."

The Wolff Bureau in the Deutsche Tageszeitung feeds the German people the lie that the American fighting was done under the immediate French command, saying:

"On the front northwest of Château-

Continued on Page Three.

Official Reports of Allied Attacks

British

London, June 28.

Night Report.—This morning English troops carried out a successful operation on a front of about three and a half miles east of the Nieppe Forest. Our line on this front has been advanced to an average depth of nearly a mile, and more than 300 prisoners and 22 machine guns have been captured. All of our objectives were gained, including the hamlets of L'Epinette, Verte Rue, and La Becque.

The enemy was taken by surprise, and our casualties are light.

At the same hour Australian troops attacked and captured certain hostile posts west of Merris, together with forty-three prisoners and six machine guns.

On the remainder of the British front the situation is unchanged.

Day Report.—A raid attempted by the enemy Wednesday night against one of our posts in the neigborhood of Moyenneville, south of Arras, was repulsed with loss. A party of our troops carried out a successful daylight raid yesterday near Mericourt. It captured a few prisoners without suffering casualties.

During the night our own and the enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of Rossignol Wood, southeast of Gommecourt. Casualties were inflicted upon the enemy in this neighborhood by our patrols.

French

Paris, June 28.

Night Report.—South of the Aisne we attacked this morning from the south of Ambleny to the east of Montgobert in order to acquire armed places on a seven-kilometer front. We entered German works, took the fosses above Laversine and the heights northwest of Cutry, and advanced our lines near the west of St. Pierre Aigle, and also on the hill south of this village.

Our advance reached at some points a depth of two kilometers. We have taken until now 1,060 prisoners.

Day Report.—Northwest of Montdidier the French advanced their lines in Senecat Wood and captured 100 prisoners.

Between the Marne and the Ourcq a local operation was carried out south of Dammard and the French took twenty-two prisoners.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

German

Berlin, June 28, (via London.)

Night Report.—North of the Lys and south of the Aisne we are fighting to repulse vigorous enemy partial attacks.

Day Report.—There has been lively activity on the part of the British and French on both sides of the Somme. On other sectors also, between the Yser and the Marne, the artillery fire increased Thursday evening.

The enemy's fire this morning increased to great intensity on both sides of the Lys, between Bailleul and Bethune and south of the Aisne. Our artillery replied vigorously. Infantry engagements also developed on isolated sectors.

Strong flying forces have been brought into action and led to violent aerial combats. Yesterday our aviators shot down twenty-five airplanes and one captive balloon, and our anti-aircraft guns shot down five airplanes.

AUSTRIA SEEKING A GENERAL PEACE

Report That Spain Has Been Asked to Open Negotiations with the Entente.

GERMAN MOVE IN BERNE

Papers Record Peace Offensive Starting—Munich Press Sees Allies Cool to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Munich Neueste Nachrichten publishes a message from Madrid stating that Austria has asked Spain to try to open diplomatic relations with the Entente, with a view to a general peace. Swiss papers state that at Berne a similar propaganda has been begun by Germany through her ally, Austria.

Meantime, on the Bourse here the mark and the kronen continue to fall, and have reached the lowest level since the war began.

The Munich Post takes an extremely pesimistic view of the relations between Germany and her allies in consequence of recent events. It says:

"Political changes among our allies show a certain coldness in their attitude toward Germany. The relations between Bulgaria and Turkey are strained, and the situation is very serious in Austria, where the agitation among the masses continues to grow."

Hungary Hides Food from Ally.

By WARD PRICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 27.—When you talk to an Austrian prisoner you always begin by asking to what nationality he belongs. Almost every one of the eighteen or nineteen subject races of Austria-Hungary from which their army is drawn reviles the rest.

As regards life in the interior of Austria-Hungary, Hungarians say that the conditions there are not really so bad in their own country. White bread can be had almost everywhere and corn is being brought from Rumania and the Ukraine. Hungarian newspapers maintain to the contrary so as to deceive Austria and Germany and prevent pressure from being brought to bear on Hungary to export food.

Austrian prisoners brought back from Russia, some of whom have been identified as having fought in the recent Austrian offensive in Italy, say that

Continued on Page Two.

URGES BRITAIN'S NEED OF MORE MEN

Gen. Maurice Backs Up Premier's Warning That Ranks Must Be Filled.

SEES A DUTY TO AMERICA

Release of Our Men from British Lines to Form Own Divisions Must Be Done Soon.

By MAJOR GEN. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The recent debates on the national service in the House of Commons have done much to clear the air. A great deal of misunderstanding and confusion would have been avoided if the Government could have taken us into their confidence earlier.

The general impression made by the statements which the Ministers made after the German attack of Mach 21 was that our own armies in Frence had betn kept up to strength and that those which the Allies could place in the field on the western front were approximately equal to the forces which the enemy could bring against them. We now know that the Government, in making this comparison, was not taking into account the men whom Germany could bring over from the east nor the relative provision made by Germany and by the Allies for keeping up their armies in the field during the first half of the campaign of 1918.

Napoleon said that in war the greatest General is he who makes the fewest mistakes, and the tasks which confront Governments in a national war are not less intricate and complicated than those with which the commanders in the field have to deal. Mistakes therefore are inevitable, but the best way of overcoming and avoiding their repetition is a frank acknowledgment that they have been made.

Now that we have had to call upon our older classes, and the fathers of families and the men upon whom the efficiency of business both large and small depends are called to the colors, the country is naturally anxious to know exactly what the need is and to be assured that the best possible use is being made of the men now being taken for the army.

Application of national service in the midst of war is an extraordinarily difficult and complicated business. In order that it might be passed by general consent, numerous pledges had to be given which have in the long run interfered with its smooth working and with the evenness of its application. Injustices have, therefore, been frequent and unavoidable, for the burden which has fallen upon the man taken has often been greater than would have been

Continued on Page Two.

HAIG TAKES THREE TOWNS

Advances a Mile on Three-Mile Front, Gaining All Objectives.

FOE SHOWS LITTLE FIGHT

British Surprise Attack Overwhelms Two Divisions, Which Suffer Heavy Casualties.

FRENCH GET 1,060 CAPTIVES

Official Report Shows 4½-Mile Front Pierced to a Depth of 1¼ Miles.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 28.—Two divisions of Saxons and Prussians, the 32d Saxon and the 44th German, were utterly surprised this morning when they found themselves in the midst of a sudden attack opposite the Forest of Nieppe, to the west of Merville, and after a short and violent bombardment, some English battalions, including the Yorks and South Country men, advanced against them on a front of more than three miles and captured that stretch of country for nearly a mile in depth. Nearly 850 prisoners, counting some wounded, were brought back, and many of the enemy were killed.

These Saxons and Prussians were not a happy crowd of men. Both their divisions took part in the attack on this front on April 9, on the way to Merville and across the Lys, where they were badly mauled in their advance by British troops, who fought back, as I have told, with a most stubborn defense. Since then they have received drafts which to some extent must have been the scrapings of the German depots—undersized fellows and men unfit for the front line, which even with their help remained weak. But they were kept in the line, to hold it, perhaps, until fresh storm troops should come to relieve them in any new offensive they were preparing for the British.

Germans in Low Spirits.

It was not a pleasant line to hold. It is in the flat country of Southern Flanders, intersected by narrow canals, up which the Flemish peasants used to bring flat-bottomed boats laden with the produce of the fields, and now cut up by British shellfire. They have had no cover there, and no trench systems, but held the ground by linked-up shellholes, and their battalions lay out in the open, suffering from a harassing fire, without shelter by day or night. Their spirits were low, because of the general misery of things and because of an epidemic of influenza, which seriously affected the strength of both divisions. We knew something of this before this morning from prisoners who had been taken previously, and those taken today confirm these first reports.

They held their front-line system rather thinly, with outposts and machine-gun teams scattered about among shell craters, partly screened from observation by tall, growing crops. These crops were sown when this country was in the hands of the British, in the first months of the year, by poor peasants, who were suddenly caught by the shifting edge of war, and who fled, as I saw them in April, all over this ground, with their old women and children, while shellfire plowed up the fields about them.

Germans Surprised at Breakfast.

The Germans were making ready for breakfast among those patches of rye and barley, cut into squares by the narrow canals, when the British bombardment opened on them, and was followed by the advance of English troops. It was 6 o'clock in the morning of a day which turned out warm, with brilliant sunshine, so that all the poppies in the corn were glowing red. At that hour it is still chilly, but light, and the English riflemen and bombers and machine-gun crews went trampling through the corn and searching for enemy outposts.

There was not much fighting, for the Germans were overwhelmed before they could do much, and the British casualties were light right up to the objectives which were their limit. After that there was some firing from two bits of farm on the other side of a stream called Plate Becque, which was the boundary of the advance, in which the Germans had machine guns posted.

Forty Germans Taken in One Trench

Some of the South Country troops found one trench which had been dug between organized shellholes, and in this they captured forty of the enemy and some machine guns, which they turned on the German positions ahead. It was all quickly done, and so far there has been no counter-attack.

German prisoners, on the whole, speak gloomily. As I have said, they are disheartened because, in spite of the terrific assaults of their armies since March 21, they have gained no decisive victory—nothing which seems at all likely to end the war with a German peace dictated by the army chiefs. Kühlmann interpreted the conviction of many German troops when he said, or is reported to have said, that no military decision could be obtained and that if peace waited for that it would not come this year, or perhaps next.

Ignorant of American Strength.

German soldiers do not yet know a new fact, one which makes it certain for their country that no final and decisive victory can be gained over the Allies. They do not—at least on the northern part of the western front—know that formidable numbers of American troops are pouring into France. German propaganda in their own country is doing everything in its power to minimize the importance of American aid to the Allies and pretending that only small numbers of Americans are dribbling through. So far that campaign of falsehood has been successful in hiding the truth from the main bulk of the German armies and people, although on the French front, where American troops have proved their presence, the revelation has startled the enemy troops in contact with them.

It is almost certain that when the German troops as a whole understand that they have been duped and that vast numbers of American soldiers are getting ready to fight them, the disheartened spirit they now have, the sense of futility that overcomes some of them at least, will deepen. It will not be long before they know the truth, but meanwhile they will be induced to make one more bid for victory.

HAIG GETS ELBOW-ROOM IN THRUST NEAR NIEPPE

Inflicts Heavy Punishment on Two German Divisions in Gaining Objectives.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops east of the Forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected knock today when the British suddenly drove forward in a surprise attack along a front of more than three miles and hurled the startled gray-coated soldiers back to an average depth of 1,500 yards.

The operation was an unqualified success from its inception, and the attacking infantry reached all their objectives in remarkably short time.

By this thrust the British not only have greatly improved their position in this important and much-contested sector, which lies just north of Merville, but they inflicted heavy punishment on two hostile divisions that were holding the line here—the 32d Division of Saxons and the 44th Reserve Division of Prussians.

Assailants Kill Many Germans.

Large numbers of the enemy were killed in the hurricane onslaught, and some 250 of the more fortunate had been collected in the prisoner cages before noon.

The front of the attack was 6,000 yards in length, and lay approximately between Vieux Berquin on the north and Pont Tournal, which is 2,000 yards northwest of Merville, on the south.

West of Merville the British and German lines here had been jammed up almost against the edge of the Nieppe Forest in places, with the result that the British felt a lack of elbow room for operations. It was in order to acquire more leeway that today's assault was projected.

The objectives settled upon lay along the winding little stream known as Plate Becque, which bowed out toward the east in a semicircle back of the German lines. Prussians and Saxons were holding this zone with a series of strong machine-gun posts, linked up with barbed wire.

The first stages of the drive were comparatively easy. In fact, all the final objectives were reached without much difficulty.

At two strongly fortified farms near the centre of the line the enemy fought stubbornly, but was unable to stand out long against the furious onslaughts of the British, who attacked them from all directions.

The losses among the storming infantry for the entire engagement were extremely light, which was due largely to the fact that the show was over before the enemy was able to organize serious resistance.

As a special feature of the program, British troops on the left of the columns carried out a simulated attack of their own, which had an amazing result, adding nearly half a hundred prisoners to the bag.

The morale of the prisoners taken today was not high. These men, and others captured recently in this sector, have appeared to be much disheartened by their failure to get bigger results in their offensive. They had expected to get ahead much faster than they have.

These prisoners have professed to believe that the United States was not going to be able to render much assistance to the Allies. The fable of the helplessness of the United States is being repeated assiduously to the troops by the German High Command, and this propaganda undoubtedly has been having its effect among the men in the trenches.

With the German officers, naturally, it is different, for they have no delusions on the subject.

During the Spring the low-lying ground here had been little better than a morass, but the warm weather of recent days dried it out enough to make it feasible for infantry operations. The British pushed off at 6 o'clock this morning after a short, sharp bombardment, just as the white mists were beginning to rise along the numerous streams which thread their tortuous way about this region.

Statements by prisoners show that the enemy had not the slightest expectation of the British taking the initiative at this point. The Germans felt so secure that they were devoting most of their time to a campaign against the epidemic known locally as the Flanders grip, which has sent many of them to hospitals.

The British were over the top and at the enemy before the latter realized their danger. Machine-gun posts were stormed and cleared out with hand grenades and bayonets. Where the Germans were holding a stretch of trench, the attacking troops rushed up with rapid firers and swept the ditches with an intense fire that annihilated the defenders.

All British Objectives Attained.

LONDON, June 28.—A successful advance of nearly a mile was made today by the British troops between Bailleul and La Bassée, according to Reuter's British Headquarters correspondent.

The correspondent says the captured ground lies at the most debatable point on the British front just west of the Bois d'Aval, which forms the northeast angle of the Nieppe Forest.

"This offensive was at a point where the enemy thrust was hardest in the Flanders battle, in an effort to capture the forest, which would have opened his way to Hazebrouck, the capture of which would have entailed our retirement from Ypres," says the correspondent.

"The attack was launched at 6 o'clock this morning on a front of 6,000 yards from Vieux Berquin to Pont Tournal, it's objective being the line of the small stream called the Plate Becque, 1,500 yards away. The objectives were completely attained, and give us valuable ground for future attacks.

"Some 300 prisoners and 6 machine guns were captured."

FRENCH ATTACK MADE TO FOIL GERMAN MOVE

Captured Position Gave Enemy the Advantage in Preparing a New Offensive.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 28, (Associated Press.)—The first notable activity for some time on this front occurred early this morning, when the French executed a particularly successful local operation to the southwest of Soissons and on the borders of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, where were captured several positions whose continual possession would have permitted the enemy to prepare a future offensive. The French attack occurred at dawn along a front of 6,000 yards, and the fighting proceeded throughout the day.

By late afternoon, when this dispatch was filed, the French had advanced considerably, taking a number of prisoners, and more were coming in. The allied troops had reached hte outskirts of the Fosse Bas Cutry and St. Pierre Aigle, where a most determined struggle was progressing. The Germans had been ejected from a portion of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets southward to St. Pierre Aigle.

The French artillery was completely dominating the enemy guns.

DOWN 49 GERMAN PLANES.

British Account for 29 and French for the Remainder.

LONDON, June 28.—Twenty German airplanes were destroyed by British aviators in air fighting over the western front Thursday, according to the British official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight. In addition, nine enemy aircraft were forced to earth out of control.

The British themselves lost fourteen machines.

The text of the communication follows:

A full day's work was done Thursday by our reconnoissance, photographic, and artillery machines. There was some increase in hostile activity in the air, and more fighting occurred.

Twenty German airplanes were destroyed and nine driven down out of control. Fourteen of ours are missing.

Bombing was carried out vigorously behind the German lines. Twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped during the twenty-four hours on railway junctions and other targets.

A supplementary communication issued by the Air Ministry tonight says:

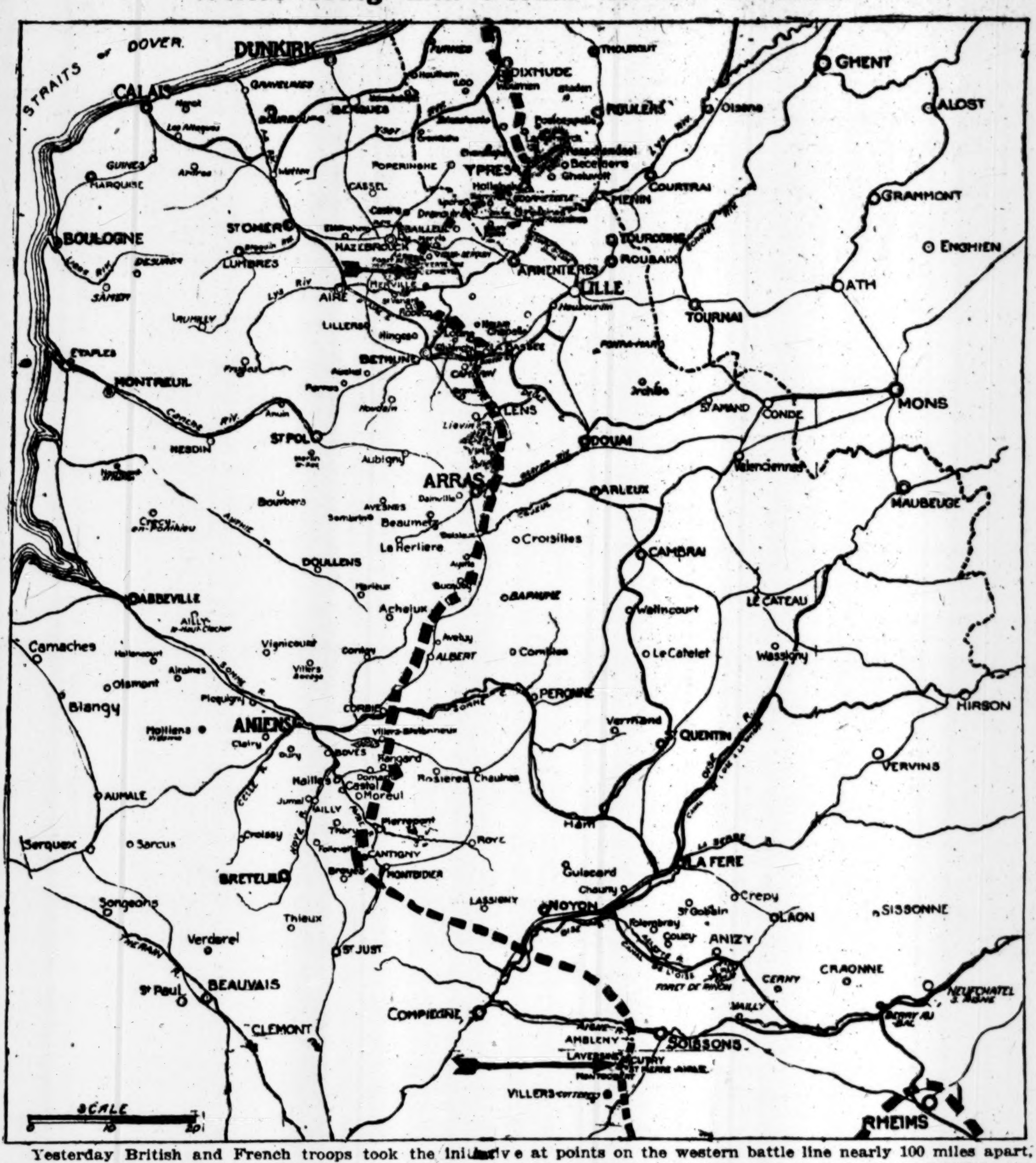
Our airplanes on the night of June 27-28 successfully attacked the enemy's airdrome at Bolchen, (German Lorraine, fifteen miles northeast of Metz.) Bombs were released at low altitudes, and machine guns were fired into hangars. All our machines returned safely.

The enemy bombed one of our airdromes last night, but did no material damage.

PARIS, June 28.—A report on the operations of French aviators, issued tonight says:

On June 26-27 twenty German machines were brought down or put out of action, and four captive balloons were burned. Our bombarding squadrons in the same period during the day and night dropped fifty-eight tons of projectiles on aviation grounds along the Somme and Aisne and on cantonments and bivouacs at Rozières-en-Santerre, Fismes, and Guignicourt, and the stations of Soissons, Fère-en-Tardenois, and other places. Two munition depots were exploded and several fires were observed.

Where Haig and Petain Struck Germans



Yesterday British and French troops took the initiative at points on the western battle line nearly 100 miles apart, the former striking on a three-and-a-half-mile front east of Nieppe Forest and taking the three hamlets of L'Epinette, Verte Rue, and La Becque in their mile-deep thrust, and the latter improving their positions southwest of Soissons to the north of Villers-Cotterets Forest by a slightly greater advance on a four-and-a-half-mile front. The two arrows indicate the regions where these gains were made.

AUSTRIA SEEKING A GENERAL PEACE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

they got only a month's leave after their return from Russia before being obliged to rejoin the army. There have consequently been frequent troubles.

Near Judenburg a party of returned officers and men took to the woods with arms and ammunition, and resisted the police for some time. Another band of deserters broke into an officers' mess and murdered some of them.

Hungary's hatred of Austria is as great as ever. The Hungarians were keen enough on fighting the Russians and Rumanians on the borders of their own country, but have no particular interest in trying to invade Italy for the benefit of the Austrians and Germans.

BRITISH HARASS AUSTRIAN LINES

Break Into Enemy Trenches on the Asiago Plateau and Inflict Losses.

ROME, June 28.—British troops on the Asiago plateau yesterday penetrated the Austro-Hungarian trenches, inflicted losses on their occupants and brought back prisoners, it was announced today by the Italian War Office. On other parts of the front Italian scouting parties engaged in brisk fighting. The text of the statement reads:

Along the whole front there was moderate artillery activity. The operations of reconnoitering parties gave rise to brisk fighting episodes on Monte Corno and south of the Sasso Rosso.

On the Asiago plateau a British party pentrated into the enemy trenches, inflicting losses on him and bringing back a few prisoners.

Our airmen carried out lively bombardments.

VIENNA, June 28, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

In Giudicaria, in the Argo Basin and in the Adige Valley, the Italians are directing their ineffective destructive fire far behind our lines. In the Presna region several enemy reconnoitring attempts failed, owing to the watchfulness of our occupying troops.

On the Venetian Alps front the Col del Rosso, which was heroically held on the 26th, and Monte di Valbella, situated to the west thereof, as well as the region west of Asiago, were subjected to long and continuous artillery and mine fires.

On the Piave front a new attempt made by the Italians to cross the River near Fossalta was frustrated. The waters of the Piave continue to run high.

KING STICKS WITH ARMY.

Encourages, Helps, and Rewards Fighters at the Front.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 28.—Deputy Vassallo and Under Secretary of Justice Juyt have just returned from the front, where, with Premier Orlando, they assisted at the routing of the Austrians. Speaking of his impression, Signor Vassallo said the Italian organization was wonderful, and the morale of the Italian troops had never been better. He concluded:

"What impressed me most were two figures—our King and General Diaz. The Sovereign, who knows neither fatigue nor repose, is everywhere in complete communion with the army and the soldiers, informing himself about everything, praising, inciting, and awarding distinctions. The directing mind is General Diaz. He has a wonderful temperament, worthy of being the leader of victorious armies. He keeps calm, even in the most critical moments of battle; he sees and provides for all, sending clear, concise orders.

"One really has the sensation that our army has become, after the disaster at Caporetto, a moral and material organism which permits us to meet the future trustfully, whatever may arise."

URGES BRITAIN'S NEED OF MORE MEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

borne by the man who, owing to the defects of a hasty improvision, was left.

When our difficulties are compared with those of a country such as France, which has for long and in the quiet times of peace perfected the machinery of national service, where every man knows the call which may be made upon him and approximately when it will have to be met, it is to the undying credit of our country that they have been overcome with so little friction and with such general good-will.

But the process of overcoming these difficulties is, as Sir Auckland Geddes has just explained, a very slow business. The intention is that 7 per cent. of the older men shall be posted to the army this year, but now we are informed, at the end of June, that less than one-third of 1 per cent. has actually been posted. We also now know that after these older men have been posted they are used by the military authorities to replace younger men combed out of the auxiliary services behind the front so as to release them for the fighting line. This also must obviously take time.

When our methods are so cumbrous—unavoidably cumbrous—it is obvious that we have to look, as I have repeatedly said, a long way ahead. We did not look far enough ahead, and, therefore, as the Prime Minister has just said, "the emergency is a serious one; it is an overwhelming one." The Germans have brought over more and more men from Russia, and the Allies have not had a corresponding number of fresh reserves ready to place in the field. We have had heavy losses, and men have not been ready in sufficient numbers to make them good.

That this is so is clear from what the Prime Minister has told us about the help which America is giving. The Americans are coming, and, as we have been informed, are coming in numbers which exceed all expectations. With splendid generosity and sinking all feelings of national amour propre, America is allowing her troops to be brigaded with our divisions. She is, in fact, tiding us over for a time till our new man-power legislation can become effective.

But the Prime Minister has told us that a definite bargain has been made with America. We are pledged to release the soldiers whom America is lending us to fill our depleted divisions as soon as we can find and train men to take their places. In this matter our national honor is at stake. America wants her sons to form new divisions and to increase the strength of her army in France under General Pershing's command.

America is certainly no less anxious now to place a great and homogeneous army in the field ready to take its part in winning victory for the allied cause than we were in 1915 to place in France armies of a size worthy of the power and resources of our empire. It is a national duty to see that America is not kept waiting.

TO TRY KUEHLMANN SUIT.

PARIS, June 28.—The libel suit of Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, against the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, growing out of the publication of articles relative to the Secretary's conduct while in Bucharest in April, will be called next week, according to reports received from Switzerland and transmitted by the Havas Agency.

Many witnesses have been summoned by both sides, including the chauffeurs who drove the Foreign Secretary's automobile during night trips in Bucharest.

The Deutsche Zeitung late in April published an article asserting that Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann and Count Czernin, the former Austrian Foreign Secretary, had acted in a manner which abased their countries during the negotiations at Bucharest. Secretary von Kühlmann, it was said, was seen often with a well-known member of the underworld.

AUSTRIA CONCEALS STRIKES

60,000 Were Said to be Out in Budapest a Week Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Censorship is preventing late information of Austria's labor and food difficulties from reaching the outer world. An official dispatch today from Berne said that the Austrian newspapers reaching there contained no mention of the Hungarian strikes, and that not a single telegram had come from Budapest on the subject.

A copy of the newspaper Pesti Naplo of Budapest, dated June 22, however, quoted a speech in Parliament by Deputy Lahn of the Karolyi party, who stated that on June 20 the number of strikers in Budapest exceeded 60,000. According to Lahn, the strike continued to spread, and is supposed to have reached several provincial towns.

RUSSIAN BONDS GO HIGHER.

Further Advance Follows Report of Overthrow of Bolsheviki.

What is considered more favorable news from Russia, including reports of the overthrow of the Bolshevist Government, stimulated yesterday a further advance in the price of the Imperial Russian Government bonds, traded in on the Curb. The market for these issues has been strong here since Thursday, and London cables have in the last few days announced an upward movement in Russian securities on the English exchange.

The 5½ per cent. bonds, due Dec. 1, 1921, which sold at 36½ on Tuesday and as high as 41 on Thursday, advanced fully 6 points yesterday, selling at 47. The 6½ per cent. bonds, due June 18, next year, the semi-annual interest on which is payable July 10, advanced 5 points, selling at 47. On Tuesday, these bonds were quoted at 38, and on Thursday sales were reported at 42.

The Russian ruble 5½ per cent. bonds sold yesterday as high at $96 per 1,000 rubles, which compares with $90@$94 on the previous day. Quotations for Russian paper currency also advanced, the price in lots of 500 rubles moving up to 14.20@14.40, compared with 14.10@14.30 on Thursday, and 13.70@13.85 on Wednesday.

HAASE'S WARNING OF GERMAN RUIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

hostile foreigners, despite the Brest treaty. What has happened to atone for the unheard of act of violence committed against the Ukraine Rada, and thereby against the conventions of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty?

"Soul-stirring appeals for help for the Armenians against the brutal violence of the Turks, who are striving for their complete extinction, have passed unheeded. The victims are counted by hundreds of thousands. And no one has had the courage to redeliver the districts of Batum, Kars, and Ardahan to the Turks. The Turks have not only to discontinue their onward march into the Caucasus. They have to leave the Caucasus altogether.

"In Livonia and Esthonia, the German police power which wished to create order there dwells as in a conquered country and treats the people with the worst arbitrariness. Conditions which absolutely cry to heaven prevail in Riga. Boys 10 years old are condemned to severe punishment by imprisonment, because they distributed proclamations to prisoners; and prisoners are tortured in a manner recalling the worst period of the Czar's rule. German military power has everywhere acted as the cutthroat of the Russian revolution, as the suppressor of freedom.

"In Finland, the White Terror has raged furiously against the working population, and nothing pains us more than the fact that German workers have contributed thereto. Herr Svinhufvud has received his earned wage; he is decorated with the Iron Cross. Perhaps he has sought out in Berlin also an aspirant to the Finnish throne, if the resolution to introduce a monarchy in Finland, which has been forced through by him, is, indeed, to be realized.

"The Germans have oppressed the Ukraine people with a Government of frightful reaction personified in Skoropadski. What is desired respecting Baku? The Georgians declare that Baku does not belong to Georgia. Is it desired to shut off the Soviet Republic from its sources of help? Is it desired to shut it off from the White as from the Black Sea? Is it desired to throttle it economically?

"We do not believe in miracles. If things go on according to the will of our military autocracy, Germany will be ruined, if the masses of the people do not comprehend at length that they themselves must take the business in hand. The capitalistic world order is collapsing. An end will only be made of it by the Socialist world order."

KUEHLMANN'S AIM TO SAFEGUARD LOOT

Abbe Wetterle Says He Sees Danger of Losing Germany's Eastern Gains.

SPEAKS FOR GERMAN TRADE

Foreign Minister Pictured as Confident of World Dominion if His Policy Wins.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—The most logical interpretation of the Kühlmann speech I have heard in Paris was given by the Abbé Wetterle, whom I met today at luncheon at a Paris club. His explanation was that the Foreign Minister, in confessing to the Reichstag that a German military victory was impossible, and that a settlement by negotiation was needed, was speaking as a German business man in the interests of German commerce and industry, and was ignoring both Governmental and military interests.

The Abbé was an Alsatian member of the Reichstag for sixteen years prior to the war and was a parliamentary associate of Hertling. He escaped to Paris at the beginning of hostilities. He is a shrewd, keen reader between the lines of all news from Berlin.

According to his opinion, Kühlmann, who primarily represents the hard-headed business interests of Germany, is trying to save and make permanent the great economic assets temporarily won by Germany in the east. Business men in Germany do not want to risk the loss of all this by fighting on for mere military glory in the west, which will not help business later on.

As things stand now, commercial Germany has won temporarily all and more in the East than the Pan Germanist program set out to attain. The Balkans are at the mercy of Germany now. If they are left as her victims of war, the chief barrier to the Hamburg-to-Bagdad project is removed. Furthermore, that project is already about 90 per cent. attained, with Turkey as a vassal State and Serbia collapsed. By other eastern acquisitions of territory or control in Russia, Rumania and Turkey, Germany, in the opinion of her business interests, has, if allowed to keep them, absolute economic independence of the rest of the world for the next half century.

Could Laugh at an Economic Boycott.

Her supply of coal, cotton, iron, and all other raw material staples would be assured from territory under her own control. The rest of the world could declare an economic boycott on Germany, and she could laugh at it if left in possession of what she has gained. Furthermore, in possession of the land or power she now holds in the East, Germany not only has economic independence, but the military superiority of the world. At the moment she controls lands and peoples from which she could gather armies of 25,000,000 men for any war she might choose to force upon the world in the future; for Pan-Germany is now an accomplished temporary fact.

It is only to preserve this fact from the hazard of further war and make it permanent that the commercial interests of Germany now want peace. Kühlmann was their spokesman the other day in the Reichstag. These business people look upon Belgium and the invaded section of Northern France, and even Alsace-Lorraine, as merely things to trade with in peace negotiations. They are willing to give them all up for the sake of what has been won in the east.

But they are convinced that the time to trade to the best advantage is right now. Everywhere are increasing signs of danger to Pan German hopes, and further delay for the sake of fruitless offensives on the western front may wreck everything. These signs of danger are chiefly in Austria, Bulgaria, and Russia. Austria, the Abbé Wetterle says, was never nearer disintegration and revolution than at the present moment because of interior unrest and defeat in Italy, but without Austria as a subject State, dominated by its German and Magyar elements, the Pan German scheme would fall to pieces. In Russia Germany fears to lose all she has gained by invasion and intrigue because of the revolt of the people against her with the aid and guidance of the Allies. Bulgaria shows signs of quarreling with Turkey.

Any upset of the present German arrangement to control the Balkans also means the spoiling of Pan German plans.

Furthermore, in the west it is an even more obvious fact that the days of successful German offensives are numbered because of the constant mighty stream of American soldiers into France.

Confident of Kuehlmann's Fall.

Hence all these things enter into the explanation of the latest utterance of Kühlmann, talking as a business man, with an eye to the main commercial chance. This is the explanation of the Abbé Wetterle, who knows all the ins and outs of German political and economic thought. But he is also confident that Kühlmann will fall and be driven from power as a reward for trying to save Germany's commercial future and that Hertling will fall with him—and this in spite of the fact that Kühlmann has a majority of the Reichstag with him in his commercial notion that the time has come to stop fighting and save as much as possible of the loot already gained.

If things could be decided in the Reichstag, says the Abbé, Kühlmann would have the following vote: Centre, 90; Liberals, 43; Social Democrats, 40; Socialists, 101—284 all told out of a total of 398.

All this seems so logical, not from the point of view of humanity or the liberty of different nations, but from the cold-blooded outlook of the Pan Germans with reference to selfish commercial supremacy and overwhelming power for a future war, that one may wonder why there is opposition to von Kühlmann for his speech. It is because the militarists control Germany and are not logical. They also want to keep everything the German commercial interests think they have gained in the East, but, even more, the militarists wish to maintain their place as the dominating element of the German Empire. They are afraid to let anything be won out of the war for Germany except by themselves in a military way. They fear that settlement by negotiation would relegate the military power to a secondary place in Germany and make it the tool of the civil power. Hence the bitter resentment at Kühlmann's confession that a military victory is impossible for Germany.

After all, the discussion in Germany between militarists who want everything and the business people who would be glad to save what they have gained in the East is only academic, for neither one thing nor the other is on the program of the Allies. Not only does the coming of American troops assure allied military victory in the west, but Pan Germanism seems destined to be blocked in the east by the establishment of the strong free States of Poland, Bohemia, and Serbia, and the rehabilitation of Russia, which will keep Germany within her own bounds and remove the world menace that Germany would be with unbroken control from Hamburg to Bagdad.

HYPOCRISY, SAYS CECIL.

Believes Kuehlmann Hoped to Move Pacifist Elements Abroad.

LONDON, June 28.—Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, in a statement today characterised the recent speech of Dr. von Kühlmann as being vague in phraseology and intended to appeal to the pacifist element in the countries at war with Germany.

Lord Robert intimated that his analysis of von Kühlmann's remarks was also that of the British Government. He recognized the speech as being directed largely in all countries, especially England, to encourage those who might be inclined to be war weary to believe that tolerable terms might be secured, and that if these terms were not accepted the war would go on indefinitely. He also pointed out that von Kühlmann, understanding somewhat the British mind, had been careful not to threaten, but had mentioned the German gains in the east.

Lord Robert indicated that he regarded the Foreign Secretary's attitude as merely another chapter in German hypocrisy and that the references to freedom of the seas, colonial possessions, and other terms named were too vague and indefinable to discuss. In conclusion, Lord Robert expressed the belief that, even with the recurrence of setbacks to the German arms, there was yet to be seen the domination of the Pan German spirit.

KUEHLMANN ROLE DISPELS PEACE HOPES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ferich disappeared from the political arena last Autumn, and that it was the same strong majority which now supports the Government that banished him. Even the Lokal Anzeiger, which calls for a strong, practical business man and says that Germany's economic future will be in the new Secretary's hand, strongly disapproves of Helffrich. The paper says that "among the splendid representatives of our overseas trade there must surely be a few men to choose from who would be suitable for the Foreign Secretaryship."

All the papers agree that, in view of the critical times, it would be a mistake to hasten a crisis and that Kühlmann must have time to wind up affairs now in hand, especially the Rumanian peace.

Vorwärts, which is full of contempt for Kühlmann since Tuesday's speech, considers that a change at this juncture would mean serious consequences, and declares that the Kühlmann crisis means a Chancellor crisis, and one for the whole Government.

The Cologne Gazette says that there is no question of Kühlmann's immediate resignation, as some papers maintained, and that Kühlmann indicated his intention of not resigning by announcing that he would speak on reform in the diplomatic service.

The Vossische Zeitung advises that the situation must be allowed to develop quietly and that the Rumanian peace treaty must be settled. It says that, above all, any improvisation must be avoided, so that the crisis will not be allowed to become acute.

The Cologne Volkszeitung points out that important domestic and foreign political questions have taken a back seat, and in the Reichstag corridors the members talk only of Kühlmann's fall. It says that Kühlmann will, of course, first finish his suit against the Deutsche Zeitung, and the Rumanian treaty, not even his friends, it alleges, supported him.

The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that in the Reichstag the Kühlmann resignation is discussed, and that the Left agrees that this would result in serious consequences.

The Reichstag majority has decided to discontinue the debates on foreign politics, and the original list of speakers has been discarded with the exception of the Social Democrats, who insist on asking certain questions.

SIGN OF GERMANY'S FEARS.

British Political Personage Sees It in Kuehlmann's Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29.—The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent writes:

"Kuhlmann's speech and its effect on the German and allied positions continues to be discussed in official circles. An authorized spokesman of high political standing has declared to me that the pronouncement in itself does not help much, but it throws a certain light on the condition of Germany. It shows fear for the future. Opinion, particularly business opinion—for Kühlmann really represents that—is getting nervous. It sees bankruptcy staring it in the face. It sees foreign trade extinguished. It sees a lack of raw materials for manufacture.

PROTEST IN REICHSTAG ON STIFLING ALSACE

Deputy Denounces Army Rule and Says Chiefs Want to Annex Provinces to Prussia.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—How often have German statesmen, politicians, and writers told us that Alsace-Lorraine is "good German land"; that the last thing the people desire is to be retransferred to France, and that they are really patriotic Germans who were brought back to the fold of the Fatherland in 1870! It is curious, therefore, how those patriotic Germans have to be held down by the German authorities.

In the Reichstag on Wednesday Herr Hauss, an Alsatian member, spoke about the conditions in those provinces, and it may be supposed that the censor has not been overkind with the reports of his speech.

"It is disgraceful," said Hauss, "that the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament has been forbidden to discuss the question of autonomy for the provinces and other matters as well. Following that, Parliament decided to discuss such matters in secret session, and informed the authorities of this decision, but publication of the decision was also forbidden. The military authorities gave the members a list of questions which were not to be discussed.

"It is imperative that the Imperial Chancellor should put an end to this violation of the Constitution of the provinces and should give the military authorities to understand that their power is limited by the Constitution. Those authorities wish to settle the Alsace-Lorraine question by linking up the provinces with Prussia. In a letter to an Alsatian industrial magnate, Ludendorff gave that solution as the one which he and Hindenburg favored, and advised the receiver of the letter to make that known to his friends. This is a truly remarkable incident of the way in which the German military authorities concern themselves with political matters.

"The people of Alsace-Lorraine desire autonomy, and the Chancellor must enable them freely to express their opinions. The silence of the grave, which has been imposed on Alsace-Lorraine, may please the present autocrats, but this state of affairs will certainly soon avenge itself."

The Home Secretary could only reply that the provinces were a war goal of the enemy and might at any time become a theatre of war. It, therefore, was not time, he said, to discuss the affairs of the provinces in public. That callous attitude drew a strong Socialist protest.

HINTS AT ALSACE CHANGE.

Wallraf Again Tells of Scheme to Add It to a German State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Further particulars regarding the debate in the Reichstag on Wednesday are contained in an official French cablegram received here today, which dealt particularly with the remarks of Herr Wallraf, the German Secretary of State for the Interior.

"On Wednesday," said the dispatch, "during the second reading in the Reichstag of the budget on foreign affairs, a German Minister again made declarations which show that the real principles of German policy are dominated by militarism and imperialism. Herr Wallraf spoke of Alsace-Lorraine, and said it was possible that it would be incorporated in one of the States of the German Empire. In other words, the people of Alsace-Lorraine, always treated like a troop of cattle, will be handed over by another act of violence to some State of the empire unless they think of dividing this territory still further. The whole of German policy is expressed therein.

"Such a declaration only confirms in a German mouth that which has always been said, 'that the Germans consider Alsace-Lorraine as a foreign country inhabited by a population which wishes to be separated from them, since they treat it as a country to which all rights are refused, which is governed by a rule of terror, and which one arbitrarily divides.'

"The same cynicism characterized the declaration of Herr Wallraf on the subject of Belgium. He pretended that the Council of Flanders expressed the wishes of the population and that Germany came as a liberator. The Council of Flanders, a creation and instrument of Germany, is not recognized by any of the Belgians with the exception of a few individuals in the pay of Germany. The empire which has cynically broken its word by violating the neutrality of Belgium and in oppressing the country reaches the climax of its crimes by covering them with hypocrisy.

"The same sitting of the Reichstag has shown again the majority Social Democrats in their rôle as docile servitors of Pan Germanism. Herr Scheidemann declared that he had not lost confidence in a German victory, and that one must believe that the German arms would again be successful. Another part of his speech tends to show that underneath it all he has not this confidence, but as a good German Socialist he pays his respects to the militarist Pan Germans, whose accomplice he has never ceased to be."

Germany and Austria-Hungary are quarreling about trade with European neutrals, according to an official dispatch from Basle today. It says:

"It is reported from Berlin that at the full sitting of the Reichstag on Wednesday, during the course of a discussion of the peace treaty with Rumania, the Government Commissioner mentioned that Austria-Hungary was making innumerable difficulties because of the obstacles which Germany was creating for the former in the transport of its goods to Holland and Scandinavia."

Clemenceau Visits Italian Sector.

PARIS, June 28, (Havas Agency.)—Premier Clemenceau visited the Italian troops in the region of Rheims yesterday. The Premier congratulated them on their fine morale and the brilliant success htey have achieved on the French front.

4 a minute

Every minute of the year that the stores are open Delineator families buy four watches. Of the 12 million watches sold yearly (5 million jeweled, 7 million non-jeweled) Delineator families purchase three-quarters of a million at a cost of more than three million dollars. Every minute of the day the women in the million Delineator families are buying innumerable things for their households. Are you telling them about your product in

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

24 OF DWINSK'S MEN REACH NOVA SCOTIA

Boatload of Sailors from Torpedoed Troopship Picked Up After Drifting Eight Days.

HAD ONLY A DAY'S RATIONS

Survivors Almost Exhausted When Rescued—Two of Seven Boats Still Missing.

SHELBURNE, N. S., June 28.—Twenty-four member of the crew of the troopship Dwinsk, under charter to the American Government, and which was torpedoed by a German submarine on June 18, reached here today aboard a Gloucester fishing schooner. The men, exhausted by exposure and lack of food, were picked up on the morning of June 26 after being adrift eight days, and with only a day's provisions in stock.

Philip Larballestier of Liverpool, boatswain's mate in charge of the lifeboat, confirmed previously published reports that the Dwinsk was sent to the bottom without warning. The presence of the U-boat was not known to officers of the ship until a torpedo struck her port quarter. The commander of the U-boat ordered the officers and crew to take to the lifeboats, of which there were seven, and quick work was necessary, as the vessel immediately began to settle.

"We all got away safely," Larballestier said, "but some of our boats had a narrow escape, as the submarine shelled the Dwinsk while we were rowing away. Some of the shells came dangerously near us. The first we saw of the submarine was when she opened fire, as she was submerged when she launched the first torpedo."

Although worn out by the long period of drifting, the men were most concerned about the fate of their shipmates. They were much relieved on being informed that all except two boatloads of the crew had landed.

Larballestier said the steamer's seven lifeboats kept together on the afternoon of June 18, but that during the night they separated, and next morning his boat was alone. He had a compass, but no chart, and, although he knew his position roughly, his navigation was mostly guesswork. He estimated the boat sailed or drifted 600 miles north and northwest from the point where the Dwinsk was torpedoed.

"During that time," he said, "we sighted one small steamer and two small schooners, but they kept at a safe distance, evidently taking us for a suspicious craft. None of them came within signaling distance, and we began to despair. I knew that we were steadily drifting toward the Nova Scotia coast, but our supply of food and water was very low, and I did not think it would last long enough for us to reach land.

"The second day after the Dwinsk was torpedoed I had put the crew on rations of one biscuit and a small quantity of water in the morning and the same in the evening. When we were picked up we had hardly any left.

"The Gloucester fishing schooner, bound for the fishing banks, rescued us at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, when we were about sixty miles south of Seal Island. The fishermen evidently were not afraid of us, for they bore right down on our boat and took us on board immediately."

The survivors, all Englishmen, will go to Halifax for transportation home.

The landing of twenty-four survivors from the steamship Dwinsk at Shelburne, N. S., definitely accounts for all except two boatloads of the crew. Three boatloads containing sixty-seven survivors had been previously reported missing. Seven boats in all left the vessel when she was torpedoed. Two were picked up by a steamer which brought their occupants here; another boatload was rescued and brought to Hampton Roads, Va., and a fourth to Bermuda by a sailing vessel.

A report was received yesterday of the landing of seventeen survivors of a torpedoed steamer at Bermuda, but the message did not give the name of the ship. Whether they come from the Dwinsk, and if so, whether they were the same as previously reported landed there, or additional survivors, was a matter of conjecture.

The Dwinsk was a troopship returning to the United States. She had no soldiers aboard.

72 PLANES HIS RECORD.

Major Bishop, Champion Allied Ace, Called to British Staff Duty.

LONDON, June 28, (via Ottawa.)—With seventy-two German airplanes brought down to his credit, the greatest number of enemy machines destroyed by any Entente airman so far, Major William A. Bishop has been transferred from the Canadian active force at the front to a post at the office of the British Chief of the Air Staff.

The recall of the Major was advised by Lord Weir, British Air Minister, at the special request of Sir Edward Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia, who represented that his unique war experience could be best utilized in connection with the organization of the Canadian air force.

Three weeks ago Major Bishop took to France a hand-picked fighting squadron, of whom a large percentage were Canadians. The squadron was equipped with the latest and best British fighting airplanes, and in the short time they have been at the front they have accounted for an extraordinary number of enemy machines.

Major Bishop's record of German airplanes brought down in aerial combat, if reckoned on the same basis as was that of the late Baron von Richthofen, the champion German airman, who counted a double-seated machine as two victories, would be well over the century mark.

On the morning of the day he received the order to return to England, which was quite unexpected by him, he went out for one last fling at the enemy, and before his return brought down five machines. On landing he said good-bye to his comrades, jumped into a motor car, and caught the boat for England.

GREAT FLOOD IN NORWAY.

Gula River Overflow Devastates Crops in Wide Region.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—A great flood in the Gula River, Norway, has caused damage over a wide range. The Aftenposten says that it is a national calamity.

Values have been destroyed amounting to many millions. Through all the valley of the river fine fields have been flooded and many thousands of acres devastated.

The poor crop prospects of Norway are thus made worse.

ARMENIANS ASSERT LIBERTY

Government Set Up in Caucasian Region and Envoys Sent to Turks.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Caucasian Armenia has declared its independence, according to the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger.

C. R. Katchaznuni has been appointed Premier and A. Shatissian Foreign Minister. The newspaper adds that an Armenian deputation has arrived at Constantinople.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the first time since the failure of the last German offensive, the fighting on the western front flared up yesterday in two points of greater or less importance. Both British and French took advantage of the quiet which prevailed to deliver widely separated blows against the German front. The British blow fell in French Flanders in what may be generally termed the Hazebrouck salient. This salient, the most awkward position in the entire German line, was what was left after the severe German defeat before Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge in April. It will be remembered that one of the stumbling blocks to a German advance was the Forest of Nieppe, which guarded the southern approaches to the important centre of Hazebrouck. The Germans had struggled to break through this barrier, and, while they were able to extend their lines on the south to a point about two miles west of Merville and along the La Bassée Canal, they could make no headway against the forest itself. The fighting ceased then with their lines close against the eastern edge of the forest from Merville north.

It was against this section of the line that the British attack was launched. Apparently there was no particular object aimed at. The ground in this section is absolutely flat—just as flat, indeed, as is Belgian Flanders to the north. There is not a single topographical feature toward which the attack may have been directed. We may therefore regard it in the light of an unusually heavy raid. The front of attack was from Vieux Berquin to Merville, a distance of nearly four miles. The German line gave way, the depth of advance half way between the two extremities of the advance being about a mile.

The German lines now run almost parallel to the highway which runs from Cassel to Estaires. As can be seen from the map, this draws almost a complete semicircle around the town of Merville and at the same time threatens the entire German position between Merville and the La Bassée Canal. It is impossible to forecast, of course, whether this move is the first of a series of small attacks designed in the aggregate to pinch out this salient. It may be noticed, however, that this method is exactly that which was pursued time after time in the battle of the Somme against points which were defended with unusual stubbornness. In each case where it was successful it resulted in the capture of a considerable number of men. A marked example of this kind was at Combles, where, in a small salient not over a mile and a half wide and two miles deep, 3,000 men were taken prisoners.

On the French front, south of the Aisne, a more extended local attack was delivered, which, as was the case in the British attack, appears to have been a complete success. The object of the French attack, however, is somewhat more clear. One of the last moves in the fighting in the Marne salient was a German effort to break through the sides and couple up the Montdidier front with that of the Marne by an attack south of the Aisne at the hinge on which the French line had swung southward. This move was only partly successful. It succeeded to the point of driving the French back to the Laversine ravine, which, shaped like a fishhook, runs from the Aisne to Dommiers. The sides of this ravine are very steep, although the plateaus which rise on either side are only about 250 feet above the floor of the ravine. The French crossed the ravine and took up a position on the plateau on the western bank, with their patrols down in the valley.

The disadvantages of this state of affairs are obvious. The French were in a vital part of their line, that section which defended the northern part of the Forest of Compiègne, and there was always the possibility that the Germans would steal a march on them and under cover of the woods turn the ravine position by a movement down one of its small branches. Every foot of this ground is precious both to the French and the Germans; to the former because of the proximity of the Forest of Compiègne, which is the bulwark of their defense of Compiègne from the east; to the latter because it is at the base of the Marne salient. The French, therefore, moving first, undertook to improve their positions by clearing out the fishhook and clearing the eastern lip of the ravine.

They began their attack south of Ambleny and drove southward, while from the barb of the hook they drove northward. The form of the battle line, which conformed to that of the ravine, was favorable for such an enterprise. The sudden attack took the Germans completely by surprise and was quickly successful. Between Ambleny and Cutry the ravine was completely cleared up, and the French advanced for over a mile up the slopes and over the plateau on the eastern bank. In the south the bend in the hook was likewise wiped out, and the line straightened out so that now it runs almost due south from the Aisne to Dommiers. This line is, therefore, on high ground for the full distance between these two points.

As a matter of general relations of these attacks to the western situation, it is entirely possible that they were launched for the purpose of bettering conditions in anticipation of the next German offensive, which is certain to come.

LANSING EMPHASIZES PLEDGE TO THE SLAVS

America Stands for the Complete Freedom of All Branches of the Race.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—German and Austrian propaganda representing the United States as favoring the freedom of Poland without regard for what happens generally to the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs led Secretary Lansing to issue a statement today definitely announcing that the position of the American Government is that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule.

The statement follows:

"Since the issuance by this Government on May 29 of the statement regarding the nationalistic aspirations for freedom of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs, German and Austrian officials and sympathizers have sought to misinterpret and distort its manifest interpretation. In order that there may be no misunderstanding concerning the meaning of the statement, the Secretary of State has today further announced the position of the United States Government to be that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule."

PARISIAN POET DEAD.

Eccentric Character, Who Called Himself La Sar Peladan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—A strange Parisian character passed away yesterday in the person of Josephin Peladan, an eccentric poet, better known in literary circles by the self-conferred title of Le Sar Peladan. He professed to be initiate in the mystery of occulat sciences, and claimed to be head of a cult which attracted many members among the minor literary circle of Paris. The author of several volumes of verse himself, he gathered around him a certain number of poets of real worth, and together they founded the Salon de la Rose Croix, which flourished between 11892 and 1898.

The Sar Peladan had a weakness for eccentric costumes and was reputed to possess the wildest and most luxuriant head of hair and whiskers in the whole Latin quarter. He died at Neuilly yesterday in his sixtieth year, and will be buried tomorrow in Paris.

ELEVEN DIE IN PARIS RAID.

Enemy Machines in Several Groups Break Through Defense Fire.

PARIS, June 28.—Eleven persons were killed and fourteen others injured through the explosion of bombs dropped by German airmen in last night's raid over the Paris district.

Reports indicate that there were several groups of enemy machines, which took different courses in an effort to break through the defensive barrier fire. During the commotion in the air thus created some of the machines evidently were able to effect a penetration, for bombs began to drop almost immediately.

President Poincaré sent the victims messages of sympathy and solicitude on behalf of the Government. There were several cases of careless onlookers being wounded by fragments of shells from the anti-aircraft fire.

M. Teyssiere, Chief of the Paris Fire Department, died of suffocation while directing the rescue of victims of Wednesday night's raid.

Some enemy airplanes flew in the direction of Paris again this evening and a few bombs were dropped, but there were no victims. The alarm was sounded at 11:39 P. M., and the "all-clear" signal at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

SEEK RAID SOUVENIRS.

Women in Paris Rush to Street to Get Pieces of Bombs Thrown on City

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—The American habit of souvenir collecting took an extreme turn last night after the air raid on Paris. After the raid women poured into the street to see the damage. There was a weird picture, like a swarm of fireflies on a Summer night, as stooping women in bath slippers and bath robes over nightgowns walked slowly back and forth over the pavements, flashing pocket electric searchlights in a search for souvenir pieces of bombs. No souvenirs were found, but some feet were cut by broken glass.

This was the forty-fourth air raid on Paris. The chief interest in this series of airplane visits lies in the fact that it has not ushered in a new German offensive.

Hertling at War Front Conference.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, will pay a visit today to German Army Headquarters to attend an important conference, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

OUR MEN IN NEW SECTOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Thierry an American unit made the first attack on June 7. The contested point was Belleau Wood. Here a German regiment under the personal leadership of its commander inflicted unusually heavy losses upon the Americans. Hand to hand, with grenade and bayonet, the enemy division was thrown back from the edge of the wood. Early the next morning the [deleted] renewed its attack. It came forward in successive waves. Our artillery let them approach very closely before a murderous fire from cannon and machine guns was turned loose. Only a few Americans escaped, either by hasty flight or by being captured. Masses of dead lay piled up in front of Belleau Wood."

This correspondent is correct in stating that masses of dead were piled in front of Belleau Wood, but they were German dead. On the days mentioned the American lines did not advance beyond the wood, on the edges of which they made a stand that defeated the Germans. This correspondent continues:

"It would seem the use of Americans in the battle northwest of Château-Thierry on June 8 was also intended to raise the confidence and morale of the Allies. Hardly had Clemenceau given assurances of American aid when some American units launched an attack. According to our army reports, their success consisted of being driven back with heavy losses beyond their starting point. Such a beginning is not promising. Furthermore, one is forced to the conclusion that the attack made there by the Americans was made only under French command; for alone they would not be intrusted to such a hard task. We, therefore, are of the opinion that the Americans there did not make this attempt alone, but were put in among the French front line. To announce an American victory in the line was Clemenceau's purpose, in this way to quiet the uneasy French population."

Captives Now Total 302.

General von Libert, in the Tägliche Rundschau, ridicules the claim that America has half a million more men in France. Of those here, he says:

"Mobile warfare will show the worth of these American troops, and the insufficiency of their tactical preparation will soon be proved."

These critics may now have to explain how the American units which the Germans "almost destroyed" on June 8 are now holding the positions back of which the critics claimed they had been driven almost three weeks ago, and also that before the same American units seven German divisions have been used up to date.

Except for a harassing artillery fire, there is quiet on the American front northwest of Château-Thierry today.

The final count of yesterday's prisoners gives a total of 302. More than 600 boche dead are lying in the woods taken from the Germans. Our soldiers today are holding all their gains.

AMERICA ASSUMES CONTROL IN PANAMA

General Blatchford Will Take Over Police in Cities of Panama and Colon.

POLITICAL SITUATION ACUTE

Serious Disorders Feared Through Postponement of Election of a New President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Conditions political and otherwise in the Panama Republic have reached the point where the American Government has found it necessary to send orders to Richard M. Blatchford, Commanding General of the Department of Panama, directing him to take over the police of the cities of Panama and Colon, at each end of the canal, to maintain public order. These cities are within the Canal Zone, but under the treaty with Panama they have local jurisdiction.

No official announcement of the action taken by the Government was made. It was learned authoritatively that Panama has been informed that the United States considers that serious disorders may result from the present political situation, which has been developed by the action of the Acting President of Panama in postponing the elections which were set by law to be held on June 30.

In view of this grave condition, Washington has invoked Article 7 of the treaty of 1904, which provides that if, in the judgment of the Government of the United States, the Government of Panama is not able to maintain order at the terminal cities of Panama and Colon, the Government of the United States shall take steps necessary to maintain such order.

The political situation in Panama was precipitated by the death on June 3 last of Ramon Valdez, President of the republic. Under the law of Panama, the First Vice President, Ciro Urriola, became Acting President to serve until the successor of Valdez was chosen by the Panama Assembly on June 30. Urriola has postponed the elections and this has stirred up a lively political situation.

Urriola was a political enemy of President Valdez, and friends of the latter have insisted that if the assembly got the opportunity of freely expressing its opinion on June 30 Urriola would not be elected President. They have asserted that the purpose of Urriola in postponing the elections was to bring about a situation in which he would be chosen President. It is understood that the United States Government has taken the position that the elections should be held on June 30 as scheduled.

Dr. Valdez, the former President, succeeded President Bolisario Porras as President of Panama in 1916, when he was serving as Vice President. Dr. Valdez was loyal to the cause of the United States when this country entered the war, and in April, 1917, he issued a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defense of the canal. In December Panama declared war on Germany.

TO HONOR OTHER NATIONS.

Paris Proposal to Rename Streets After Faithful Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Not content with honoring their American allies by naming one of their finest avenues after President Wilson, the people of Paris propose to render similar recognition to the British, Italians, Belgians, and Portuguese. City Councilors Dandigne and Rollin, authors of the proposal to give the name Wilson to the Avenue du Trocadero, yesterday gave notice of a proposal to give the names King George V. to the Avenue Henri Martin, King Victor Emmanuel II. to the Avenue Montaigne, King Albert I. to the Avenue de Messine, and Rue des Portugais to Rue Franqueville.

The first two of these avenues join respectively the ends of the Avenue President Wilson, and with it form a continuous route from the Champs Elysées to the Boise de Boulogne. The Avenue Montaigne, which begins at the Champs Elysées, contains at No. 31 the headquarters in France of the American Y. M. C. A., and joins the Avenue President Wilson at the Alma Bridge. The Avenue Henri Martin is a broad and delightfully picturesque thoroughfare, with four lines of trees, which run out into the Bois from Trocadero. The greater portion of it consists of private mansions surrounded by large grounds and inhabited by wealthy cosmopolitans and a good sprinkling of American and other members of the Diplomatic Corps. Rue Franqueville is the turning of the Avenue Henri Martin. The Avenue de Messine is a broad street running off the Boulevard Haussmann into the beautiful Parc Monceau.

The authors of the proposal explain in a formal resolution that they "are desirous to demonstrate the city's tribute of homage and gratitude to the illustrious heads of States and great peoples who for many months past have mingled their blood with that of French soldiers on our national soil."

TWO Y. M. C. A. MEN CITED.

W. D. Howell Praised in Army Orders for Bravery Under Fire.

PARIS, June 28.—Two American Y. M. C. A. workers—W. D. Howell of Detroit and the Rev. Murray Bartlett, formerly a chaplain in the Philippine Islands—have been cited for bravery. Howell's citation says that "during a heavy bombardment and a gas attack he assisted in the removal of wounded and gassed and gave religious burial to the dead and gave an example of courage, energy and efficiency."

PARIS TENANTS MUST BEGIN TO PAY RENT

Seventy-five Per Cent. of Them Have Been Unable To for Four Years.

MANY LANDLORDS STARVING

Women Owning Blocks of Property Glad to Work at Scrubbing for Their Tenants.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Thousands of Parisians are looking forward with a great deal of anxiety to the coming rent day, July 15, on which date a new law passed in March last to settle the rent question will come into force.

Only those who do not live in Paris will regard as incredible the statement that at least 75 per cent. of tenants here have not paid a fraction of rent since mobilization began four years ago. To the vast majority of these, both private householders and business people, payment of rent has been rendered absolutely impossible through the war, which has deprived them of all resources except their soldiers' pay of 1 cent per day, increased during the last two years to 5 cents, plus allowances barely sufficient to provide food for their wives and children.

The experience of owners of house property during the four years naturally has been frightful. Many of them have been reduced to absolute poverty, and cases are recorded where women owning large blocks of property and with no other source of income have been glad to earn seven cents an hour as scrub women by working for their own tenants.

The law passed in March is an attempt to reduce the present chaos to something like order by fixing a date when tenants must begin to pay rent again unless they can prove material impossibility through lack of means. The Ministry of Justice has given directions for the law to be enforced with as much elasticity as possible, and every effort made to avoid cases of hardship.

The new realty law deals only with current and future rents. The question of methods of payment of back rents is provided for, but the unravelment of the practically inextricable tangle into which things have gone through death, disappearance, and scores of other vicissitudes in the last four years will occupy the courts for some years. Broadly speaking, the tenants will have to pay a proportion of back rent. The courts will decide in accordance with the circumstances of the parties what this proportion shall be.

Grain Ship Reaches Rotterdam.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The Dutch grain ship Stella has arrived at Rotterdam from New York. She is the second vessel loaded with grain to reach Holland from America this week.

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BAYER

ASSERTS RHODES MADE BARGAIN WITH KAISER

Cape to Cairo Privileges in Exchange for Mesopotamia Outlet, Say Hawkin.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Chronicle says Prince Lichnowsky, in his recent revelations, referred to "the program of the great Rhodes." This allusion is explained by R. C. Hawkin in his tract on "Central Africa and the League of Nations," who tells how Rhodes in 1899 called on the Kaiser at Potsdam to "square" him on the "Cape to Cairo" scheme.

There is only one record in this country of that interview, and that was written by Rhodes himself and handed to King Edward, then Prince of Wales. But scraps have leaked out.

At first the Kaiser resolutely refused to allow the "Cape to Cairo" telegraph to cross German East Africa. At last it came to something like a row, during which Rhodes suddenly accused the Kaiser of wanting Mesopotamia, and the Kaiser retorted, "What if I do?"

That reply gave Rhodes his supreme diplomatic victory. It was an admission by a responsible sovereign that Germany was coveting territory owned by Turkey. The statesman changed his tone, talked plain English, and dared to offer the Kaiser a free hand in Mesopotamia in return for a free hand in Africa. The Kaiser took the bait. Three days later they met at a dinner, and on the following day the telegraph agreement was duly signed.

Rhodes came back to England, delivered a great speech eulogizing the Kaiser, and added a codicil to his will establishing scholarships at Oxford for students of German birth. Then he returned to South Africa and the Boer war began. The Kaiser refused all invitations to join France and Russia against England, refused to see Kruger when the old President reached Europe; and one of the last letters Rhodes received was from the Kaiser congratulating him that his telegraph wire had reached Ujiji in Central Africa. Meanwhile the Kaiser had embarked upon his designs in Mesopotamia.

BRANTING GOING TO PARIS.

Swedish Socialist Leader to Attend French Labor Conference.

PARIS, June 28.—The French Socialist Party, in co-operation with the General Confederation of Labor, will hold a congress in Paris on July 28, it is announced by the Havas Agency. The conference will take up international questions.

Among those who will attend are Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist, Secretary of the Socialist Internationale, and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader.

FRENCH ACE WOUNDED.

Mezergues's Injuries Received in a Fight with an Enemy Airplane.

PARIS, June 28.—Lieutenant Mezergues of the air service, one of the noted French aces, who escaped from prison in Germany and resumed his flights, has been seriously wounded in a fight with an enemy airplane, the Havas Agency reports. The bombthrower on Mezergues's machine was killed in the encounter.

STORY OF BOLSHEVIKI'S END

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

weak and could be overthrown easily but for the support of armed prisoners released by them is the contention of the Harbin correspondent of The Daily Mail. In a long dispatch dated June 23 he says that of 20,000 prisoners fighting on the side of the Bolsheviki in Trans-Baikali 4,000 are Magyars, who are the chief source of Bolshevist strength.

Two or three allied divisions, says the correspondent, could put down all opposition in Sibera. He adds:

"The weakness of the Bolsheviki may be imagined from the fact that a few scattered Czechoslovak forces are able to hold the Siberian Railway from Tcheliabinsk to Nij-Udinski, a distance of 1,500 miles, and keep in touch with the counter-revolutionary movement in southeastern Russia led by General Alexieff.

"Bolshevism is a living corpse. Allied intervention is vital, not only to save the Russians from the Germans, but to save the Russians themselves."

The correspondent then gives information concerning conditions in leading Siberian towns. He says that there are 40,000 unarmed Austrian prisoners at Omsk, where a German consul has just arrived. The Consul has received 250,000 rubles from the local Bolshevist Government as an indemnity for the liquidation of German business, while representatives of British and American firms are being mulcted heavily under threat of imprisonment.

The American Consul at Irkutsk reports that the town is pockmarked with bullet and shell holes and that the Bolsheviki and Czechs are fighting there. No business is being transacted, and there is no food. Business also has ceased at Krasnoiarsk.

Industries and mines have been nationalized, but the workmen are idle. Eight furnaces at a big steel works in the Ural Mountains solidified while the workmen were discussing whether to work.

Order is insured at Vladivostok, says the correspondent, by the presence of allied warships in the harbor and Japanese and British patrols in the streets.

Washington Also Skeptical.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The reported capture of Moscow by Generals Korniloff and Kaledine, "supported by German troops," is discredited by diplomats at the Russian Embassy, where it was said that all its information convinced the embassy staff that General Kaledine was dead, and where it was not believed that either of these Generals, even if Kaledine were alive, would accept German support for any movement in which they might be engaged.

The State Department received advices from Berne and Stockholm corroborating in detail the advices sent out from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegram Company, but has not received official confirmation of the overthrow of the Lenine-Trotzky Government, and officials pointed out that developments must be awaited before the real situation could be ascertained and understood. One of the State Department reports came from its Minister at Berne, who merely transmitted information that had been sent to the Spanish Minister there by the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin. The department's other report came from Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, who merely sent for what it was worth a summary of a press dispatch appearing in a Swedish newspaper.

This dispatch appeared to have been sent to the Swedish press from Helsingfors, Finland, under date of June 27. It said that the Petrograd Telegramba had reported that Moscow had been captured by Generals Korniloff and Kaledine, that Grand Duke Nicholas had been proclaimed Emperor, that Lenine and Trotzky had fled to Murmansky, and that German troops supported Korniloff and Kaledine in the taking of Moscow. The dispatch added, however, that the German military command at Helsingfors was without official confirmation of the news.

There was a strong disposition here to believe that German agents had invented the report in an effort to force a premature decision by the Entente Powers, and possibly by Japan, respecting Russia, and also possibly to sound out the strength of the monarchist Russian factions.

APPEAL FOR ARMED AID.

Russians at Harbin Ask Allies to Save Russia from Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, has presented to the State Department the text of an appeal from a group of representative Russians assembled at Harbin, Manchuria, based on resolutions adopted by them on June 18, appealing for immediate armed aid for Russia from the Entente Allies.

The appeal, which has also been presented to all the other Entente Governments, is signed by Stephan V. Vstrotine, formerly a Progressive member of the Russian Duma and a prominent Siberian leader. The full text of the appeal follows:

"A number of Russian citizens, representing different groups as well as Social nd political organizations, deprived, owing to the régime of terror maintained by the Bolsheviki, of making their voice heard in Russia, having gathered in Harbin from different parts of Siberian and European Russia, and having come to an understanding with representatives of local social organizations, held an extraordinary meeting to elucidate the actual situation in the country.

"This meeting unanimously voted the following:

"'The Bolshevism which is oppressing Russia was fomented by Germany which, having lost any hope of vanquishing the Russian people on the battlefield, had recourse to intrigues. It would be erroneous to consider that Bolshevism has originated among the sane elements of Russian democracy. Bolshevism becomes more and more odious to democracy and is approaching its downfall. The tragedy of the situation consists in the fact that Bolshevism is ceding its place to triumphing Germanism, which is grasping new regions of Russia in penetrating to the East.

"'The army being completely destroyed by the Bolshevist propaganda, there is an absolute impossibility of checking the activities of Germany, which is endeavoring to clutch Russia in its military, political, and economic life. This is where lies the greatest danger, not only for Russia, but for all the allies.

"'Immediate armed assistance of the Allies is alone capable of checking the advance of the Germans and of contributing to the moral recovery of the population as well as the creation anew of a Russian army which would be an enormous advantage to the Allies in their gigantic common struggle against the German militarism which is threatening the universe.

"'Not all the Allies animated by the desire of rendering us help are capable of sending an army as promptly as certain circumstances demand. Japan, being a neighbor, can, in accord with the other Allies, send without delay valiant troops.

"'In addressing the Allies with this pressing request to render us help, we hope this call will be favorably acknowledged. The support of the Allies will render an immediate service to the common cause, bringing about the regeneration of the Russian Army to combat the new German threat in the east.'

"Please transmit the above to the Government to which you are accredited and to the representatives of the allied powers.

"President of the meeting,
"VESTROTINE."

KERENSKY WELCOMED BY THE PRESS OF PARIS

His Return to Arena of Active Politics Hailed as a Happy Event.

PARIS, June 28.—The return of Kerensky to the arena of active politics is hailed as a happy event by several newspapers, including the Petit Journal, L'Homme Libre, and Humanité.

Marcel Sembat, former Minister of Public Works and the United Socialist Deputy from Montmartre, writing in Humanité, says that Kerensky's reappearance is likely to greatly facilitate allied intervention and a rehabilitation of Russia.

Basile Maklakof, the Russian Ambassador to France, expresses satisfaction in an interview printed in the Excelsior.

LONDON, June 28.—Regarding the unexpected appearance in London of Alexander Kerensky, the former Premier of Russia, the Russian Embassy today said it knew of his presence here for several days, but chose to let him take his own time for revealing himself.

The former Premier left Russia under an assumed name because of the Bolshevist menace and on account of a price being placed on his head, it was stated. His flight, which lasted several months, was attended by adventures of all sorts. He embarked at Mourmansk for England. Members of the Russian Embassy added:

"Kerensky's political action will obviously consist of showing the Entente Allies the necessity of intervention in Russia."

"Kerensky comes with the strongest credentials, first, as the former leader of Russian socialism, who has learned by bitter experience the rocks and shoals that bestrew its course, and, second, as the authorized spokesman of the Socialist and non-Socialist parties of Russia," says the former correspondent of The London Times, who is now in London and writes regarding the mission of the former Russian Premier in England and America. He continues:

"Kerensky has wisely resolved to confine himself to propagating the lessons of the Russian revolution among the Allies. He has no thought or intention of returning to the area of political experiment. His mission is intended as an appeal to the Allies for aid in the only form it can be effective—arms and supplies to enable his countrymen to drive out the Germans and rejoin the fight against the enemies of freedom.

"He insists, first of all, that all the Allies take a hand in this task, and that they do not impose their will in establishing the future form of government in his country. Russia, he says, does not want to choose between Germany and any other country. She wants to be free but cannot achieve freedom under the Bolsheviki."

The Westminster Gazette, in a long editorial today commenting on Kerensky's appeal for Entente allied assistance, urges the Allies to move very cautiously in anything approaching intervention.

"We cannot be surprised if the allied Governments, and particularly President Wilson, desire the ground to be carefully explored first," the newspaper declares. "A serious mistake in this matter might have the gravest consequences because the Germans may be trusted to exploit to the utmost any opening that is given them. Their one opportunity of restoring the balance of man power is the use of the Bolsheviki to bring the Russian masses to their side, and so draw on them to replenish Germany's diminishing forces. They will raise the cry that Russia is being threatened by a foreign invader, and before we give them this pretext we should be very sure that our intervention is desired by the mass of the Russians."

KERENSKY OFF TO PARIS.

Returns to London in a Week to Prepare for Trip Here.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—Kerensky has left London for Paris, where it is understood he will remain about a week and then return to London to complete arrangements for visiting America.

The Star, describing the scene yesterday when Kerensky appeared at the labor conference, says Henderson was badly taken aback by the kiss which his emotional protégé suddenly bestowed upon him in the middle of the uproarious musical welcome with which the delegates redeemed their rather inhospitable reception of him the day before. He recoiled as though stung, nearly lost his glasses and blushed like a schoolgirl, then, apparently reproved by inward cries of "Now, Arthur, be a woman," he smiled bravely on his assailant.

A little later there was another osculatory incident. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, kissed Kerensky at the conclusion of the latter's speech, and the awestruck British delegates saw how Socialists really ought to kiss.

UKRAINIAN AIR MAILS ARE NOW IN OPERATION

Lines Radiating from Kiev Extend Into Crimea—Stations Are 100 Miles Apart.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—According to advices received here the Ukrainian Air Postal Service was started this week. Its lines radiate from Kiev, with extensions into Crimea. Stages about 100 miles apart have been established, with intervening substations, which are equipped with materials and spare parts for use in case landings between stages are necessary.

The system includes a line from Kiev to Brest-Litovsk, 300 miles away, which distance is covered in four hours. The line from Kiev to Odessa is of the same length, and, in addition, the one from Kiev to Yekaterinslav has been set up. Next week one will be opened from Odessa to Nikolayev and Kherson and from Odessa to Bucharest. The next week the line from Kiev to Kharkov, Sevastopol, and Feodosia will be opened. The whole distance covered by these lines will be 1,125 miles.

The Yekaterinslav line will run to Rostov-on-Don. A trial flight from Brest-Litovsk to Sevastopol, a distance of 750 miles, was done in thirteen hours. The machines will each carry 200 pounds of postal matter, will be equipped with engines developing 200 horse power, and will be manned by two aviators.

LENINE BETRAYED POLAND.

Polish Paper Publishes Secret Treaty He Made with Germany.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times Milan correspondent says:

"The paper The Nation's Voice of Cracow, in its issue of June 18, publishes the text of a secret convention concluded at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviki and the Germans. This scandalous document shows, on the one hand, the treachery of the Bolsheviki, and on the other the baseness of the Germans, who, for their own ends, did not hesitate to foment anarchist propaganda in the countries they occupied.

"The following is the substance of the provisions of the treaty:

"'1. The Polish policy shall be conducted by Germany.

"'2. The Russian Government pledges itself not to interferd in questions relating to the organization of Poland.

"'3. The Council of Commissioners of the Russian People has the right to remain in touch with the democratic and revolutionary clubs existing in Poland, sending there agitators whose names are on the lists of the German Information Bureaus at Petrograd and Warsaw.

"'4. The dispatch of agitators to Germany and Austria shall be suspended by the Council of Commissioners.

"'5. The Council of Commissioners shall exercise strict vigilance over Polish National groups in order to prevent their enlistment in the territorial army in Russia.

"'6. Russia shall consider a violation of the frontiers of Lithuania and the Ukraine by Polish troops as a declaration of war on Germany and Austria, and Russia shall aid in crushing such armies.

"'7. The Council must prevent Russian citizens from investing their own or French, English, or American capital in any industrial undertaking in Poland.

"'8. The Council pledges itself to recognize the eventful new state of things created by Germany and Austria in Poland, and to defend it against the former allies of Russia.'"

RUSSO-UKRAINE PEACE.

Agreement for Arbitration of Future Disputes Reported.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—A telegram from Kiev, Russia, to the Berlin newspapers says that an agreement has been reached in the peace negotiations between Russia and the Ukraine in regard to the frontier boundaries to the effect that all disputes arising after the conclusion of peace shall be settled by a court of arbitration.

Both delegations were ready to exclude any idea of annexations or forcible seizure of territory. With due regard to political, economic and other interests of the two peoples as a whole, they decided that the ethnographic principle should goven in forming the frontiers.

BOLSHEVIKI IN STRAITS.

Appeal for Volunteers Shows Strength of the Monarchist Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—A Daily Express dispatch from ePtrograd dated June 21 says:

"That the Bolsheviki are not dead and do not want to die is proved by the energy with which they are combating the counter-revolutionary campaign which the monarchists are waging against them on seven fronts. The seriousness of the anti-Bolshevist movement is emphasized by the new appeal urging the workers to defend the revolution, menaced by the Black Hundred and the adherents of Czarism by enrolling in the Red Army. The appeal confirms the fact, denied yesterday in Soviet circles, that there is a plan to put ex-Grand Duke Michael forward as a candidate for the Russian throne.

The Svobodnaya Rossia, describing the taking of Samara by the Czechoslovaks, says the Bolsheviki took refuge in a huge grain elevator outside the city. The Czechoslovaks directed a heavy artillery fire against it. After several days' bombardment it took fire, and the last stronghold of the Bolsheviki in Samara fell. According to the Molodaia Ukrainia the Krupps are supposed to be negotiating for the naval shipbuilding yards at Nikolaeff as well as the floating docks.

Russian workmen, refusing to work on German terms, are ruthlessly shot.

GERMAN PRISONERS HELD UP IN RUSSIA

Czechoslovak Outbreak Prevents Thousands from Being Sent Back.

MOSCOW, June 10, (Associated Press.)—Owing to the Czechoslovak outbreak, with the complete stoppage it has brought about of traffic on the Trans-siberian Railway and on a goodly portion of the Eastern Railway, the German plans to rush war prisoners homeward are failing of realization.

In the area affected by the Czechoslovak military operations there are about 300,000 able-bodied German and Austrian prisoners—200,000 in Siberia, 45,000 in Turkestan, and the remainder in the Provinces of Perm, Ufa, and Orenburg. Of that number there are about 17,000 officers whom the Austrians are particularly eager to repatriate.

More than half of the prisoners are employed in mines, factories, or fields. Several hundred thousand were similarly engaged in the Ukraine and in the Don region when the German advance set them free.

WANT THEIR PRINCESS BACK

Danes Told by Berlin Ex-Czar's Mother is Voluntary Exile.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—The Nationaltidende states that the former Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia temporarily is in the Crimea, and, even with the German military in power there, she has not been able to proceed to Denmark.

As the Danish nation is anxious for the safety of this former Danish princess and longing to welcome her in Denmark, the newspaper asked Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, whether the German Government had refused to allow the Empress' mother to come to Denmark.

Dr. von Kühlmann answered that Germany had not refused this permission, and that she and the other members of the former Emperor's family were remaining in the Crimea of their own volition.

There's something about them you'll like
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

PERSHING REPORTS CASES OF BRAVERY

Cables Long List of Officers and Men Who Showed Pluck in Cantigny Fight.

UNDAUNTED BY HEAVY FIRE

War Department Issues Emergency Addresses of Some of Those Previously Commended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department today gave out the concluding sections of the long communiqué which was received from General Pershing last night, containing a long list of officers and enlisted men who had been cited for bravery under fire in the operations around Cantigny. Most of the names in the list of citations given out today had been cabled from abroad and printed on June 24. However, the list contained these new names:

Lieutenant E. D. Orrell, Infantry—Displayed bravery and coolness in handling a platoon under a heavy bombardment; defeated an enemy counterattack, inflicting heavy loss.

Sergeant John Takach—With his post cut off he took charge of his men and fought until all were wounded; displayed skill and judgment in taking a counterattack and retiring.

Corporal Carter C. Selfe—For coolness and courage; while severely wounded going to the assistance of isolated comrades with an autorifle.

Sergeant Henry James Milner—Remained on duty as observer in the front line trenches, reporting valuable information, although the post was shelled three times.

Private Benjamin Perill—Showed daring in climbing a tree and observing the approach of the enemy, giving timely warning to his platoon.

Private Cris Lee—Seeing the loader of an automatic rifle wounded, ran forward and seized the equipment of the wounded man and served the gun until severely wounded.

Private Herbert K. Lennox, Autorifle Gunner—Severely wounded, concealed his autorifle in bushes and his pistol in his blouse, lay on ground as enemy passed. When the enemy was driven back in the counterattack he crawled back to the autorifle and opened fire on the retreating enemy, killing or wounding many.

Private Axel Jermaison—Wounded, he refused to quit. Acted as loader of an automatic rifle until too weak to continue. Ordered to the rear, he picked up the rifle of a wounded man, and fought in the trenches until the enemy was repulsed.

The War Department also gave out today this list of the emergency addresses and next of kin of those of the cited officers and men who have been completely identified so far:

BOWLES, VOLNEY B., First Lieut., Sig.; Mrs. H. R. Bowles, 2,933 West 28th Av., Denver, Col.

CAGLE, CLIFFORD, private, first class; John A. Cagle, R. F. D. 6, Horton, Delta County, Texas.

THOETE, CARL, Sergt., Engineers; Miss Leona Thoete, 3,971 Parker Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

COX, MOSES E., Lieut., Engineers; O. C. Cox, Gray Court, S. C.

DILLON, LEE S., Lieut., Engineers; Mrs. G. H. Dillon, 2,331 12th St., Boulder, Col.

HOLBROOK, LUCIUS R., Colonel, F. A.; Mrs. L. R. Holbrook, 1,019 Grove St., Boise, Idaho.

OGLESBY, R., Capt., Engineers; R. D. Oglesby, Riverview Place, Lynchburg, Va.

ROBBINS, WILLIAM, Corp., infantry; Jesse Clore, R. F. D. 2, Bloomingdale, Ind.

FENNESSEY, JOHN, private, infantry; R. F. Fennessey, 339 Frost Av., Rochester, N. Y.

LAWSON, BENJAMIN F., private, F. A.; R. E. Lawson, Latrobe, Penn.

SCHAEFFER, HARRY E., private, Art.; Mrs. Anna Schaeffer, 4,619 Lesher St., Philadelphia, Penn.

HAHN, FREDERICK, Lieut. Artillery; Mrs. D. Hahn, 1,220 East 31st St., Savannah, Ga.

LANCE, GILBERT S., Lieut. Artillery; A. H. Lance, 365 Prairie Av., Kenosha, Wis.

LANGSTON, LOUIS O., Lieut. Artillery; James P. Langston, Monroe, Ga.

COIL, WALTER, Corp. Infantry; Caroline Coil, Walton, Ind.

GILES, FLORIAN D., Lieut. Infantry; Mrs. G. W. Giles, Campbellsville, Ky.

COONAN, JACK, Lieut. Infantry; Mrs. Marie D. Coonan, 214 North Pleasant St., Watertown, N. Y.

DAVIDSON, JOHN R., Private Infantry; G. Davidson, Box 149, Croswell, Mich.

BRADY, LEO F., Private Infantry; C. K. Brady, Kermit, N. D.

FREY, AMEL, Captain Infantry; Mrs. Louise Hofer, Langendorf, Switzerland.

FREML, WESLEY, Jr., Lieut. Infantry; Kathreen E. Freml, 42 Van Ness St., San Antonio, Texas.

CATHER, G. P., Lieut. Infantry; Myrtle Cather, Bladen, Neb.

KOUNS, WILLIAM L., Sergeant Infantry; Sarah Pierce, Curve, Ky.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, Jr., Major Infantry, O. R. C.; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, 163 East 74th St., New York.

CROOK, WILLIAM T., Capt.; Mrs. Lila E. Crook, Anaheim, Cal.

COX, GEORGE C., Lieut.; J. A. Cox, Cullowhee, N. C.

WALKER, TOM P., Lieut.; Mrs. T. P. Walker, 114 West 101st St., New York.

BAXTER, S. A., Lieut.; Mrs. W. C. Baxter, 28 Hillyard St., Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

COULBURN, FLOYD, Private; Mrs. Clara Gordy, 304 Winder St., Salisbury, Md.

FLECK, GEORGE H., Lieut.; Mrs. G. W. Fleck, 1,409 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

HYDEN, JESSE, Private; John Hyden, St. Albans, W. Va.

NORRIS, JOHN, Private; Mary Morris, 10 Stanley St., Lowell, Mass.

MARCH, HARRY, Private; Thomas March, 426 Daisy Av., Long Branch, Cal.

ZINGMAN, SAM; Corp.; Jacob Zingman, Kovno, Russia.

BECK, JOSEPH, Private; H. J. Rekefus, 2,533 Christian St., Philadelphia, Penn.

FRANZ, HENRY C., Private; Mrs. M. Franz, 1,511 South Tenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

HARTMAN, EDGAR A., Private; Mrs. E. B. Hartman, 302 West 34th St., New York.

CARSON, ROBERT E., Private; Ernest Carson, Chatfield, Minn.

VUJNOVICK, Pvt. MIKE; Sam Moosah, Tri Mountain, Mich.

MARKUS, Lt. ROBERT W.; J. W. Markus, 1,615 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.

KOON, Sgt. JAMES W.; F. L. Koon, Weems, Ohio.

ENDTER, Sgt. Harry W.; Mrs. H. F. Frede, Bernard, Ohio.

GERRALD, Corp. TALMAGE W.; Mrs. Mattie R. Gerrold, R. F. D. No. 1, Galivants Ferry, S. C.

McPHAIL, Pvt. LINDSAY; Lindsay McPhail, Park Ridge, Ill.

TERESCHENKO, Pvt. PAUL; W. Lukstah, 3,253 North Front St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WALTZ, Lt. W. P.; W. J. Waltz, Belen, N. M.

ADAIR, Lt. GERWIN D.; Mrs. William Adair, Scranton, Penn.

CASWELL, Lt. HARRISON; Mrs. S. G. Caswell, Greenville, Mich.

BOND, Lt. MILLER S.; Mrs. F. C. Parker, Enid, Okla.

WESP, Pvt. FRANKLIN B.; Conrad Wesp, Gardenville, N. Y.

RICE, Pvt. JAMES A.; Mrs. Nancy Rice, Ashland, Ky.

BRYANT, Lt. ROY; L. P. Bryant, 5,328 Dryades St., New Orleans, La.

KROTHE, Sgt. HENRY; Mrs. Clara Krothe, 31 Christman St., Atlanta, Ga.

STEELE, Pvt. JUDSON E.; A. R. Steele, R. F. D. 2, Edgewood, Iowa.

CLEMENS, Sgt. THOMAS W.; William Clemens, Kuttawa, Ky.

DUBOIS, Pvt. LEO E.; Ernest Dubois, 526 North 3d St., Marquette, Mich.

SMITH, Pvt. LEON L.; Riley Smith, Huntsville, Ala.

HOHL, Major L. E.; Mrs. Burden Hohl, care Nech Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Kan.

WOODWARD, Captain WILLIAM R.; Mrs. A. S. J. Gleen, Brooksville, Miss.

TAKACH, Sergeant JOHN; Joseph Takach, Winburne, Clearfield County, Penn.

BURNS, Sergeant KENNETH K.; Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Rodeo, N. M.

SELFE, Corporal CARTER C.; Elizabeth Perry, Bristow, Va.

Privates.

BOWLES, BROOKS C.; J. M. Bowles, Byrnside, W. Va.

PURCELL, GEORGE; Mrs. Anna Purcell, Box 63, Duncott, Penn.

FELTY, WILLARD; Charles Felty, Ashland, Ky.

MEYER, FRED H.; H. H. Meyer, 2,145 Amsterdam Av., New York.

STEWART, WALTER S.; Charles Stewart, Lakeview, Miss.

CHARLES, ANDREW; Mrs. Victoria Dotson, Phelps, Ky.

MAGOON, VICTOR; E. S. Magoon, Barre Plains, Mass.

LENNOX, HERBERT K.; James Lennox, 230 West Railroad St., Pottsvilel, Penn.

NELSON, ROBERT; Martha Alvin, Plummer, Minn., or Mrs. Ella Rose, 1,230 7th Av., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

McCAIN, SAMUEL D.; Mrs. Emma McCain, 2,828 North Orlana St., Philadelphia, Penn.

READ, ROSS E.; V. H. Read, 7,903 59th Av., S. E., Portland, Ore.

DIAL, LOUIS R.; Jack Dial, Stamford, Texas.

KNODEL, OSCAR R.; Mrs Margaret Barth, 46 Benton St., Springfield, Mass.

LAUBE, GEORGE; Charles Laube, Atlanta, Ill.

HAZELTINE, ALBERT A.; L. S. Hazeltine, 433 South Arizona St., Butte, Mont.

56 Army Casualties and 50 in the Marines Bring the Total in Both Forces to 10,182

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department today gave out a list of 56 casualties in the American army in France, bringing the total for the army to 9,020. Marine Corps Headquarters also gave out 50 casualties among the marines serving in France, bringing their total to 1,162. The grand total for both army and marines now stands at 10,182.

The army casualties given out today included 24 killed in action, 4 died from wounds, 22 severely wounded, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1 prisoner, and 3 died from disease. The marines' casualties included 17 killed in action, 7 died from wounds, and 26 were wounded severely.

No commissioned officers were in the marines' list. The army list included 7. Major Albert L. Grubb died of disease. Captain Elmer J. Presper is a prisoner. Lieutenants Karl H. Eyman, Jerome L. Goldman, Norman J. McCreary, and James S. Timothy were killed in action. Lieutenant Theodore S. Slen was wounded severely.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 28.	Total.
Killed in action	1,159	24	1,183
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	456	4	460
Died of accident or other causes	460	..	460
Died of disease	1,280	3	1,283
Total deaths	3,646	31	3,677
Wounded	4,944	24	4,968
Missing, including prisoners	374	1	375
Grand total	8,964	56	9,020

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 28.

Army casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—24.

Lieutenants.

EYMAN, KARL H.; L. E. Eyman, 148 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio.

GOLDMAN, JEROME L.; N. Goldman, 1,104 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

McCREARY, NORMAN J.; A. E. McCreary, Volant, Penn.

TIMOTHY, JAMES S.; P. H. Timothy, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Corporals.

JACKSON, ROBERT H.; Mrs. Mary Henderson, 274 Metropolitan Av., Roslindale, Mass.

JANKOWIAK, ALEXANDER A.; Mrs. S. Jankowiak, 514 College St., South Bend, Ind.

KELLY, JOHN J.; Mrs. Mary Kelly, 21 Somasette St., Holyoke, Mass.

PEDEN, THOMAS E.; J. T. Peden, Gray Court, S. C.

RYDER, JOHN J.; Mrs. K. Ryder, 454 77th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOEMAKER, JETHRO; J. H. Shoemaker, R. F. D. 2, Clem, Ga.

Farrier.

McNALLY, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. F. McNally, 85 Bridge St., Holyoke, Mass.

Privates.

BONSNAS, ALFRED M.; Margaret Omet, 645 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CROTEAU, LOUIS M.; Mrs. D. Croteau, 441 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

FROST, ELVIN A.; Mrs. Esther E. Frost, Clearmont, Wyo.

GAJDA, JAN; Martilla Durza, 1,036 Chene St., Detroit, Mich.

GLEDHILL, HERBERT F.; Mrs. L. B. Gledhill, Sigurd, Utah.

HARSCH, CHARLES H.; Mrs. Mary Harsch, 250 Holley St., Brockport, N. Y.

LUBECK, TONEY; Mrs. Mary Lubeck, 1,218 Clearver St., Chicago, Ill.

McKINNEY, HARRY; Mrs. Dell McKinney, Evansville, Wis.

SEMONIAN, SARKIS H.; Oscar Shapozian, 243 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

SUSKI, JOSEPH; W. Malecki, 4,618 Spefford Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

WAITS, LEO; William F. Waits, Wellington, Ala.

WHITTAKER, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. J. W. Whittaker, Clarkston, Wash.

WILSON, GILBERT; Sam Wilson, Wofford, Ky.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—4.

Sergeant.

PLOGGER, FRED A.; Mrs. Fannie Plogger, Carrie, Va.

Corporal.

BOND, ARTHUR E.; Nelson B. Bond, Scipio, Okla.

Privates.

JESTER, Albert H.; Mrs. N. C. Jester, 1,606 18th St., Galveston, Texas.

VAN CAMPEN, HOWARD; Mrs. Elmora Van Campen, R. F. D. 3, Haven, Kan.

DIED OF DISEASE—3.

Major.

GRUBB, ALBERT L.; Maria L. Grubb, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Privates.

HOLMES, GEORGE; Walter Kelly, 133 Carew St., Springfield, Mass.

ROSENBERG, LOUIS; Mrs. Sarah Rosenberg, 1,311 Epiphany St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—22.

Lieutenant.

SLEN, THEODORE S.; Mrs. Sarah Peterson, Hewitt Landing, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Corporals.

BLAKELY, ERNEST C.; Daniel Blakely, 1 Maynard St., Northboro, Mass.

DISBROW, WILBUR C.; Mrs. M. Lefebors, 21 Beckford Court, Lynn, Mass.

MORRISON, MURIEL S.; Joe Morrison, Cloverport, Ky.

PECK, DONALD T.; Mrs. F. W. Peck, 23 Kirkham Av., East Haven, Conn.

VAN VOAST, GEORGE W.; H. R. Van Voast, Turner, Mon.

Privates.

ADAMS, ZED H.; Mrs. Maud Fisher, 604 York St., Newport, Ky.

EXNER, CHARLES; Mrs. Frederick Exner, 2,128 North Laramie Av., Chicago, Ill.

GINDER, RONALD A.; S. D. Ginder, R. F. D. 3, Jameson, Mo.

GREENLEAF, CHARLES D.; W. H. Greenleaf, 9 West Victoria St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

KORN, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. B. Korn, 603 East Main St., Madison, Wis.

MANZAK, ADAM J.; Thomas Manzak, 197 Hamburgh St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MARTIN, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. J. Martin, 31 Hill Park Av., Pittston, Penn.

MEYER, CHARLES E.; Mrs. M. Meyer, 3,803 Marine Av., St. Louis, Mo.

MILNE, GEORGE E.; W. H. Milne, Yamhill, Ore.

MOFFETT, SAMUEL; Mrs. Mary Moffett, 4,901 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'LEVA, LEON; Mrs. A. Paugh, 119 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE, JOHN C.; J. C. Partridge, 2,046 7th Av., Oakland, Cal.

PATCH, REUBEN; A. B. Patch, Nelson Av., Point Place, West Toledo, Ohio.

PRESCOTT, HERBERT; J. Brown, 47 School St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

SCHMITZ, CHARLES; Joseph Schmitz, 713 South Park St., Streator, Ill.

WICKLAND, CLAYTON S.; Mrs. C. S. Wickland, Edmonds, Wash.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—2.

Corporal.

AUGE, SAMUEL; Adolph Auge, 352 Woodward Av., St. Paul, Minn.

GIBBONS, FLOYD, accredited correspondent for Chicago Tribune.

PRISONER—1.

Captain.

PRESPER, ELMER J.; J. A. Presper, 2,307 Frankford Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

PRISONER.

(Previously reported missing.)

Private.

PRUNIER, EDWARD W.; A. E. Prunier, 248 West Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.

CASUALTIES IN MARINE CORPS IN FRANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

Including today's casualties, the summary of all Marine Corps casualties to date follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Deaths	13	352
Wounded	29	766
In the hands of the enemy and missing		2
Total		1,162

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 28.

Marine Corps casualties given out today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—17.

Sergeants.

ARNETT, THOMAS P.; Grace Arnett, Christopher, Ill.

CLEVELAND, WILLIAM R.; William C. Cleveland, Crosby, McKean County, Penn.

REATH, THOMAS R.; Theodore Reath, Pine St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Corporals.

CLORE, ROBERT L.; Bell Clore, Lees Summitt, Mo.

KOWKER, A. J.; William Kowker, Frackville, Penn.

Privates.

ASHE, ARTHUR J.; Alfred M. Ashe, R. F. D. 2, Kittanning, Penn.

BENTON, WILLIAM A.; Eliza Benton, Mayodan, N. C.

BUCKMAN, J.; Albert S. Buckman, Holley, N. Y.

DU MARS, WILLIAM W.; John P. Du Mars, Monroe, Wis.

FAGAN, JOSEPH F.; William Fagan, 137 Emmett St., Albany, N. Y.

LOOMIS, GLENN S.; Charles R. Loomis, Batavia, N. Y.

McGOVERN, PHILIP M.; Mary McGovern, Irvington, N. Y.

MOSS, WILLIAM M.; Angus I. Moss, Mount Vernon, Ill.

MUDEK, JOSEPH S.; Mrs. Joe Seck, Clarissa, Minn.

NAEGELF, CHARLES A.; Mary Naegelf, Vine St., Cincinnati.

STREHLOW, HERBERT A.; Herman Strehlow, 1,085 Hopkins St., Milwaukee.

TORGERSON, JAMES A.; Adolph Torgerson, general delivery, Galloway, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—7.

Corporal.

JOHNSON, DAVID A.; Mary Johnson, 7,311 Cottage Grove Av., Chicago.

Privates.

EVANS, LLOYD V.; Dexa Evans, Hamilton, N. Y.

EXNER, WILLIAM PAUL; Alma Exner, 73 Lexington Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

LINNEMANN, LEO P.; Bart Stuntebeck, Pike and Washington Sts., Covington, Ky.

LYMAN, GRANT H.; Susan D. Lyman, Fillmore, Utah.

McNELLY, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. M. A. Tompkins, R. F. D. 5, Mayville, Mich.

SHIELDS, ROBERT MORRIS; Victoria Shields, 550 Undercliff Av., Edgewater, N. J.

WOUNDED SEVERELY IN ACTION—26.

Corporals.

PORTER, CHARLIE C.; Virginia Porter, 2,601 4th Av., Columbus, Ga.

ROSE, RICHARD W.; Charles F. Rose, 399 Upper Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Privates.

ANDERSON, BURT M.; Hattie B. Anderson, R. F. D. 1, Box 96, Dallas, Ore.

BAILEY, CLAUDE W.; Robert W. Bailey, Lubbock, Texas.

BARTLETT, EMERY A.; Arthur W. Bartlett, R. F. D. 2, Box 188, Salem, Ore.

BOBAL, GEORGE J.; Anna Bobal, Hastings, Penn.

CROW, PAUL N.; Jourden L. Crow, Crossetts, Ark.

CUNNINGHAM, BERT; Clara Cunningham, R. D. 1, Fife Lake, Mich.

CURTIS, CHESTER L.; Augusta W. Sharpe, 93 East Baker St., Atlanta, Ga.

DUFFY, ROBERT J.; Claude E. Duffy, 64 Dover St., Boston.

GIBBS, LACEY; Charlie Gibbs, General Delivery, Elles, Kan.

ICHNIOWSKI, VINCENT J.; Josephine Inchniowski, 815 S. Ann St., Baltimore.

KRAKAU, EARL E.; Harry T. Krakau, 13,802 Lake Shore Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

McGINN, JAMES E.; James McGinn, Minneota, Minn.

McKENNA, DANIEL T.; Daniel J. McKenna, 29 Whitney St., Roxbury, Mass.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM O.; G. Blanche Mitchell, Louisiana, Mo.

OBERLE, JOHN E.; Catherin Oberle, general delivery, Riverview, Ohio.

ONTKO, ANDREW; Andrew Drugack, 657 E. Main St., Larksville, Penn.

PARK, WILLIAM M.; Carlton Park, 90 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARSON, MARTIN L.; Willis Parson, Falmouth, Ky.

PATTON, EMMETT L.; Fielding T. Patton, Winesap, Tenn.

PELL, HOWARD M.; Hunter F. Pell, Craston, W. Va.

PERASH, ANDREW; John J. Perash, 185 Corby St., Courtdale, Penn.

SCHENCK, HUGH V.; Eva Schenck, 6,016 Michigan Av., Chicago.

THOMSON, LAURENCE W.; Alice Thomson, Estes Park, Col.

WEGENAST, HERBERT R.; Marie Wegenast, Rome, Ind.

RECRUITING OFFICER KILLED

Major Brooks One of Four to Meet Death in Collision.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Three men were killed outright, Major Robert E. Brooks, U. S. A., was fatally injured and a score or more others were hurt, many of them seriously, tonight, when a westbound Aurora, Elgin & Chicago limited electric train crashed into an auto truck at Elmhurst, Ill.

Major Brooks was assistant recruiting officer for the Chicago district. He formerly was a Captain of Philippine Scouts. He died of a fractured skull.

Pershing's Men In Good Health.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Members of the House Military Committee were told at their weekly War Department conference today that the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces were freer from disease than any other troops in Europe, and that proportionately fewer were ill than among the troops training at home.

Willis to Quit Reserve Board.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—H. Parker Willis has offered his resignation as Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board. It is understood that when relieved he will devote his entire time to duties as professor of banking at Columbia University and to writing on economic and financial subjects. He has been Secretary of the board since its organization nearly four years ago, except for a short time in 1916, when he was President of a bank in Manila.

51 NEW GENERALS NAMED BY WILSON

8 of Major Rank and 43 Brigadiers Chosen by Pershing and March.

2 OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Cornelius Vanderbilt and J. H. Sherburne Included—Douglas MacArthur Also.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson today sent to the Senate the names of eight new Major Generals and forty-three Brigadier Generals of the National Army to fill vacancies now existing in the military service. Most of the men advanced in rank are now serving in France, and the selections are those of General Pershing. Officers in this country were selected by General March, Chief of Staff, and in both cases the lists show that the capabilities of the officers, and not their seniority in the service, governed their selection.

General Pershing's list includes two National Guard Colonels—Cornelius Vanderbilt and John H. Sherburne—to be Brigadier Generals. The others are all regulars.

Following are the nominations:

BRIGADIER GENERALS TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

Patrick, Mason M.
Lewis, Edward M.
Snow, William J.
Smith, William R.
Traub, Peter E.
Graves, William S.
Harbord, James G.
Summerall, Chas. P.

COLONELS TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Walcutt, Chas. C., Jr.
Christian, Edward R.
Winans, Edwin B.
Jackson, William P.
Rockenbach, Samuel D.
Walker, Merriwether L.
Rosenbaum, Otho B.
King, Edward L.
Bishop, Harry G.
Craig, Malin.
Bjornstad, Alfred W.
Moseley, Geo. V. H.
MacArthur, Douglas.
Sherburne, John H.
Durfee, Lucius L.
Hornbrook, James J.
Smith, Harry A.
Bradley, John J.
Hickok, Howard R.
Cruikshank, William.
Shelton, George H.
Lord, Herbert M., Qm. Corps.
Kean, Jefferson R., Medical Corps.
Connor, William D.
Moses, Andrew.
Davis, Robert C.
Hatch, Henry J.
Burtt, Wilson B.
Fiske, Harold C.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius.
Hedekin, Charles A.
Morrow, James J.
Saffarans, George C.
Ely, Hanson E.
Kutz, Charles W.
Parker, Francis Le J.
Stewart, Merch B.
Bowley, Albert J.
Stephens, John E.
Spaulding, Oliver L., Jr.
Booth, Ewing E.
Marshall, Richard C., Jr.
Hodges, John N.

In making up his list of Major Generals, General Pershing showed his estimation of the services of his former Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who was recently assigned to command the Marines Brigade. It was a part of this brigade which figured in the fighting about Château-Thierry, which has brought new honor to the Marine Corps.

General March also has shown his appreciation of his chief assistant, Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, who has been closely connected with the development of the war army, first as Secretary to the General Staff under Generals Scott and Bliss and later as First Assistant to the Chief of Staff, under General March.

It is regarded as possible that General Graves's promotion will mean his early assignment to service in the field, instead of with the General Staff.

Among the new Brigadiers, the selection of Colonel MacArthur, now Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division, and formerly the press censor of the War Department during the Mexican border trouble and the first months of the war, attracted attention. The officer's record both in the organization of the Rainbow Division, the first National Guard force to go over, and later in the trenches, where he was decorated by the French commander for gallantry and was wounded in action, won him his advancement, as he was a Major of the Engineer Corps when war was declared. He is a son of the late Lieut. Gen. MacArthur.

Officers here viewed the list of promotions as a strong one. It was apparent that the policy of selection for merit, regardless of the relative rank of an officer, now is firmly fixed throughout the army.

WHO THE NEW GENERALS ARE.

Harbord Won Distinction Leading Marines at the Marne.

Of the seven new Major Generals named by President Wilson yesterday the best known is James G. Harbord, the officer who commanded the Marines during the recent fighting on the Marne. He entered the army as a private twenty-nine years ago and is today considered one of the most brilliant leaders in the American service. He is one of General Pershing's closest friends and went to France as Colonel and Chief of Staff of the American Expeditionary Force. He is 52 years old and a citizen of Kansas.

Charles P. Summerall, another of the new Major Generals, went to France as the commanding officer of the artillery brigade of the Rainbow Division. He is a former artillery instructor at West Point and organized about six years ago the great artillery training camp at Tobyhanna, Penn. General Summerall is a native of Florida and was graduated at West Point in 1892. He is 51 years old.

William G. Graves is a native of Texas and a West Pointer of the class of 1889. He has served twice as a member of the General Staff in Washington. He is an infantryman and is 53 years old.

Peter E. Traub, a New Yorker, is among the new Major Generals. He is a cavalry officer, was graduated at West Point in 1886, and is 54 years old.

Edward M. Lewis was a classmate of General Traub's at West Point. He is of the infantry and is 55 years old. He was born in Indiana.

W. R. Smith, a West Pointer of the class of 1892, is the youngest of the new division commanders. He is from Tennessee and is 50 years old. He is a coast artilleryman.

Mason M. Patrick is the Chief of the Aviation Section in France, having succeeded Brig. Gen Benjamin D. Foulois several weeks ago. He is a West Pointer, class of 1886. He is from West Virginia, and is 55 years old. He is of the Corps of Engineers.

The best known of the new Brigadiers, so far as New Yorkers are concerned, is Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in France as Colonel of the engineer regiment of the Twenty-seventh Division, which is made up of the National Guard units of this State. He is the first member of the Vanderbilt family to wear the star of a General. For years he has been an enthusiastic and hard-working officer of the National Guard of New York. He entered the service about fifteen years ago as a junior officer of the old Twelfth Infantry. He was an Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the New York Division, when he was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command the Twenty-second Engineers.

General Vanderbilt was born in New York in 1873. One of his sons is an enlisted man in the Twenty-seventh Division. He married in 1896 Miss Grace Wilson, a daughter of Richard T. Wilson. He is a Director of many corporations, among them the National Park Bank, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the American Express Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Harriman National Bank.

Douglas MacArthur, another of the new Brigadiers, is by many of his seniors considered the most brilliant young officer in the army. He was graduated at West Point at the head of his class in 1903 and went to France as Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division. He was on General Funston's staff at Vera Cruz. He was born in Arkansas, and is a brother of Captain Arthur MacArthur of the navy. General MacArthur is 38 years old.

Another of the new brigadiers well known in New York is Ewing E. Booth, who was Chief of Staff on Governors Island when Congress declared war and who went to France as Chief of Staff of the Camp Upton Division. General Booth was Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell's right hand man in the training of the Upton Division of New York City selective draft men. He entered the army from civil life in 1901. General Booth is from Missouri. He is 48 years old.

Malin Craig is from Missouri, and is a son of the late General Craig. He went to France as Chief of Staff of the Sunset Division, the Guard Division of the Pacific States. He is a cavalryman, a West Pointer, class of 1898, and is 41 years old.

Merch B. Stewart is a Virginian and a West Pointer, class of 1896. He was a regimental commander at the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp in 1916, and is one of the best-known writers on military subjects in the army.

Alfred W. Bjornstad, another of the new Brigadiers, is a native of Minnesota, who entered the army from civil life in 1901. He was at one time the American Military Attaché in Berlin. General Bjornstad went to France as Chief of Staff of one of the Southern Guard divisions. He is 44 years old.

Robert C. Davis is a former Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point, and was an aid on the staff of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, when General Barry commanded on Governors Island. He is a West Pointer, class of 1898, was born in Pennsylvania and is 42 years old.

Albert J. Bowley was for many years a member of the Department Staff on Governors Island. He is a field artilleryman and commands one of the field artillery units in France. He is from California, is 42 years old and was graduated at West Point in 1897.

Jay J. Morrow is an officer of engineers, and an honor man of the West Point class of 1891. He is from West Virginia, and is 48 years old.

Francis L. J. Parker of the cavalry is from South Carolina, a West Pointer of the class of 1894, and is 45 years old.

John J. Bradley is an infantryman from Illinois, a member of the West Point class of 1891, and is 49 years old.

George V. Moseley is from Illinois, and was graduated at West Point in 1899. He is a cavalryman, and is 44 years old.

Edward L. King is from Massachusetts and was graduated at West Point in 1896. He is a cavalryman, and is 45 years old.

Edwin D. Winans, a cavalryman, is from Michigan, was graduated at West Point in 1891, and is 49 years old.

Meriwether L. Walker is an honor man of the West Point class of 1893. He is an engineer, is from Virginia, and is 49 years old.

Harry G. Bishop is of the field artillery, was born in Michigan forty years ago, and graduated at West Point in 1897.

William D. Connor of Wisconsin is another honor graduate of West Point, 1897. He is 44 years old.

Howard R. Hickok is a cavalryman, a West Point graduate of 1892, and is 48 years old.

Lucius L. Durfee is from Ohio, was graduated at West Point in 1886, and is 57 years old.

J. J. Hornbrook was born in Indiana, is an officer of cavalry, was graduated at West Point in 1890, and is 50 years old.

William M. Cruikshank is from the District of Columbia, is a field artilleryman and a West Pointer, class of 1893. He is 48 years old.

George H. Shelton is from Connecticut and 48 years old. He was graduated at West Point in 1896, and is an infantryman.

Andrew Moses is a Texan and a coast artilleryman. He is 44 years old and a West Pointer, class of 1897.

Henry J. Hatch entered the army from civil life in 1898. He is from Michigan and is 49 years old.

Wilson B. Burtt, a graduate of West Point, 1899, is a native of Illinois, and is 43 years old.

Harold C. Fiske is an honor man of the West Point class of 1903. He is a New Yorker and is 38 years old.

Charles A. Hedekin is from Indiana. He is an infantryman, was graduated at West Point in 1888, and is 53 years old.

C. C. Saffarrans is a West Pointer, class of 1891, is 49 years old and comes from Tennessee.

Hanson E. Ely is from Iowa. He is a member of the West Point class of 1891 and is 51 years old.

Charles W. Kutz is another honor graduate of West Point. He is of the class of 1893, is in the Engineers, and comes from Pennsylvania. He is 48 years old.

John N. Hodges is probably the youngest Brigadier General in the army. He is 34 years old and was one of the top men of the West Point class of 1905. General Hodges is an engineer and is from Maryland.

O. L. Spaulding, Jr., went into the service from civil life, is a native of Michigan, and is 43 years old.

Richard C. Marshall, Jr., is from Virginia, and also went into the service from civil life. He is 39 years old.

Charles C. Wallcutt, Jr., is from Ohio and is the oldest of the new Brigadiers. He is a West Pointer, class of 1886, and is 57 years old.

Edward R. Chrusman is from Indiana, was graduated at West Point in 1891, and is 50 years old.

William P. Jacobs is the representative of the Inspector General's Department in the new list. He is also 50 years old and was graduated at West Point in 1891. He is a native of Missouri.

Samuel P. Rockenbach is a Virginian and is 49 years old. He entered the army from civil life in 1891.

Otho B. Rosenbaum is also from Virginia. He is a member of the West Point class of 1894 and is 47 years old.

20,000 EXPECTED IN LATEST DRAFT

Conboy Looks for That Number of Class A Men from the 35,000 June 5 Registrants.

The rules and regulations which govern the classification of the men registered under the provisions of the selective draft law will go to the 189 Draft Boards in New York City today. The questionnaires have already been mailed, and the first 12,000, under the regulations, must be filled out and filed by midnight of next Tuesday. Martin Conboy, the Director of the Draft in New York, said yesterday that he expected to get a minimum of 20,000 Class A men out of the 35,000 who registered in this city on June 5 last.

Mr. Conboy said that there now remained uncalled in New York City, exclusive of the men registered three weeks ago, about 17,000 men who were subject to immediate call to the colors. This number, he said, would be considerably increased as a result of the reclassification which is now under way.

The final contingent of the 7,000 men called to the colors two weeks ago left for Camp Upton yesterday. The contingent numbered 1,862 men and represented boards in all parts of the city. Enthusiastic demonstrations marked the departure of the men.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey announced yesterday that when the new anti-loafing law goes into effect on midnight of July 1 the police will immediately begin its rigid enforcement. All persons found idling who cannot show that they have applied for work with the State labor organizations will be arrested, taken before a City Magistrate, and held for trial in Special Sessions. The police, the Deputy Commissioner said, in the last month had taken a census of all idlers of the city and 5,000 to 10,000 names had been listed.

Referring to the fact that the law reads that every able-bodied male between the ages of 18 and 50 years must be engaged in some recognized class of work and must work at least thirty-six hours a week, the Deputy Commissioner said that the Police Department had received many letters volunteering information to the effect that there were thousands of persons holding non-essential jobs or who were pretending to work. The Commissioner cited one letter, the writer of which told of a young man who had married a rich woman. All the work this young man was doing, the writer said, was taking the dog out. The Commissioner said a summons or a warrant would be asked for to take such men into court. The Commissioner pointed out in this connection that the anti-loafing law places the burden of proof upon the person arrested; in other words, it is up to the able-bodied man to prove that he is engaged in some essential work.

One hundred questionnaires sent out by Local Board 188, Stapleton, S. I., were destroyed by fire last night. They were placed in a letter box at Boyd and Wright Streets, about a block from Public School 14, where the board is located. About 10 o'clock a woman discovered that the contents of the box was on fire. A hand extinguisher put out the fire, but 100 of the questionnaires had been destroyed. Two young men are under suspicion of having dropped lighted matches into the box.

SENATE REFUSES TO EXTEND DRAFT

Fall Amendment to Extend the Limits to 20 and 40 Years Beaten by Vote of 49 to 25.

BANS NEUTRAL EVADERS

Those Seeking Exemption May Not Become Citizens—Williams Hazed by His Colleagues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate today, by a vote of 49 to 25, bowed to the will of Secretary Baker and his advisers and refused to change the draft ages. The vote came on an Army bill amendment of Senator Fall of New Mexico, proposing to make the ages 20 to 40 years instead of 21 to 31 years, as they are at present.

In spite of the efforts of Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, to bring the Army bill to a vote tonight, the Senate did not pass it, but will act on it tomorrow.

After rejecting the Fall amendment and several other proposals to change the draft ages, the Senate adopted an important amendment by Senator Hitchcock, providing that neutrals who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States may claim exemption from the draft, if they are within draft age and otherwise subject to call, but that by so doing they lose any rights to citizenship that their declaration may have given to them, and must remain aliens for the period of the war. It is planned to perfect this amendment in the Senate tomorrow by making it apply not only to the period of the present war, but permanently.

Senator Chamberlain, explaining the necessity for some such amendment, stated that the State Department Solicitor spent most of his time adjusting claims of neutral declarants who have been called in the draft, on the ground that their declaration makes them to a degree citizens of the United States, and hence liable to military service. Several times rather embarrassing situations have been created with certain Governments on account of this. The proposal carried by a vote of 43 to 16.

Wants Army of 5,000,000.

When debate on the Army bill was resumed today Senator McCumber made a long speech, in which he urged that an army of 5,000,000 effectives be put on the firing line in the shortest possible time. No smaller force, Senator McCumber said, would win a decisive victory. He declared the Germans had, from the beginning, sprung surprises on the Allies and exceeded them in foresight and initiative.

Following Senator McCumber's speech the Senate was treated to a singular spectacle. Senator Williams of Mississippi took exception to Senator McCumber's statements about the German surprises, declaring that the North Dakotan, by making this statement, "has subscribed to the German view that the Huns are supermen."

He had just started his criticism when a general exodus of Senators from the chamber began. Within five minutes not a Republican Senator remained, and only two Democrats. Behind cloakroom doors the members of the Senate stood peering out at Senator Williams, who, undaunted by the hazing of his colleagues, continued to denounce Germany and all things German, and to contend that Germany, and not the Allies, had constantly been the victim of unpleasant surprises.

"Germany was surprised in the very beginning, when little Belgium fought back," said Senator Williams. "She was surprised when England, which she regarded as a nation of shopkeepers, entered the war; she was surprised when tiny Serbia stood up and fought for its life; she was surprised when she found she could not kick America any longer.

"She thought to surprise us when several members of this body voted against war with Germany. If any race has ever made an ass of itself it has been the German race."

When the Senators who withdrew had returned, the debate then reverted to the question of changing the draft ages. Senator McCumber urged the Senate, in voting on the Fall amendment, to express its own judgment as to whether the ages should be changed, and not to accept the view of the War Department.

Senator Brandegee pleaded that the question be settled now without waiting until September, as Secretary Baker advised.

"I can see no possible harm in settling this matter now," said Senator Brandegee. "By a vote in favor of Senator Fall's resolution the Senate would not force the President or the Secretary of War to draft other men, but would make them available to be called when needed."

Warren Condemns Haste.

Senator Warren, member of the Military Affairs Committee, who is the father-in-law of General Pershing, declared the Senate was wasting time and trifling with the subject.

"We should wait until we have complete data on shipping and the conditions in the cantonments," said Senator Warren. "All this will be available to us in September. There is no haste about this matter."

Senator Hardwick offered an amendment to make the ages 21 to 40 instead of 20 to 40, as in the Fall amendment.

"I do not believe we should go below 21 until it is absolutely necessary," said Senator Hardwick. "In fact, I do not think we should ever do it."

The Senate rejected the amendment by a vote of 41 to 33. The same fate quickly was accorded to an amendment by Senator New, providing that selectives between 20 and 21 years of age should be given military training. A similar amendment by Senator France was voted down.

Upon the final roll call several Senators explained that they opposed the Fall amendment, not out of hostility to its provisions, but because they accepted the judgment of Secretary Baker that later action would be better, because it would be based on complete information on shipping and other facilities.

It is understood that the bill will be ready for the President's signature within a few hours, as the amendments adopted by the Senate have all been submitted to House Military Affairs Committee members, and probably will not cause long controversy in conference.

Speedy action on the $5,000,000,000 Fortifications Appropriations bill is to follow. Both these big supply bills will be given to the President shortly after July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, and perhaps upon that date.

BROOKLYN MAN ON LIST.

John Ryder, Killed in Action, Has a Brother in the Navy.

Corporal John Ryder, reported killed in action in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing, was the son of the late Mortimer Ryder of New York and lived with his mother at 454 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, before he entered the army. He was a gunner of the Fifth Field Artillery during the border mobilization of 1916. He went to France with the Twelfth Field Artillery. He was a graduate of Public School 102 in Brooklyn and was 20 years old. A brother is a member of the gun crew on one of the largest of the American transports.

The War Department has notified the Rev. and Mrs. Carlton Park of 80 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, that their son, William M. Park, was severely wounded in action on June 7. Private Park is in the Marines and is 23 years old. He was employed at the Bliss Torpedo Works before he enlisted in the Marines in 1917.

Yesterday was the birthday of Private Samuel Moffett of the Sixth Field Artillery. His mother, Mrs. Mary Moffett of 4,901 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was recalling the fact when a message arrived from the War Department announcing that he had been severely wounded in action. Moffett enlisted in the regulars two years ago and was with General Pershing in Mexico.

Corporal Richard W. Rose, severely wounded, is a son of Charles S. Rose, an architect of Montclair. Corporal Rose is a Princeton man and 25 years old. He was an automobile salesman before enlisting.

Private Alfred M. Bonsnas of 645 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, killed in action on June 24, had been in this country less than a year when he enlisted on Oct. 4, 1916, and was assigned to Company A, 28 Infantry. He was then 17 years old. He was a Norwegian. He went with his regiment to the Canal Zone and sailed for France last September. His sister, Mrs. Margaret Omot, with whom he had lived, was notified of his death by the War Department last night.

A Red Cross telegram reading "Private Austin M. Ready is officially reported a prisoner at Limberg, Germany," was received yesterday by his sister, Mrs. Mary Redfield of 245 Custer Avenue, Jersey City. Private Ready was reported missing in action on April 21 last. He is a member of Company G of the 102d Infantry of the New England Division.

Beginning Monday next, hours of business will be from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for today on the second floor

An Extraordinary
Mid-Season Clearance
of Misses' Suits
at radically reduced prices

¶ The styles are not only youthful in their clever lines but reflect a degree of skill in the making that would be commendable in the best of custom-made garments. The materials include the most fashionable for present wear. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Suits that were $25 to $35	Now $15.00
Suits that were $45 to $49.50	Now $21.50
Suits that were $55 to $65	Now $33.00

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Officers' Uniforms of Cotton Gabardines At Cost—$12

OFFICIALLY correct in every detail, but in the matter of tailoring the Kirschbaum shops have gone far beyond what the regulations require. Thin, but durable fabrics and skeleton linings insure the utmost possible comfort during field work under a Summer sun.

Officers' Uniforms
At ACTUAL COST, as follows:

Serges, 12 oz.,	*$25.00*
Serges, 14 oz.,	*$27.00*
Whipcords,	*$27.00 and 30.00*
Wool Gabardines,	*$23.50 and 30.00*

Regulation Army Footwear for Officers and Men

Attention is directed to our complete lines on the Main Floor, of

Dress Boots, in Calfskin,	$28.00
Dress Boots, in Cordovan,	$32.00
Trench Boots, (British made)	$28.00
Army "Snag Boots,"	$14.00
Field and Engineers' Boots,	$25.00 up
Cordovan Dress Shoes,	$10.00 & $12.00

Regulation Army Shoes, (Munson last) $6.50 to 14.00

Officers' Leather Puttees
Ranging in price from
Cowhide at $7.00 to Cordovan at $15.00

ALL FRENCH NATION TO OBSERVE JULY 4

Parliament Cheers Announcement That the Date Will Be a Legal Holiday.

TWO ARMIES TO CELEBRATE

Wounded Soldiers Will Be Guests of American Ambulance Service at Shows in Paris.

PARIS, June 28.—Cheers and shouts of enthusiasm greeted an announcement made in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that the Fourth of July would be regarded as a legal French holiday. All party lines were obliterated, and the plaudits were unanimous from all parts of the amphitheatre. It was one of the most impressive demonstrations that had been seen in the French Chamber of Deputies since the beginning of the war.

Forewarned that the motion would occupy the first place in the order of the day, the Deputies had gathered in larger numbers than at any other time since the beginning of hostilities, with the possible exception of the assemblage on June 4, when Premier Clemenceau made his famous speech regarding the German offensive on the Chemin-des-Dames.

Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Edouard Ignace, Under Secretary for Military, Justice and Pension, and Captain André Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American War Matters, were present when the session opened. Maurice Damour, Secretary of Appropriations of the Chamber of Deputies, presented the resolution asking that the French people unite in celebrating the American holiday.

In Token of Friendship.

After referring to the message sent by a number of notable Americans to France in November, 1916, Deputy Damour continued:

" It is the duty of France to tell her American friends: 'You celebrate your Independence Day on July the Fourth. Henceforth we shall likewise celebrate that date as a token of our fraternal and indissoluble friendship.' "

Amid great cheering the Chamber decided to refrain from holding a session July 4.

Deputy Maurice Bokanowski, ascending the tribune, asked that a message from the Chamber be conveyed to the French people requesting them to join in the celebration for the sake of a sister democracy that so nobly came to help France.

Deputy Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Chairman of the Interallied Parliamentary Conference, said:

"A year ago the first American soldier disembarked on our shores. Now there are approximately a million in France and another million is ready to cross the ocean—and President Wilson has said that the American effort will not be limited to 5,000,000 fighting men."

This mention of President Wilson's name caused a storm of applause.

" In recent battles," M. Franklin-Bouillon continued, " the American soldiers already have shown their mettle and incomparable courage."

Jules Pams, Minister of the Interior, speaking on behalf of the Government, said:

" The Government is eager to join in the proposition, as it had intended to take the initiative itself in a friendly manifestation. The Fourth of July celebration will be the expression of the unanimous sentiment of friendship that the French people have for their American brothers."

Pershing's Pledge Read.

Deputy Franklin-Bouillon then read a letter from General Pershing that declared America would fight to the last man for the triumph of right. The chamber here arose as one man, turned toward the diplomatic gallery and cheered William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, who acknowledged the ovation by bowing repeatedly.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, in greeting Ambassador Sharp, said: " The sublime example that America with its valiant army is giving the world in the cause of liberty France will not forget."

The Deputies, after cheering this statement at length, passed on to the routine order of the day.

" This is the first time that the French Chamber of Deputies has been unanimous on any question in its whole history," said a Socialist Deputy to The Associated Press. He is known as one of the most bitter opponents of the Clemenceau Ministry, but he added: " When America is mentioned, parties disappear and there remains only France."

It had been decided at a meeting of Senators and Deputies last night to send a delegation to the Government, and arrange with the authorities measures to make the coming Fourth of July the occasion of a great national demonstration in France. To promote the arrangements a committee was formed, comprising Senator Doumer, who presided over the meeting; Senators Mascuraud, Strauss, and Couyba, and Deputies Rene Renault, Damour, Chambrun, and Bokanowski.

Deputy Bokanowski, in pursuance of the decision, framed the following motion:

" The Chamber invites the Government, in order to celebrate the national fête of the United States of America, to invite the people of France and the allied soldiers fighting on French soil to join the sons of the sister democracy, who nobly hastened to the aid of liberty, right, and honor, attacked by Prussian militarism and the autocracy of the Hohenzollerns."

City Councilor Poiry has proposed to the President of the Council that the City of Paris associate itself with the Fourth of July celebration by giving a reception at the City Hall. He suggests that there be invited to this reception the official representatives of the United States and members of the American Red Cross.

Socialists Taking Part.

Advices from a French port say that plans for American Independence Day are being made there, with the patriotic Socialists taking a prominent part. They have opened a subscription to present the American land and sea forces with an object of art and a flag. The subscription has already reached quite a large sum. Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson of the American fleet in French waters will preside at the ceremony of presentation.

The United States Army Ambulance Service with the French Army has arranged for a special Fourth of July entertainment for all the wounded allied soldiers in Paris on the evening of that day. The large number of American ambulances in the city will be requisitioned to carry the wounded from all hospitals.

Special arrangements have been made for removing every one as speedily as possible to shelter in case of an air raid. American base hospital authorities have agreed to stop as far as possible the removal of American wounded from Paris on that day so that the men can attend.

The program includes plenty of music, acting, and singing by French and American theatrical and operatic stars, and four boxing bouts between American ambulance men and French boxers.

Joint Celebration at Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28, (Associated Press)—It seems probable, according to word received at correspondents' headquarters, that both July 4, American Independence Day, and July 14, the French national holiday, will be celebrated jointly by Americans and French in Paris this year.

It is planned, in connection with the proposed celebration, that the American units which have so gallantly and effectively aided in stemming the German onrush toward Paris will be decorated in the presence of President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, General Foch, General Pershing and other notables. French and American troops, according to the program, will march side by side in the processions on both holidays.

It is understood here that the idea originated with the French authorities, who desire in this manner officially to express the gratitude of all France for the help of America at the crucial moment of the war.

The successful operations of the Americans on the Marne front have increased the confidence of the French in the capabilities of the American soldiers, and, with the American forces in France growing in numbers daily, their sphere of activity may be expected to be widened soon to an important extent.

FLORENCE TO HONOR WILSON.

Big Celebration on Fourth, When Citizenship Will Be Conferred.

FLORENCE, Italy, June 28.—Preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, when the municipality will confer the citizenship of Florence on President Wilson, are assuming great proportions.

All the municipalities in Tuscany will be represented. The delegates will bring with them flags and banners which belonged to the mediaeval guilds. The day has been proclaimed a national holiday, a decision which is unprecedented in Italy so far as honoring the Executive of any foreign country is concerned.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, has an engagement to deliver an address in Rome on the Fourth and will send as his substitute to Florence Peter Jay, Councilor of the Embassy. Captain Fiorello H. La Guardia, member of the American Aviation Corps and Representative in Congress for New York, will be among the speakers.

PLANS FOR FOURTH READY.

15,000,000 Foreign Born Will Participate in Patriotic Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Arrangements have been completed for the pilgrimage to be held on July 4 to Mount Vernon under the auspices of the Committee of Foreign Born, in which President Wilson has accepted an invitation to participate. The demonstration at the tomb of Washington will be the principal one of a series that will be held throughout the country, and in which approximately 15,000,000 foreign born will take part.

The committee, consisting of representatives of thirty nationalities, President Wilson, and the Diplomatic Corps stationed at Washington, will leave the Washington Navy Yard and go to Mount Vernon on the President's yacht, the Mayflower.

The exercises at the tomb will consist of an address by a member of the committee, to which President Wilson will make response in his only address of the day; songs by John McCormack, and the placing upon the tomb of a wreath by each member of the committee on behalf of the foreign group which he represents.

ATTACK ZONE RATES.

Publishers at Hearing Tell of Hardships Caused by New Law.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The increased zone rates for second-class mail, effective next Monday, were attacked at a hearing today by publishers of magazines and farm, trade and class journals. E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, representing the agricultural publications, urged repeal of the zone system law. He was not opposed to a tax of 5 or 10 per cent. on advertising as a war measure, but said publishers should be left free to determine whether to pass it on to the advertiser or to absorb it. He was also willing, he said, to pay a flat rate of postage sufficient to meet the cost of handling the publications if formulated on a fair basis.

Mr. Meredith said twenty farm papers, with a total circulation of 50,000,000 copies annually, had discontinued or been forced to sell to other publications.

The zone law was termed unfair, discriminative and destructive by Charles Johnson Post of New York, Director of the Publishers' Association Board, which, he said, represented 262 publications with 35,000,000 readers. His statement that repeal of the zone law would permit more periodicals to be carried through the mails and thereby increase the postal receipts was challenged by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

The publishers, Mr. Post told the committee, would not object to a tax of 5 or 10 per cent. on advertising if necessary, but said it was generally believed that a higher tax on incomes and excess profits and a tax on land values would provide ample revenue.

Testimony of Mr. Post that 579 organizations, including 250 women's clubs and numerous educational institutions, had adopted resolutions opposing the zone system drew from Representative Rainey the assertion that the resolutions were a part of the " propaganda " conducted by the Publishers' Association Board.

NO FREE LOAN LETTERS.

Post Office Department Withdraws Frank Privilege from Banks.

Postmaster General Burleson has ruled that the use of franked post cards and envelopes by banks and trust companies in connection with the circulation of notices pertaining to Liberty Loan payments is not lawful, and he has instructed the Treasury Department that the practice must be discontinued. An announcement to that effect is being sent to banking institutions throughout the country.

It has been customary for banks to use franked postcards in advising loan subscribers of arrears in their installment payments on Liberty bonds. During the campaign the banks used these franked cards to notify persons of the receipt of subscriptions filed at theatres and other places. In addition, during the campaign hundreds of thousands of cards and letters advertising the Liberty Loan were sent out under the Government frank.

KINDS OF TIRE DOWN TO 32.

Ultimate Reduction to Nine Decreed by Automobile Men.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Immediate reduction in the number of types and sizes of automobile tires from 287 to 32 has been determined upon by automobile tire manufacturers in accord with recommendations of the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board. Under the program announced today, by Nov. 1, 1920, all but nine types and sizes will have been discontinued.

The nine types to remain after Nov. 1, 1920, range in size from 30 by 3½ to 40 by 6, and include standard non-skid patterns. The elimination of the so-called non-essential types will be gradual. Eleven will be discontinued by Nov. 1, this year; four Nov. 1, 1919, and nine Nov. 1, 1920. Officials of the War Industries Board say that the motoring public will suffer no inconvenience, as the industry will be adjusted so that the types will be standardized to meet the new conditions.

Philadelphia Telegraph Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Evening Telegraph, one of the oldest afternoon papers in the country, has been purchased by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, owner of The Evening Public Ledger and other publications. The Evening Telegraph will cease publication tomorrow.

UPHOLDS ITALIANS IN LOYALTY DAY ROW

Head of Four Minute Men Declares Hungarians Should Change Their Plans.

WANTS NO NATIVE DRESS

J. C. Auchincloss Says Any Allusion to National Life of Our Enemy Is Repugnant.

For a little while yesterday afternoon it appeared that the efforts of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, grand marshal of the Independence Day pageant parade, had succeeded in adjusting the difficulty which had arisen over opposition to features of the Hungarian division. General Dyer called together at the Bankers' Club a group including Alexander Konta and Geza D. Berko, in charge of the Hungarian division; E. Paul Yaselli, Chairman of the Italian division of Four Minute Men, who had made the first public protest against the nationalistic character of the Hungarian division, and representatives of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs.

The whole question of the Hungarian division was discussed, and eventually it was proposed to omit all historical costumes and representation of historical personages from the Hungarian division, leaving the Hungarians to march in national civilian costume if they wished. Among the historical characters whose representatives were eliminated on this suggestion was Louis Kossuth, whom the subject nationalities in Hungary blame for the beginning of the policy of forcible Magyarization which has brought the Slovaks, Carpatho-Russians, Rumanians, and Jugoslavs to the point of revolt.

This compromise was satisfactory to the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs, and Mr. Yaselli said that he personally would be willing to withdraw his objections to the nature of the Hungarian display provided the Italian Four Minute Men would approve of such action.

Italian Minute-Men Hold Out.

But when the Italian Four-Minute Men got together later in the afternoon they refused to participate in the parade unless all national costumes were eliminated and the Hungarian-Americans marched as plain American citizens of Hungarian descent in civilian costume.

Meanwhile it became evident that the committee under Mr. Konta, Mr. Berko, Morris Cukor, and others did not have by any means the unanimous support of the Hungarian population of the city. Several Hungarians called yesterday afternoon on James C. Auchincloss, State Chairman of the Four-Minute Men, and declared that they thought Mr. Yaselli's attitude was entirely right. One of these was Frank Bokor, whose paper, the Amerikai Magyarsag, supports the view that the Americans of Hungarian descent should appear in civilian clothes and with no national demonstration.

Mr. Bokor and Geyesa V. d'Ille told Mr. Auchincloss that two-thirds of the Hungarians in New York had no particular interest in the idea of the national costume, and had only agreed to wear it because they had been asked to do so by Mr. Berko's committee.

F. H. Neuwald, editor of the Hungarian newspaper Flöre, declared yesterday that Mr. Berko had no supporters among the real Hungarian working people. His paper in an editorial quoted Mr. Yaselli's observation that if the Hungarians wanted to display their loyalty to America they should march in mourning to show their disapproval of the policy of their motherland, and the editorial added:

" Mr. Yaselli and his champions are perfectly right. The protesters do not know themselves how right they are; or, at least, they do not know it as well as we do, who not only know well, but know best these gentlemen who are arranging the loyalty march of the Hungarians."

This editorial quoted extracts from a number of editorials in the Nepszava, Mr. Berko's paper, in January and February, 1917, and observed that, in addition to the idea of ashes and mourning, which Mr. Yaselli suggested, Mr. Berko might profitably stop at every corner and read aloud English translations of these editorials.

A meeting was held last night at 241 East Sixty-second Street by representatives of about twenty Hungarian societies, at which it was decided to eliminate the Hungarian national colors, but to insist on the retention of the ancient historical costumes. Magistrate William Blau made a vigorous criticism of the committee under Mr. Berko, which was in charge of the Hungarian parade, intimating that their course was directed by political purposes, and declaring that they were " trying to build a Chinese wall around the Hungarian population in New York. For God's sake let us drop the hyphen," he said.

Finally it was decided to eliminate the national colors, but stand fast on the historical costumes. It was said after the meeting by those who were opposed to the committee's plans that forty-three of the sixty-three Hungarian societies which were to participate in the parade did not attend the meeting, and that the great majority of these organizations were in favor of parading in ordinary citizens' clothes.

Stands with the Italians.

Mr. Auchincloss, after conference with a number of Hungarians and Italians, yesterday afternoon wrote a letter to George MacDonald, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which is arranging the parade, in which he said:

" I wish to add my own protest as Chairman of the Four-Minute Men of New York State to that of the Italians. The idea of wearing these native costumes in order to demonstrate the national life of a country is perhaps allowable during normal times, but the present times are not normal. We are at war with two nations whose actions and ideals in this conflict have brought upon them the contempt and loathing of the entire civilized world, so that any allusion to their national life or ideals is repugnant and repulsive to Americans and America's allies. We have just sent a regiment of our soldiers to aid the Italians against the Austro-Hungarians, and our soldiers are standing up against their bullets. Is it fair, is it loyal to them, to permit a demonstration in this city of the national life of our common foe?

" The Italian section of the Four-Minute Men, which represents between 25,000 and 30,000 Italians in this city, will not join in this parade unless this feature is eliminated."

It was announced yesterday that the Division of Nationalities in the parade would be led by a body of American Indians, the only Americans not of foreign descent, who would be headed by Chief Sheet Lightning of the Sacs and Foxes. A delegation from the Onondaga reservation, near Syracuse, will bring an Indian band of twenty pieces.

The League of Foreign-Born Citizens will put into the parade a large body of marchers who have become naturalized or have taken out their first papers since America entered the war, thereby rendering themselves subject to the selective service law.

AIR MAIL POSTAGE REDUCED.

16 Cents for First Ounce Will Be Charged After July 15.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Post Office Department announced today that after July 15 the postage on airplane mail would be reduced from 24 cents to 16 cents for the first ounce and 6 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. This is a six-cent rate for postage and the usual 10 cents for special delivery.

SUFFRAGE VOTE TO WAIT.

Senate Supporters See No Prospect of Success Before August.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Indefinite postponement of a vote in the Senate on the woman suffrage resolution, blocked yesterday, virtually was decided upon today by Senate suffrage leaders. After making polls of the probable vote if the resolution should be forced to a final issue next week, most of the leading supporters of the resolution were convinced that an effort to pass the resolution before the Congressional recess would fail on account of absentees.

Announcement of a decision on future procedure was deferred for further conferences after the appropriation bills are disposed of, but opinion among managers of the resolution was overwhelmingly for postponement of further action until next August, at least.

Suffrage leaders in New York bitterly criticised yesterday the action of Senators in delaying a vote on the Federal Suffrage amendment, and several prophesied that it would react against the Democratic Party in the next election. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch regretted that President Wilson had not gone to the Capitol and spoken for the amendment before the Senate. She also criticised Senator Wadsworth of New York for his opposition to the amendment.

Miss Marion Hays, Secretary of the National Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, said that the failure of the Democratic Party to support the request of the President for the passage of the suffrage resolution revealed the same element of hostility to democracy which the President had met and overcome before.

Mrs. Charles Oppenheim said: " The action of the Democratic Senators in delaying a vote on the Federal amendment will react against the Democratic Party in the next election."

Mrs. Elizabeth M. F. Chambers, Democratic District Captain in the Fifteenth Assembly District, said she could not as a loyal American support the party with which she had enrolled " unless it subdues or rids itself of the little group of 'wilful men' who, by preventing the passage of the Federal Amendment, according justice to American women, proclaim themselves disloyal both as Democrats and Americans."

Mrs. William L. Colt said: " We are convinced that the leaders of the Democratic Party will not dare let this delay stand as final."

DR. W. M. POLK'S WILL FILED

His Son, Frank L. Polk, Gets Bulk of the Estate.

The will of Dr. W. M. Polk, prominent physician and gynecologist, who died at Atlantic City June 24 in his seventy-fourth year, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He leaves an estate valued at " more than $5,000 in real property " and " more than $10,000 in personal property." One of the bequests gives Cornell University $5,000 to continue the work of a scholarship in the medical school which had been named the " John Metcalfe Polk Scholarship," in memory of his son, who had been an instructor in the medical department of the college and who died March 29, 1904.

In naming his widow, Marie Drehon Polk, as a legatee of $3,000, the decedent says that she is amply provided for by her own fortune, but that he leaves her the $3,000 " as a slight token of my affection and as a mark of my deep appreciation of the care and affection with which she has devoted herself to me and to the members of my family." The residuary estate goes to his son, Frank L. Polk, former Corporation Counsel and now Counselor for the Department of State at Washington.

Dr. Polk was one of the best known gynecologists in the United States and had been connected with Bellevue, St. Luke's, St. Vincent's, and the Lying-in Hospital as consulting expert. Since 1898 he had been connected with Cornell University as dean of the Medical College and was a member of a number of foreign and American medical societies as well.

ENDS LIFE AT TURKISH BATH

Lieut. McClintock, Decorated for Bravery, Had Overstayed Sick Leave.

Alexander McClintock, a First Lieutenant, stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., committed suicide yesterday in the Murray Hill Baths, at 113 West Forty-second Street, after the camp military authorities had notified the police here that he had overstyed a sick leave several days after a third extension of that leave had been denied. When the bath employes failed to waken him in the afternoon they called the police, who found that he had shot himself. In his pocket were 7 cents and a letter from a relative who said he was unable to send him more than $50. Bottles that had contained sedatives were on the table.

Lieutenant McClintock enlisted in the Canadian Grenadier Guards in April, 1916, and was severely wounded at the Somme in November. He had been cited for gallantry for carrying wounded comrades from No Man's Land, and after he had returned to his home in Lexington, Ky., the Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded to him. He joined the American Army and was an instructor in grenade throwing at the Plattsburg Camp. He was assigned to duty at Camp Dix in December, 1917. He obtained a sick leave last January.

STATE WINS AGAINST CITY.

Court Orders Removal of Street Cleaning Department Stables.

The State of New York won a victory over the City of New York in the Bronx Supreme Court yesterday, when Justice Ottinger granted the application of the State for an injunction compelling the Department of Street Cleaning of the city to vacate within thirty days the stables and storage yards at 188th Street and Tiebout Avenue, Fordham.

The proceedings were instituted by the Attorney General on complaints from adjacent property owners of the nuisance and noise created by the presence of the stables.

Among several exhibits attached to the motion papers were copies of letters from Mayor Hylan's secretaries, Sinnott and Whalen, requesting the Attorney General to grant extensions of time to vacate because of the strain placed upon the department during the severe Winter just past.

BAR DESTINN AS AGITATOR.

Police Forbid Singer from Appearing in Opera at Prague.

AMSTERDAM, June 16, (Correspondent of Associated Press.)—Emmy Destinn, the Bohemian opera singer, has been barred from the stage in Prague on the ground that "she has placed her services entirely at the disposal of the Czechoslovak agitation."

She was to have appeared in opera at Prague during the period recently when bitter anti-Austrian demonstrations took place there. The police issued a special order forbidding her appearance.

Of course you can spoil

Club Cocktails

if you weaken them by shaking with fine ice. Best to cool the bottle.

DETECTIVE BUREAUS TO BE CLOSED JULY 1

790 Sleuths Will Be Sent to Precincts—Enright Sees $50,000 Saving.

After July 1 the detective force of the Police Department will be in the various precincts of the city and the present bureaus will be abolished, Police Commissioner Enright announced yesterday. He said this would mean a saving to the city of more than $50,000 in rents and telephone tolls. At present there are nine detective branch bureaus.

The 790 detectives, he said, would be distributed among the various police stations of the city, ten or more to each precinct, with a supervising officer in the Inspector's office in each inspection district, who will keep charge of the books and records, thereby eliminating the clerks now employed in the bureaus.

He pointed out that this would help the system of patroling each precinct, for each detective will not only familiarize himself with the residents and characters in each precinct, but when patrol posts are uncovered, even the sight of a detective will be as good as the appearance or presence of the regular patrolman. This also, he said, would more than make up for the loss of the 700 men taken from the force by the draft.

While he admitted that this was a return to the same method employed by Commissioner Waldo, who was head of the Police Department under Mayor Gaynor, and pursued by Deputy Commissioner Dougherty as head of the Detective Bureau, he pointed out that it was occasioned because of the time saved by the method.

" By the present system," Commissioner Enright said, " at least an hour is lost from the time of the presentation of a complaint by a citizen at the police station until the detective communicated with at the Detective Bureau by the Lieutenant at the police station can get in touch with the complainant."

WILL HAVE PAROLE POWERS.

New Jersey Law Increases Importance of Correction Boards.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—In announcing new Boards of Directors for all the charitable and correctional institutions placed under its control by the new prison law, the State Board of Charities and Corrections pointed out that the new boards in correctional institutions would have the power to parole prisoners under their charge. This power is vested also in the State Board.

It was announced also that Professor Frank A. Fetter, head of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions at Princeton University and President of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Corrections, had been appointed to the Boys' Home Board to consider plans for improving the educational methods in the homes by cooperating with the university.

Rotary Club Election.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—John Poole of Washington, D. C., was today elected President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs on the second ballot. His election later was made unanimous on a motion by Robinson A. McDowell of Louisville, past First Vice President, and one of the candidates for President.

Will Accept Delano's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—President Wilson has decided to accept the resignation of Frederic A. Delano of Chicago as a member of the Federal Reserve Board to permit him to take a commission with the army engineers for railway work in France. Mr. Delano, who has been a member of the Reserve Board since its creation, formerly was a railroad President.

FINDS FOR PIER BRIDGE.

Justice Chester Holds Federal Control Supreme in Albany Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Justice Chester of the State Supreme Court handed down a decision today upholding the right of the New York Central to build a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary of War. The decision was the result of an injunction suit brought by the State, on the basis of a law passed by the Legislature in 1917, prohibiting the building of any except a suspension bridge with a 1,000-foot span from one side of the river to the other.

The plans originally authorized by the State and approved by the War Department provided for one supporting pier in the middle of the river and two spans. This type of bridge would cost several million dollars less than the single-span bridge demanded by the State.

The opposition was founded on the theory that the pier would cause ice jams and interfere with navigation. These fears were declared groundless by a board of War Department engineers, and later by the Secretary of War.

The Court holds that jurisdiction over waterways and railroads is primarily Federal, and that the State cannot interfere with a project duly authorized under Federal law and by the Secretary of War. After reviewing the issue, Justice Chester said:

" It seems to me there is but one answer which can be given to this question, and this answer should not be given by yielding to public sentiment, or to the desires of influential public bodies, which have spoken on the subject, but must be responsive to the controlling power of the supreme law of the land."

MANY VISIT ITALIAN FESTA.

Several Thousand Dollars Realized for War Blind Fund.

There were many visitors and large returns for the second and last day of the Italian Festa which has been a scene of gayety and brilliance on the north end of the terrace of the Public Library, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The Metropolitan Opera House chorus sang again yesterday; the Vessella Italian Band played, and Raymond Hitchcock was on the evening program.

One of the new money getters yesterday was Pinkey, a small dog who slept most of the day on a cushion on the back of Jennie, the little donkey, hitched to the gay Sicilian vegetable cart. Every visitor who passed stopped to pat Pinkey and then read the sign attached to the cushion: " Five cents a pat," and handed over the money. Returns for the Festa will amount to several thousand dollars it was said yesterday. It was under the auspices of the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and marked the inauguration of an Italian section.

Midland Shows for Red Cross.

A three days' carnival for the benefit of the Richmond Chapter of the Red Cross was begun last night by the amusement resorts at Midland Beach, Staten Island. The managers of all shows will give one-fourth of their receipts to the Red Cross. About 10,000 persons attended the opening of the carnival last night, when Borough President Van Name headed a parade of soldiers from Fort Wadsworth, marines, sailors, Boy Scouts, and Red Cross workers. Several special shows are being given by volunteers, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a modified marathon, starting from St. George and ending at the beach.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Learn to Speak in Public

It's a great accomplishment, and its importance grows as this country's influence extends. The man who can think on his feet and express his thoughts forcibly and convincingly is equipped for big work.

How to Speak—*Edwin Gordon Lawrence*	89c
How to Debate—*Edwin Du Bois Shurter*	$1.21
Effective Public Speech—*Harry B. Bradbury*	89c
Effective Public Speaking—*Joseph A. Mosher*	$1.34
Practical Public Speaking—*S. H. Clark & F. M. Blanchard*	89c
Talks on Talking—*Grenville Kleiser*	68c
Extemporaneous Speaking—*Paul M. Pearson and Philip M. Hicks*	$1.24

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Store Opens 9 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Store Closes 6 P. M.

When Men See the Difference They Quit Paying the Difference

Men's and Young Men's

Summer Suits

$19.75

Including Some Formerly Marked At a Higher Price

YOUR ANSWER:

—You came back to these suits because they are not equaled at the price in the city.

—These suits hold you because of the unwritten contract you have made with the Government to save.

—These suits sell because they satisfy that obligation on every man to-day to appear well dressed for the sake of others.

Fancy Mixed and Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, etc. In the Newer Styles and Finishes.

White Flannel Trousers, $5.75

All-wool garments, sewn throughout with silk, and cold water shrunk to insure their retaining their shape when cleaned. A pair or two will add several wearing combinations to the ordinary wardrobe. Sizes 28 to 42 waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Let His Service Flag Shine

Service Flags Of Fabric Are Being Replaced By Window Transparencies And Porch-Light Globes—Showing Night and Day

The Torch Idea—

The idea of keeping the Service symbol shining continuously, is made practical in our Lamp Post and Porch Light globes, designed in keeping with the flag.

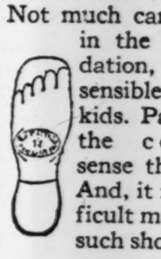
Globes to fit a 3¼" ring fixture, with stars, $2.89. Globes with bases for posts, etc., $3.89.

Window Transparencies, 10"x15", in metal frame, One Star, $4.49; Two Stars, $4.89; Three Stars, $5.49.

Macy's—Basement, Front, Centre.

"Right Shape" Shoes for Children

People are growing wiser in the use of footwear. Not much can be added in the recommendation, either, of sensible shoes for kids. Parents want the common-sense thing today. And, it is not a difficult matter to get such shoes.



But—

Why make the expense greater than necessary? Our "Right Shape" shoe is the equal of the best at prices the "Lowest - In - The-City."

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Service

We have recently installed machines for measuring piece-goods throughout several departments. In the interest of general efficiency, this accurate instrument will—Save errors of yardage—Save errors of computation—Save your time and ours—Save the attention of the clerk in behalf of better and more complete service to you—And does all this right before you, for your inspection.

War Saving has introduced many of us again to our individual consciences. Thrift Stamps And War Saving Stamps May Be Bought In Any Department Store In The City And In Hundreds Of Other Places.

MENKEN RESIGNS; DENOUNCES HEARST

Gives Up Security League Presidency to Correct Ill-Effect of Recent Interview.

WARNS OF DISLOYAL PRESS

And of a Peace Drive with Support of "Peace at Any Price" by Hearst Papers.

S. Stanwood Menken, founder of the National Security League and its President since its foundation in 1914, has resigned, stating in a letter to the league that he believed nothing less than his resignation could repair the error he made in allowing himself to be put in the position of championing William Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Menken's action was not forced, and was taken largely on his own initiative. Mr. Menken asserted that his statement to the Hearst papers acknowledging that Hearst had advocated preparedness had not been an indorsement of Hearst policies toward the war, but had contained a denunciation of them. He decided, however, he said yesterday, that only his resignation could save the league from injury due to apparent association with Hearst.

Mr. Menken himself, according to members of the league, was one of the first to realize that he ought to resign, and members of the Executive Committee agreed with him, though deploring the necessity that he should give up the post at the head of the organization which he had been instrumental in founding and building up.

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Menken urged the league to beware of a subtle "peace-at-any-price" propaganda by Hearst in the near future. He urged also that the league should enter upon a vigorous crusade against disloyal newspapers through a union of all patriotic societies.

"There is no other way," he continued, "to oppose organized, profit-seeking newspapers under one control."

Mr. Menken's resignation was preceded by an earlier action on his part by which he sought to counteract the effect of the use of his statement regarding William Randolph Hearst. The day after the statement was published he called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the league, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing as "wrong and shameful" the policy of the Hearst newspapers regarding the war. Mr. Menken also expressed regret for having explained that the statement was given in order to offset attacks on Hearst which had been made by speakers for the National Security League, one of whom was Theodore Roosevelt.

After accepting the resignation of Mr. Menken, the Executive Committee named Colonel Charles E. Lydecker as his successor. Colonel Lydecker was one of the original associates of Mr. Menken in founding the league.

Colonel Lydecker immediately after his selection wrote a statement to be sent to all members of the league, in which he explained that the resignation of Mr. Menken was accepted to prevent the possibility of a question as to whether any tenderness or palliation of the sinister, unpatriotic, and vicious utterances of the Hearst press in aid of pacifism and the German propaganda, can be thought by any one to exist in the league. Mr. Menken's letter of resignation was as follows:

Mr. Menken's Resignation.

June 27, 1918.

Franklin Remington, Secretary National Security League, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Remington: I beg to tender my resignation as President of the national organization of the National Security League, and would ask that my friends accept the same without delay—a condition I make because it is my absolute determination to surrender the office, irrespective of many kindly requests that I do not do so.

I am as keenly interested in the welfare of the league, which I founded and to which I have devoted myself for three and one-half years, as I ever have been, and have been largely prompted to take this step because of its effect on my plan for popular education in patriotic subjects, and which has now been so generally accepted by educators. I believe that to be the most important work that the league, or any other public body, can engage in, provided they do so with understanding and vision.

I am totally opposed to pacifism and pro-Germanism and all that Mr. Hearst has striven for toward weakening and causing dissension in the progress of the war, either in our own country or among our allies. It was for that reason that I said in my opening statement, which Mr. Hearst published, that I was "unalterably opposed" to many of his foreign and internal policies.

With this creed I have, as you know, written and spoken against Mr. Hearst's policies consistently, and pamphlets written by me in direct opposition to his views have been circulated to an extent which might be easily estimated at at least 10,000,000.

I would further say that I have been influenced in taking this step by the conviction that the league should make a strong fight against the disloyal press. There has been much spasmodic expression in that connection. The matter will not, however, have any force or effect until the various patriotic societies and communities join under a united command to force home the issue with all their combined power. There is no other way to oppose organized, profit-seeking newspapers under one control. By union, sentiment could be marshaled so as to affect not alone the subscribers, but the advertisers, printers, and supply men of any publication which a vigilance committee of American citizenship could justly convict of being seditious in spirit.

If I remained in the league and it took part in such a campaign, it might be suggested that its activities were due to my personal feelings and were not based on broad, patriotic grounds.

I believe the greatest danger this country will have to confront will be a drive by the Germans for a premature peace, and that, on their record, Mr. Hearst's papers may be fairly anticipated to act as the most subtle advocates for peace at any price.

Being of the opinion that there should be no peace except by decisive military victory, I earnestly hope that you will give thoughtful consideration to the suggestions made to force the issue with thorough organized effort.

In conclusion, I would say that the good of the league is my main aim and interest, and, recognizing the mischievous effect of my interview, I would have you appreciate that my underlying reason for resigning is to prevent any discussion injurious to the league resulting from the misuse of my effort to be fair and just.

Very truly yours,
S. STANWOOD MENKEN.

No Reflection on Menken.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee accepting Mr. Menken's resignation follows:

Whereas, Mr. S. Stanwood Menken has resigned from the office of President of the National Security League to obviate the mischievous effect of any discussion concerning the misuse of an interview published in The New York American and other Hearst papers, which Mr. Menken has already denounced and the league has formally repudiated.

Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Menken from the office of President, the Executive Committee records its deep appreciation of the earnest work of Mr. Menken as the founder of the National Security League and expresses its recognition of the untiring patriotism which has been the constant motive of his work in the conduct of its affairs until it has grown to be of great proportions and influence. The entire country owes him a debt of gratitude for that result. Mr. Menken was one of the first to stimulate and urge the popular movement for preparedness and has devoted three and one-half years to vigorously fighting by voice and pen for the means to sustain the national dignity of the country and to preserve its honor, safety, and welfare; for the assumption of responsibility on the part of our Government in maintaining the principles for which the Allies have been fighting for national condemnation of the aggression, brutality, and venality of the Teutonic union.

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Menken this committee makes no reflection upon his loyalty, patriotism, and integrity, but, on the contrary, regrets that circumstances connected with the wide publicity given by the Hearst press to the assumption of approval on the part of the league of the course of The New York American makes the sacrifice on the part of Mr. Menken at this time a wise one.

Quits as a War Service.

President Lydecker's statement on taking office follows:

"The spirit of war service is as strong here as on the battlefront and every one in the National Security League is ready to recognize that the organization is greater than any individual. The National Security League is prosecuting a great work for the development of patriotism through education and in uniting the people of the United States in the determination to win the war and to crush militaristic autocracy.

"To prevent any possible diversion by reason of the use which was made of Mr. Menken's statement by the Hearst press, Mr. Menken has tendered his resignation as President of the National Security League in the spirit of war service, and the work of the league continues without the possibility of a question as to whether any tenderness or palliation of any kind of the sinister, unpatriotic, and vicious utterances of the Hearst press in aid of pacifism and the German propaganda can be thought by any one to exist in the league.

"Recognizing the distinguished services of the retiring President, the founder of the league and the originator of the idea of a national campaign of patriotism through education, well expressed in the resolution of the Executive Committee, I accept the duties of President with the exhortation to the members to defeat any attack, direct or insidious, which would impair the usefulness of the league, to maintain the most steadfast and unflinching determination to sustain the cause of the Allies to win the war, to cultivate the will to win; to reinforce the ranks of patriotic workers in this country, regardless of race or language, to drive the campaign for the use of the English language, to teach men, women, and children why the war is being fought, to work assiduously to secure in the Fall the election to Congress of none but loyal patriots, in the cause of the war, and to tolerate no opposition to the President and his administration in the conduct of the war to a successful termination."

The Executive Committee reserved for a later meeting the recommendation of Mr. Menken that the league should organize a fight against disloyal newspapers.

CREEL EXPLAINS FILMS.

Says Government Gets 80% of Hearst-Pathe Contract Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appeared before the House Military Committee today to explain he had not declined an invitation to testify regarding the methods employed by him in leasing films of the army abroad. He said he told Chairman Dent over the telephone that he would not oppose a resolution by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts calling for a report on film contracts, and that he was ready to furnish full information.

Mr. Creel said the Hearst-Pathé company had a contract for displaying the pictures in theatres throughout the country, and that 80 per cent. of the receipts were turned over to the Government, the proceeds being equally divided among the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States.

CRITICISE WAR CROSSES.

Our Medals Are "Artistically Unworthy," Says Sculpture Society.

Following a resolution adopted at a meeting of the National Sculpture Society a letter was sent yesterday to the Secretary of War and to all Senators protesting against the designs of the United States war crosses and medals. The society believes that they are artistically unworthy of their purpose and hopes that Senator Chamberlain's War Appropriation bill, concerning the medals, to be brought up for final passage by the Senate next Monday, will be so amended that the designs will be either chosen through competition and passed upon by the Committee of Fine Arts in Washington or will be awarded to the leading sculptors of the country. It is suggested that the same method be adopted in choosing the designs as is now in use in the selection of designs for American coins.

It is pointed out by the society that after the war the United States medals will be found in all exhibits of art throughout the world with medals from other countries, and the present composition will not compare favorably and does not represent the highest expression of American art.

MORE STRIKES IN JAMAICA.

Governor Sternly Cautions Workmen to Submit Demands to Mediators.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 28.—More strikes are occurring. The mechanics of the Government Railway walked out on Monday. The banana carriers and dock laborers have decided to accept the Governor's advice and agree to compromise. The situation is so serious that the Governor has issued the following notice to the people:

"The Governor directs that laborers should be sternly cautioned not to strike, and that striking affects the island's trade, as well as foreign trade. The proper course for laborers to adopt, if dissatisfied with their wages and unable to come to an agreement with their employers, is that they should appoint representatives to present their grievances to a board which the Governor will be prepared to appoint."

LABOR BACKS HOME RULE.

British Conference Asks Colonial Statesmen to Insist on It.

LONDON, June 28.—The British labor conference, at its concluding session here today, passed a resolution calling on the Dominion statesmen now sitting in the conference in London "to insist on the British Government settling the Irish question by granting to Ireland a large measure of home rule."

Howe Quits Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—Mark Anthony De Wolfe Howe, because of pressure of other literary work, has resigned as editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, according to announcement made today. Arthur Stanwood Pier, the author, has been elected as his successor. Mr. Howe will continue as editor of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

French Academy Honors Capus.

PARIS, June 28.—At the election of the French Academy this afternoon Alfred Capus, the dramatist, was elected a Director, and Frédéric Masson, the author, was named as Chancellor.

QUITS CENTRAL UNION BECAUSE OF HEARST

Carpenters' Local Resents Indorsement of His Newspapers and Leaves in Body.

1,750 MEN JOIN PROTEST

Alarmed Over Secession, Committee Is Named to Ask Union to Rejoin.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood, No. 608, in a letter read last night at the meeting of the Central Federated Union withdrew from membership in that organization because of the resolution adopted by the Central Federated Union on May 31 indorsing William Randolph Hearst and attacking those who were denouncing him.

It was stated at the meeting that James McMillan, a member of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, who has two brothers fighting in France, had made a strenuous protest at a meeting of his union against the action of the central body, and that the fellow-members of his unit agreed with him almost as a unit. It was asserted that 1,750 men joined with him in a movement to withdraw from the Central Federated Union because of its indorsement of Hearst.

The withdrawal of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union 608, which has been one of the large and important organizations in the Central Federated Union, and the action of the Central Federated Union in indorsing Hearst, were under discussion at the meeting of the latter organization last night. Some of those at the meeting were much concerned at the secession of the union and the possibility of a controversy of considerable dimensions over the Hearst indorsement was talked of.

It was decided finally to send a committee of three to the Carpenters' Union to ask them to reconsider the matter and rejoin the Central Federated. This committee will report what steps are considered necessary to adjust the matter.

The letter from the Carpenters' Union, which was read by Alexander Law, its delegate, was as follows:

"At a meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 608, held on June 28, 1918, I was instructed by the local union of their decision to withdraw from your body, as they are not in sympathy with the resolution adopted by your body on May 31 indorsing the Hearst newspapers.

"EDWARD KILGORE,
"Recording Secretary."

A resolution was adopted last night by the Central Federated Union, in which it was said:

"We resolve that the Central Federated Union of New York City does hereby tender its emphatic protest against the high-handed and autocratic action, violating the rights of the Post Office workers, as expressed in the Lloyd-La Follette anti-gag law of 1912."

A resolution was passed urging different local unions to wire to the President opposing the prohibition amendment before the Senate, or any other law which would forbid the sale of beer.

HEARST ASKS CONGRESS TO BE HIS GUEST HERE

Lewis, Who Exposed Bolo, Declines to Serve on Reception Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Members of both houses of Congress have been invited to go to New York on July 4 as the guests of William R. Hearst. If Congress adjourns on Independence Day, Speaker Clark may join the party.

The number of Congressmen who will make the trip could not be learned today. It was said that the acceptances had not been large. A considerable number of members representing nearby States have accepted invitations to speak in their districts on that day. Other Congressmen, having anticipated adjournment for the six weeks' recess by next Tuesday, have made arrangements to go home Tuesday night.

It was learned in this city last night that William Randolph Hearst had invited Attorney General Lewis of this State to serve on a committee to receive the members of Congress on July 4. It was Mr. Lewis who brought to light the charges against Bolo Pacha, who was executed in France as a traitor. Mr. Lewis declined Mr. Hearst's invitation.

GERMANY COMBATS CRITICS.

Trying to Prevent Circulation of Pamphlets on War Blame.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—German activity in preventing the circulation of the memoirs of Prince Lichnowsky and statements of former Director Mühlon of the Krupp Works, blaming Germany for the war, was noted in an official dispatch today from Paris based upon information from Berne.

"Germany is trying by all means in her power to prevent the truth from leaking out regarding the causes of the war," says the dispatch. "As soon as pamphlets containing texts regarding these causes appear they are bought up wholesale by German agents. The memoirs of Prince Lichnowsky appear particularly to disturb the Germans.

"The circulation of the texts was not feared until it was realized that they had a demonstrated value. This is really the case in regard to the Lichnowsky and Mühlon memoirs, the arguments of which were confirmed by the Kaiser in a recent speech."

UPHOLDS PROHIBITION LAW.

Indiana Supreme Court Ends Long Fight Over Bone Dry Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—The Indiana statewide prohibition law was upheld by the State Supreme Court here today. The decision was four to one, Judge Spencer of Evansville casting the only dissenting vote.

The State has been "dry" since April 2 last, when the "bone dry" law took effect. The question of the constitutionality of the law had been raised in the courts before that date, but pending the decision the law become effective. The decision today, which reverses one given by a County Court at Evansville, which held the law to be unconstitutional and sustains in effect a decision given at Gary holding the law constitutional, is expected to put an end to the hopes of the liquor interests that the law would be set aside, and to mean that the State will remain in the "dry" list at least until some future legislation might change the law.

East Rutherford Seeks New Name

A special election will be held soon in East Rutherford, N. J., to select a new name for the town. The present name is felt to conflict with Rutherford, which was the first borough created in the County of Bergen, and East Rutherford has no Post Office of its own. Mayor Westbrook has appointed a committee to select a new name, which will be submitted to the people.

Caterino Peru's War Minister.

LIMA, Peru, June 28.—Colonel Andres Caterino was today appointed Minister of War in the Peruvian Cabinet.

WELCOME DR. M'FARLAND.

French President and Premier Receive Message from Our Churches.

PARIS, June 27.—President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau today received the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who tendered a message of sympathy from the Christians of the United States to the people of France.

"It is a great pleasure to the French people," said the President, "to receive a message from the Christian people of America. Our people are thoroughly convinced that it is a Christian spirit that animates the motives of the American people in its disinterested aid to the French people."

"We are surprised and gratified at the rapidity with which America has expressed its sympathy in concrete form. America's achievements has exceeded our greatest hopes," said Premier Clemenceau.

Both the President and the Premier told Dr. MacFarland that the American soldiers were popular in all parts of France, whether they were billeted at the rear or at the front.

Captain André Tardieu, head of the French Commission to the United States, who introduced Dr. MacFarland today, will present him to General Foch when the American visitor goes to the front in a few days.

ENGINEERS ASK INCREASE.

Marine Workers Hope to Come Under McAdoo Wage Scale.

At a meeting of the Steamship and Railroad Divisions of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association last night at their headquarters, 26 Park Place, a committee was appointed to go to Washington next week and confer with the Railroad Wage Board regarding the McAdoo wage scale. The men are not satisfied with the ruling made by the Harbor Wage Adjustment Board of the Shipping Board, under which wage scale they are now paid, and will appeal to the Railroad Wage Board to be classified with the railroad men and get pay under the McAdoo ruling, which gave an increase of about 15 per cent.

The steamship men did not take action regarding their wage increase demand and will wait until the return of Thomas Delahunty, business manager of the association, from a conference with the wage commission of the Shipping Board. The steamship men seek a 20 per cent. increase, to meet the wage scale existing on the Pacific Coast, which is the highest paying rat ein the country, and, therefore, make possible a flat wage scale for all steamship engineers throughout the country. The Wage Commission of the Shipping Board last week gave the steamship men a wage scale calling for a 5 to 20 per cent. increase, and a bonus of from 25 to 50 per cent. for coastwise and transatlantic war zone ships.

DARLINGTON'S HEALTH HINT.

Ex-Commissioner Gives Ten Rules for Manufacturers' Guidance.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of the City of New York, lately told a gathering of American manufacturers that while they had been taking plentiful care of the health and physical welfare of their workers, a great many of them had neglected their own. Accordingly, he gave them these ten health commandments:

"Keep your mouth closed when breathing, also when angry; drink cold water with your meals, also between them; bathe daily, a shower, if possible; eat slowly, this leads to eating sparingly; never read or transact any business while eating; exercise daily and breathe deeply while so doing, but avoid overexertion, and never eat when fatigued; work ten hours, sleep eight, and the balance for recreation and meals, always rest on Sunday; always keep a contented mind, equanimity means longevity; neglect no portion of the body, employ a physician to examine you medically at regular intervals and so watch for the beginnings of disease and build up resistance; moderation in all things, even virtue in excess may become vice."

STRAUS ASKS FOR HARMONY

Urges Law Department to Work with P. S. Boards.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, sent a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday suggesting that the law department of the city and the law department of the commission work in closer harmony. He pointed out that co-operation between the two departments was responsible for the court decision in favor of the city in the action brought by the Degnon Contracting Company for $671,874.88 in connection with matters which happened during wok on the Centre Street loop in 1907 and 1908. Chairman Straus wrote:

"Although the claims filed by contractors, to which public reference has from time to time been made, date back to a time before I or any of the present members of this commission were in office, I have always felt great doubt whether most of them would stand the acid test of submission to a court. The outcome before Justice Greenbaum, therefore, does not surprise me, and probably will not surprise you; but it is typical of the just and desirable results which may be secured by close co-operation between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the commission and our respective law departments. Mr. Burr deserves a high meed of credit for the result, and I am persuaded like continued co-operation will bring similar results."

CAPT. ROWAN DISMISSED.

Ousted for Drawing Color Line—25 Years for Lieut. R. H. Hall.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—A telegram from the War Department received at headquarters at Camp Pike today announced that Captain Eugene C. Rowan, late of the 162d Depot Brigade, had been dismissed from the service, and Lieutenant Robert H. Hall was dismissed and sentenced to twenty-five years at hard labor in the Military Prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Captain Rowan's case attracted considerable attention while it was before a general court-martial several months ago because it was the first time the color line has figured in a National Army court. Captain Rowan was charged with having refused to obey an order issued by the brigade commander calling for a troop formation because both negro and white soldiers were included in the formation. The officer is a native of Georgia, but has recently lived in Mississippi.

Lieutenant Hall deserted his organization late in February. Several days after his desertion a check-up of the mess fund revealed shortages amounting to about $7,000. He was arrested in San Francisco and brought back to camp. Hall is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARMENIANS TELL OF VICTORY

Report from the Caucasus Says Turks Were Driven to the Frontier.

The following cable from the Armenian National Council, via Moscow, dated June 8, has just been received from Paris in Armenian quarters here:

"Armenian Army groups inflicted sanguinary and crushing defeat on the Turks. In a series of engagements our troops drove the enemy to the frontier. The Georgians, encouraged by these successes, have resolved to fight on to the last ditch. Armenian centres have been electrified by the spirit of patriotism and deep enthusiasm."

UNABLE TO CURB DESERTION

Germans Erect Barbed Wire Fences, One Charged, at Swiss Border.

PARIS, June 28.—Three barbed wire fences, one of which is charged with electricity, have proved ineffectual in hindering German soldiers from deserting across the frontier into Switzerland, says a Havas dispatch from Basle.

The German military authorities have attempted to remedy the evil by canceling all leaves of absence and special privileges for soldiers hailing from Alsace-Lorraine.

EXPOSITION OPENS TODAY.

Keys Will Be Turned Over to City by President McGarvie.

The New York International Exposition of Art, Science, and Industry, which has been in preparation for the last two years, will be opened today on the twenty-eight-acre William Waldorf-Astor property at the East 177th Street subway station and the Bronx River.

A program of music, parades, speeches, and special features will be held today, in addition to the opening to the public of an interesting and varied exhibition of scientific and industrial development. The exposition buildings have been constructed for permanence, and the expositions will be held annually in the future, running from May to November.

The program for today is as follows:

Parade of naval and military organisations.
"Marseillaise," Miss Gertrude J. Van Deinse.
Invocation, the Rev. George M. Elsbree.
Address by the Chairman, Eugene H. Rosenquest.
Presentation to City of New York of keys to exposition by H. F McGarvie, President of the exposition.
Song, Emanuel List.
Address by the Honorary President of the Day, Henry Bruckner, President Borough of the Bronx.
Song, Miss Gertrude Van Deinse.
Address by Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright.
"Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Gertrude Van Deinse.
Benediction, the Rev. John J. Stanley.
Opening of Pershing Stadium with real military gymkhana participated in by members of First Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G.
Concert by 7th Regiment Band, Grand Concourse.
Gymkhana in Pershing Stadium.
Illumination of exposition grounds.
Open air entertainments on Grand Concourse and at bathing pool.

The following are the members of the committee in charge of the opening of the exposition: William Fellowes Morgan, Honorary Chairman; Henry Bruckner, Honorary President of the Day; Eugene H. Rosenquest, Chairman; Mayor John F. Hylan, Richard E. Enright, Byron Newton, Murray Hulbert, Douglas Mathewson, Cyrus C. Miller, George M. Schulz, Judge Louis E. Gibbs, Robert L. Moran, Vice President Board of Aldermen; Frank D. Wilsey, Congressmen Reuben L. Haskell, Julius Kahn, Daniel C. Oliver, and James W. Husted, Colonel E. H. R. Green, George T. Wilson, Olin J. Stephens, Charles F. Minor, James Brackenridge, Albert T. Goldman, Harry De Mott, and F. E. Gunnison.

HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Americans to Use Mrs. Spender-Clay's House in Surrey.

LONDON, June 28.—A new branch of American Red Cross work in Great Britain was established by the opening today at Lingfield, Surrey, south of London, of a convalescent home for American officers. It will be known as "American Red Cross Convalescent Home No. 1." It is situated in the country home of Mrs. H. H. Spender-Clay, daughter of Baron William Waldorf Astor, who gave it to the Red Cross.

The building will accommodate 100 patients. Twelve convalescent Americans were transferred to it today from American hospitals in London.

Two more convalescent homes, one for enlisted men and the other for nurses, will be opened soon in other parts of England.

"I'll Get Fired

if I don't do better. I've been late nearly every morning this month. Can't seem to get started. Have lost my old 'pep.' Feel dull and tired out. What's wrong, I wonder?"

Cheer up! You're not sick. You're all clogged up with undigested food, which is poisoning your system. Get rid of it and keep your system clean with

BOAL'S ROLLS

Made with Real Fruits, Nature's Laxative.
At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

Men's Shantung Suits—
Very Unusual Values—
at $21.00

Sign of the Cheery Tree

FOR men who like the comfort of a Mid-Summer Suit, but desire something of more distinction and individuality than the ordinary hot weather fabric . . . . these silken weaves, besides being very cool, possess unusual service qualities. . . . Tailored in the Kirschbaum shops, which is all that need be said on the score of style and workmanship.

Other Mid-Summer Suits of light, airy fabrics, at $10.00 to 25.00

Stern Brothers
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes,
Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Immediate Relief To Italy Fund

No Delays. No Red Tape. Contributions Cabled Weekly.
The Money You Give This Week Will Be Doing Its Work Next Week

ITALY'S HUSBANDS AND FATHERS—OUR DEFENDERS

THE DEBT THAT'S DUE

How can we help the boys in Front,
Who hold that shell-torn line;
And fight for us and die for us,
In your defense and mine?

Why, let 'em feel their wives and babes
Are safe within our care,
That we will pay our debt in full
And do our honest share.

The white-faced wife, the pining child—
Shall they still suffer more
And speak to us in mute reproach
For those who fight our War?

Their men they gave, who earned their bread,
To save us, one and all:
Shall we, who owe such debt to them,
Neglect them when they call?

God help us, no! A thousand times
We answer "no," and say—
"Far better that we lose the War
Than win in such a way."

We'll keep 'em fed, we'll keep 'em well
And clothed and sheltered too;
We'll stand by in their workers' stead
And pay the debt that's due.

LITTLE WAIFS OF THE WAR—ITALIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN

The object of this organization is to reach the **immeasureable suffering** throughout Italy effectively and **immediately.** In the present critical situation of Italy's civil population, with her **enormous number of Refugees** and other destitute, **"hours mean lives,"** and relief **to be effective must be immediate.** Contributions received by us are transmitted by cable **weekly,** through the **Italian Ambassador,** to the authorized Italian Relief Societies, by whose experienced hands **prompt assistance** is dispensed.

The conditions in Italy today are **tragic beyond words.** Almost everything is needed in the way of supplies, **but the basic necessity** is **money,** without which **the work** of rescue cannot continue. Unless a very large **measure** of such immediate relief reaches Italy, she may not be able, despite the heroic resistance of her thin gray line, to support much longer the strain of the War and **our Common Cause may be endangered.**

It is "now or never" for Italy. Help us to save her.

Kindly send us a check **now,** making it payable to **"The Immediate Relief to Italy Fund,"** and forwarding the same to our Banker, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York City.

Honorary Officers of the Organization:

Honorary President, His Excellency, The Italian Ambassador.
Honorary Vice-President, Her Excellency, The Ambassadress.

Officers and Executive Committee:

President,
Mr. Charles MacVeagh.
Vice-Presidents,
Hon. Elihu Root
Mr. J. P. Morgan
Hon. Charles S. Fairchild
Mr. George Wharton Pepper
Treasurer,
Mr. Richard Trimble
Secretary,
Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts

Banker for the Organization:
Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

All letters of inquiry or suggestion should be addressed to Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts, Secretary, Room 1616, 71 Broadway, New York.

The Ambassador's Endorsement:
ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY
Washington

My Dear Mr. Roberts June 6, 1918.

I am very much pleased with the work you are doing for "The Immediate Relief to Italy Fund." I am sure that all lovers of Italy will respond to your appeal with the generosity which has been characteristic in the past.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) MACCHI DI CELLERE.

HELP THE DEFENCELESS OF OUR DEFENDERS

Written by the Secretary.

PEACE STILL WAITS ON WHITMAN'S FOES

Governor's Adherents Will Postpone Call for Convention Today.

CONFERENCE TO CONTINUE

State Committee Will Take Recess Until Monday in Interest of Harmony.

Judging from developments yesterday, the conference of Chairman George A. Glynn and Secretary Lafayette B. Gleason of the Republican State Committee with United States Senators James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and William M. Calder in Washington on Thursday did not fully accomplish its purpose of establishing the basis for a peaceful understanding between the group of influential Republicans behind the Wadsworth-Calder Republican State assembly which will meet at Saratoga on July 18 and the supporters of Governor Whitman's third-term boom.

A conference at Republican State Headquarters was held until after midnight. When it broke up Chairman Glynn said:

"At a meeting attended by a great many State Committee members, and at which others had been heard from, it was decided that the agreement reached at the conference between myself, Secretary Gleason, and Senators Wadsworth and Calder in Washington, should be carried out. A committee will be appointed at the meeting of the State Committee tomorrow to confer with the two Senators, with the view of bringing about the harmonious understanding which we all believe can be reached."

Chairman Glynn further announced that after the committee was appointed today the State Committee would take a recess until Monday to give time for the conference. Senators Wadsworth and Calder, he said, would be in this city tomorrow.

While Governor Whitman's friends are in control of the Republican State Committee by approximately a two-thirds majority, and thus of all the essential party machinery, the fact that the Wadsworth-Calder conference has been recognized by leaders of the calibre of Colonel Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, and ex-United States Senator Elihu Root, all of whom are expected to attend and address that gathering, has impressed the friends of Governor Whitman with the advisability of going slow and making no high-handed use of their power.

"We control the State Committee, we control the State organization, but we have no intention of putting our power to harsh uses until every effort at conciliation has been exhausted," said one Whitman leader last night. "We will go as far as it is possible for us to go without having the State Committee abdicate its power or forfeit its dignity as the governing body of our party in this State. We hope and believe that the two Senators will be amenable to reason and will act in our own way unless it should be found that they do not want harmony but are looking for trouble."

See Nothing to be Gained.

Among those men who have been actively identified for many weeks with promoting the Wadsworth-Calder assembly there were some who seemed anxious to bring about a harmonious understanding, but there are others who do not believe in making any terms with the Whitman men. They feel that because Governor Whitman's friends ignored the requirement of the party rules for an unofficial State convention they have the best of the argument so far, and they do not see where Republicans opposed to Governor Whitman's policies and determined to leave nothing undone to thwart his third term ambitions would have anything to gain by making concessions.

The initial purpose of the Wadsworth-Calder conference, these Wadsworth men insist, was not to promote the candidacy of any one, but to bring about the adoption of a platform that would embody a clear-cut declaration of Republican Party principles, as opposed to the personal platform on which the Senators believed, it was Governor Whitman's intention to run for a third term this Fall. One of the principal planks in the unwritten personal platform of Governor Whitman, the Wadsworth men maintain, is a pledge that the Governor if re-elected will use all the powers of his office to bring about the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment by the next Legislature. A majority of the men behind the Wadsworth-Calder conference believe that the local option elections in April have shown conclusively that there is no predominant sentiment among Republicans in this State to support that pledge, and believe, in fact, that the stand Governor Whitman has taken on this question would prove a serious obstacle to Republican success in the event of his renomination.

A majority of the men behind the Waldsworth-Calder conference, are opposed to the renomination of Governor Whitman, and resentful of his attempt to impose his personal views on the Republican Party organization and to build within it, through the patronage at his disposal, a personal machine. Many promoters of the conference are also determined to do all in their power to prevent Governor Whitman from becoming, through a third term victory, a potent factor in the fight for the Presidential nomination in 1920.

The suggestion from the Whitman camp that the conference and the proposed unofficial convention might be merged without any difficulty if the proposal to adopt a platform was abandoned for the present and deferred until after the primaries, does not find favor with the Wadsworth-Calder group. The Republicans in that group believe that no man should be regarded bigger than his party and that a platform reflecting the party consensus on vital questions should be adopted first and the men to stand on it found afterward, a reversal of the method which has been in vogue since the official State Convention gave way as a nominating medium to the direct primary.

"It is difficult to see," said one Wadsworth-Calder leader, "how there can be at the same time harmony and a primary fight between candidates representing divergent views on practically every question that will come up as an issue in the campaign. The talk of harmony that is heard from men supporting the Governor's third-term boom means harmony with Whitman on top. It is a one-sided proposition where any Republican opposing him would not have a Chinaman's chance, for the Governor, through patronage, has contrived to build up his own personal machine, and could pack any unofficial convention with job holders, especially under the plan proposed by Chairman Glynn, with the delegates appointed by the County Chairmen instead of elected at direct primaries as the law demands. We could have nothing to gain from having the sort of gathering the Whitman people propose, and I guess Senator Wadsworth is fully alive to that."

Lining Up Their Forces.

Late last night it was learned that Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, who, in all likelihood, will attend the State Committee meeting today on a proxy, would protest against the calling of an unofficial convention under the plan proposed, as contrary to the provisions of the election law which calls for the election of delegates at direct primaries after thirty-five days' public notice. All day yesterday the Whitman and Lewis leaders were busy lining up their forces in preparation for the meeting today. William Barnes, who is one of the supporters of Attorney General Lewis, was in Albany, but Senator Henry M. Sage and Ellis J. Staley, Republican County Chairman of Albany, were at the Lewis headquarters and at the Hotel Belmont in conference with Mr. Lewis, Senator Robinson, Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, Jacob A. Livingston of Kings, and others. Senator Slater will sit in the meeting of the State Committee today on the proxy of William L. Ward, the veteran Republican leader of Westchester, who has espoused the cause of the Attorney General.

Among the men who attended the all-day conference with Chairman Glynn were State Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips, Franklin B. Lord, former legal adviser to Governor Whitman; Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee, Lafayette B. Gleason, Assemblyman Charles O. Pratt of Washington County, Horace G. Tennant, Republican leader of Schoharie; Fiscal Supervisor Frank R. Utter of Allegany, Excise Commissioner Herbert S. Sisson of Erie, Assistant Secretary of State Addison B. Parker, Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, and Congressman Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence, and Norman J. Gould of Seneca. Governor Whitman was in touch with the conferees over the long distance telephone from Albany.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis announced yesterday that Perley Morse, a certified accountant, had been appointed Treasurer of his Campaign Committee. Among the callers at his campaign headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, in addition to those already mentioned, were Colonel Fred W. Kavanaugh of Saratoga, Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings, ex-Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, ex-Senator Nathaniel E. Elsberg, Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, and Municipal Court Justice Charles W. Coleman.

HAYS ASSAILS HENRY FORD.

Thinks Every Possible Effort Will Be Made to Defeat Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—"The Republican Party is 101 per cent. for this war. Every party action will be measured and determined precisely by a desire to contribute to winning a decisive victory. The party needs no candidates who have been against the war or who are against it now. There is no geography in the loyalty of the Republicans of the nation."

This was the statement made tonight by Will H. Hays, Republican National Chairman, at the Blackstone Hotel, following an all-day consultation with members of the Republican National Committee and Republican State Chairmen from the territory adjacent to Chicago.

"What about Henry Ford and Michigan, that being the case?" Mr. Hays was asked.

"I will say in reply to that question," he replied, "that I am somewhat shocked by the ultimatum of the Democratic State Committee of Michigan. Michigan is a loyal State and a Republican State. Every possible effort will be made, in my judgment, to defeat such a candidate as Henry Ford."

Tomorrow Mr. Hays will consider the matter of National Headquarters for the 1920 campaign, and also will hear reports that may be forthcoming on the prospects for the 1918 Congressional campaign.

Whole Nonpartisan Ticket Wins.

FARGO, N. D., June 28.—The entire Nonpartisan ticket, State and Congressional, was nominated in the Republican primaries of Wednesday. Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan, who took the lead over John Steen, Independent, as returns came from the rural precincts Thursday, steadily increased that lead today until it neared the 15,000 mark. The late figures gave Frazier 50,678; Steen 36,148.

CHICAGO OFFICIALS HERE.

Committee of Council Will Study Transportation Facilities.

The local Industrial Committee of the Council of the City of Chicago is visiting New York to meet city officials here and make a tour of inspection of this city's subways and other transportation facilities. The party includes Albert J. Fisher, Chairman; Earl J. Walker, Edward F. Cullerton, H. V. McGunen, Superintendent of Compensation; T. C. Phillips, Assistant City Engineer, and Frank R. Reid, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

"There are twenty-three trunk lines running into Chicago," Alderman Fisher said yesterday, "and in years gone by many of these have encroached on the city's streets and alleys, taking ground on which they had no claim under their charters. The Industrial Committee was appointed to reclaim these lands occupied without legal authority. Attempts have been made in past years by various commissions to do this, but with little success.

"The Bureau of Surveys of Chicago made a survey in detail of every foot of ground occupied by the railroads, finding that between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of land is occupied illegally, and without title, and it is our aim to establish correct title to this land."

FAVORS TRADE RESEARCH.

Prof. Shotwell Sees Need of Replacing Our Haphazard Methods.

Columbia University yesterday gave out suggestions made by Professor J. T. Shotwell in response to President Nicholas Murray Butler's annual invitation for members of the Faculty to exchange ideas, which included observations on the need of a more scientific training for international trade.

"There is a research side to business," he said, "which is not altogether covered by existing instructional methods. Let our merchant adventurers give fellowships in research in Persian oil fields, in Slavic sociology, in the history of the decorative arts among the rug-weaving villages of Asia Minor.

"We have no institution like that at Hamburg or those in other German centres to substitute scientific training for haphazard methods of international trade. The great American corporations maintain their own schools and send out their own bodies of explorers for the raw materials and markets. Some of this must always be done as independent enterprise so long as competition rules the world of trade. But the German cartel and the German banks have made possible a much less wasteful system, and now Britain, by way of its Imperial Development Board, with its recognition of the national value of scientific research, and the British Trade Corporation, with its generous credits for experimentation where the new Trade Intelligence Service recommends, is giving America an object lesson which New York, of all cities, must take to heart."

Another thing that he regarded as necessary was the training of archivists, for, "unless a systematic effort is made to deal with the problem of preserving the records of the present, our age will leave no more record than that which saw the fall of Rome. Germany, the embodiment of industrialized might, is composed of almost incalculable equivalents of man power in its machinery, and every time it eliminates an unnecessary wheel in its industrial mill it adds a few hundred thousand to its population. Fortunately we, too, are able to multiply our forces in the same way. Fortunately, too, France, Britain, and the United States have all awakened to the political meaning of this dynamism of science, and Britain has gone so far as to make a function of the Imperial Cabinet the direction of mere scientific research—a plan which Washington is also considering in modified form."

EDGE ASSAILS PARTISANS.

Governor Tells Republicans Americanism Is Greater Than Party.

"I indorse the statement recently made by President Wilson that 'we must adjourn politics for a time,' if that statement is sincere, but we will have to wait and see. If that was not a sincere statement, and word comes from Washington that only Democrats should be elected to support the Administration, I will go out and do my utmost to puncture that claim," said Governor Walter E. Edge in addressing the Republican workers of Essex County at Newark last night. Congressmen Parker, Gray, and Lehlbach of New Jersey also spoke. Governor Edge also said:

"Our representatives from New Jersey, in both branches of Congress, have made their voices heard in support of the Administration. We realize that greater than party, greater than party division and greater than partisanship, is Americanism. I believe we are serving our party best when we are serving our country. I will leave my campaign to the people. I would rather be judged on a platform of accomplishment than one of promise."

COAL CONSUMERS GROWING RESTIVE

Increasing Lines at the Yards Indicate Anxiety of Those Far Down on the Lists.

DEALERS' OUTLOOKS VARY

Administrator Schley, However, Is Sure City Will Get Its Quota Before Cold Weather Sets In.

There are advance orders on the books of coal dealers in this city approximating 18,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, and there is a feeling of uneasiness among local consumers whose names are far down on the list as to whether their bins are going to be filled before the coming of cold weather. The National Fuel Administration has issued instructions that all orders for coal to consumers of domestic sizes be filled up to two-thirds of the quantity asked for. At 18,000,000 tons this means that during the next four months the administration, through local dealers, will undertake to supply within the city limits 12,000,000 tons of coal. Will it be able to fill the order? That is the question that the consumers are beginning to ask, and the lines that are forming at local coal offices indicate a growing spirit of unrest.

The picture presented is either bright or dark, according to the degree of optimism of the dealer. In many cases the men who handle coal and keep informed as to the market are sure that the Government will be able to fulfill the promise it implied when it asked all householders in this city to order their Winter coal in the warm months.

Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator of New York County, and since the resignation of Albert H. Wiggin as State Fuel Administrator practically in charge of tidewater deliveries here, was confident yesterday that cold weather would find the average New Yorker with two-thirds of his Winter supply on hand. Mr. Schley said that, in his opinion, from 10 to 25 per cent. of the orders already received by local dealers for anthracite coal had been filled. The larger dealers were not so far along on their lists, he thought. The work of filling the cellars of the ten to twelve ton men is progressing favorably, he thought.

25,000 Tons Coming Daily.

The daily average of anthracite coal required in New York is approximately 25,000 tons, and the figures show that the city is now receiving just a trifle more than that average. It is probable that toward the end of next month the National Fuel Administration will direct the flow of coal into New York City in volume sufficient to allow the dealers to meet their obligations. The amount of coal the dealers are to get is based upon their 1916 sales, plus a small increase. At the present time the National Fuel Administration, through the Anthracite Committee, is directing this increased anthracite flow into New England, where conditions last Winter were even worse than in New York. In June New England received a 50 per cent. increase over her usual allotment, and it was said yesterday that orders had just been issued continuing this increase through July.

"There is not the slightest reason for uneasiness," Mr. Schley said yesterday. "I believe we are going to receive sufficient coal in the warm months ahead of us to insure the average consumer of having sufficient coal to use in the Winter. If we are able to fill two-thirds of the quantity now standing on the dealers' books we can make up the remainder in the usual way by Winter deliveries if necessary. The point is that the Fuel Administration is bending every effort to prevent a shortage such as there was last Winter. People don't need to get frightened because they are way down on the dealer's list. It must be remembered that many ordered by the 1st of April, and that there are practically few names being added to the lists now. Most of the orders are now in."

Michael Burns is a dealer who sees the bright side of the situation. Mr. Burns said yesterday that, while there were large orders on the books of dealers in this city and the task of filling them was a large one, he believed that this would be done. The situation, he was sure, would be brighter when cold comes. For instance, he pointed out, if things did not come to the pass they did last Winter many buildings would not have to resort to the use of anthracite to keep going, and this would relieve the pressure on the domestic coal situation. The principal reason for believing that the situation would be brighter was his faith that the coal would reach tidewater in sufficient quantities to meet the extra demand.

Want New Fuel Head.

Other dealers told of unfilled orders on their books, but they said there was a feeling among a certain part of the trade that the Fuel Administration would be able to meet the situation. Of course, as one said, much depended upon the settlement of the question that had now arisen as to whether this State should be divided and a Fuel Administrator appointed for the State above Westchester County and another for this city and Long Island, or whether there should be a single fuel head for the entire State. In either case they thought Dr. Garfield should appoint a head official to direct affairs, and that without delay.

There were also pessimists among the dealers. One dealer of Brooklyn told a customer whose number was low on the list that at the present rate he thought his order might be filled in about thirteen months from June 1. Some dealers disputed the statement that 10 per cent. of the orders on the books had been filled to date. The percentage, some thought, should be less than 5.

One dealer, who would not allow his name to be used, but who handles large quantities of anthracite, said:

"If one takes the average receipts it will be found that there is not enough to fill 10 per cent. of the orders, but just enough to meet the present requirements. The trouble is not so much that coal is not coming in now, but that there appears but small chance of it coming in later. It is true that the Fuel Administration ordered a 50 per cent. increase to New England in June, but it is also true that only today orders were issued giving New England a 50 per cent. increase in July. This does not look as if New England got that full 50 per cent. increase in June.

"There is no doubt the Fuel Administration has the thing all worked out nicely, just where the coal is going and how much. But well-laid plans often miscarry. Every day the number of anxious inquirers increases, and we have to increase the force at the desks to answer all the questions as to when the coal is coming in. The fact remains that the coal is not in and not apparently in sight."

Labor Trouble Hinders Mining.

The preferential list established by Dr. Garfield last Winter still stands and the domestic consumer is first on that list. Other users of anthracite coal do not stand a chance of getting any until war industries and domestic consumers are satisfied, and for this reason the Distribution Committee of the Fuel Administration is asking that other than domestic sizes of coal be used wherever possible. The committee is advising industrial plants, garages, and other consumers to have their grates changed now so that they can burn buckwheat coal.

In its review of the anthracite situation in the last week Coal Age will say:

Anthracite production for the week under review totaled 41,960 carloads, the best showing that has been made in many weeks. The labor problem at the hard-coal mines continues to cause much uneasiness, as this branch of the industry is losing men at the rate of 2,000 monthly. Steps are being taken to have the Government give relief to a condition which promises to become critical unless the proper remedies are applied speedily.

While the tonnage of anthracite for May was but slightly less than the quantity shipped in May, 1917, yet it must be emphasized that the increase in steam sizes produced from banks—or culm piles—was the only thing that kept the aggregate production near that figure. The output of fresh-mined coal will continue to diminish just as long as labor at the mines diminishes.

Under existing conditions there is little chance of Market Commissioner Jonathan C. Day having brought to this city the 300,000 tons of coal which the city proposes to store here for a reserve to be drawn upon by the needy next Winter. If the coal, which Dr. Day said he was negotiating for, is brought here it will be by a special ruling of Dr. Garfield. This State receives a quota of the coal mined each month and the city receives a percentage of that amount. Each ton of coal brought into the city has to be passed by the State Fuel Administration and that tonnage is withdrawn from the figure allotted.

If Dr. Day attempted to bring in the whole of his alleged 300,000 tons, or any great part of it, that amount would be subtracted from the city's allotment. Fuel Administration officials said frankly yesterday that they did not think the Anthracite Committee would allow the shipment or the Distribution Committee sanction it. The officials think that if the city wanted to ship that amount of coal into New York the way to do it would be to send it through the dealers' yards and thence into the empty bins of the consumer, so that it would decrease the needs of the consumer now rather than be stored for future use.

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE COAL.

Government Goal 20,000,000 Tons by Eliminating Waste in Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A campaign to save 20,000,000 tons of coal by eliminating wasteful practices in the 250,000 industrial power plants of the nation was begun today by the Fuel Administration. Administrative engineers were appointed to make a survey of the situation. They are Edward R. Trump, Vice President of the Solvay Process Company, for New York State; Thomas R. Brown, formerly special engineer with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, for the western half of Pennsylvania; George R. Henderson, formerly consulting engineer with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for the eastern half of Pennsylvania, and W. R. C. Corson, consulting engineer of Hartford, Conn., for the New England States. Representation for other districts will be selected within a few days.

Fuel Administration officials expressed the belief that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the coal now used could be saved by correct operation of the steam power plants without any radical change in equipment.

The plan adopted includes inspection of every power plant in the country, and the classification and rating of each plant based upon the thoroughness with which the owners conform to Government recommendations.

EMERSON CASE JURY OUT.

No Verdict Reached After Hours of Deliberation.

The jury in the trial of the Emerson Motors Company, its officers, and agents, on charges of using the mails to defraud retired at 6:30 o'clock last evening. At 2:30 o'clock this morning as it had not agreed upon a verdict, Judge Manton ordered that the jury should be taken to the Hotel Knickerbocker for the rest of the night.

The trial has been going on since May 24, the indictments having been found on June 4, 1917. Simultaneously with the indictments the Court appointed a receiver for the Emerson Company on an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. It was charged in the indictment that since the incorporation of the company in Delaware, in 1916, as a $10,000,000 concern it had been engaged in a stock-jobbing business.

It was alleged that advertisements had been inserted in 150 publications in the United States and Canada, and that circulars distributed through the mails had represented the company as a thriving concern, with plants in Long Island City and in Ulster County, capable of turning out 30,000 automobiles a year. These automobiles, it was alleged, could be sold at $395 each, leaving a profit of $65 on each machine. The Government declared that all of the statements made by the company, in its stock selling campaign, were false, and that $1,500,000 had been taken from deceived investors.

Says Tax Board Is in Contempt.

The Realty Associates of Broklyn, a corporation operating in real estate, yesterday asked Supreme Court Justice Lazansky, in Brooklyn, to punish for alleged contempt the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the city for its failure to obey a writ of certiorari issued by the Supreme Court last September. The plaintiff obtained the writ for a court review of the assessed valuations of the real property owned by the corporation, which, it asserted, had been "overvalued" more than half a million dollars by the Tax Assessors. The Corporation Counsel was not ready yesterday to answer for the Tax Board, and the Court adjourned the matter until Monday.

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A Frock of Navy Blue Taffeta is always in good taste and appropriate for many occasions. Our assortment at **$16.75** (one sketched) comprises many charming modes for women and misses. Other attractive styles up to **$34.95.** *Main Floor*

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BLOOMINGDALES', 59TH ST.

Resinol will help that scalp irritation

That annoying scalp trouble which irritates you all the time is a source of annoyance to others as well as a torment to you. No matter if you have used other treatments without success—try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see if you won't notice an improvement in a short time. This inexpensive treatment will almost always stop dandruff and scalp irritation, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Samples free. Dept. 6-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ARMY TAKES OVER ALL WAR GAS WORK

Experimental and Production Activities Put in Charge of Major General Sibert.

EFFORTS ENTER NEW STAGE

Baker Speaks of Their Greater Importance — Work of 1,700 Scientists Nears Fruition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—By direction of President Wilson all the activities of the Government concerned with manufacturing poison gas for war and experimenting in the work of devising a formula for a gas more powerful and effective than that used by the Germans will be transferred to the control of the War Department on July 1.

The entire gas experimental work will be under the direction of Major Gen. William L. Sibert, an eminent engineer officer, who was one of Major Gen. Goethals's chief assistants in building the Panama Canal. General Sibert recently returned from France, where he commanded the First Division of the regular army, and was assigned as chief of a special department on gas defense.

President Wilson signed an order on Wednesday transferring the chemical section of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior to the War Department in accordance with the President's decision that measures for the use of gas as a weapon of offense and defense should be co-ordinated under the War Department. Experiments to obtain a war gas better than any used by the enemy and to devise and manufacture gas masks have been divided among several branches of the Government, including the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the army. The most extensive activity in this regard has been conducted by the Bureau of Mines, which established a special chemical laboratory at American University on the outskirts of Washington. About 1,700 American chemists have given the Government the benefit of their advice, experience, and services in this work, and important results are predicted.

Scientists Who Have Helped.

Among the chemists whose services have been utilized by the Bureau of Mines in its Chemical Section in the gas experimentation are Dr. William H. Nicolls of 25 Broad Street, New York, President of the General Chemical Company; Dr. F. C. Venable of the University of North Carolina, Professor E. C. Franklin of Leland Stanford University, William Hoskins, chemical engineer of Chicago; Professor H. P. Talbot of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Ira Remsen, President Emeritus of Johns Hopkins University; Professor F. W. Richards of Harvard, Dr. Charles L. Parsons of the Bureau of Mines, Dr. Reed Hunt of Johns Hopkins, Professor W. D. Bancroft of Cornell, Professor A. B. Lamb of the Havemeyer Laboratory, New York University; W. K. Lewis, Chemical Engineer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor C. A. Hulett of Princeton, Yandell Henderson of the Yale Medical School, and Dr. F. B. Underhill of Yale.

In a letter dated June 26 to Dr. Van H. Manning, Chief of the Bureau of Mines, notifying him of the co-ordination of war gas experimental work in the War Department, President Wilson paid a high tribute to the gas defense work conducted under Dr. Manning's direction. Secretary Baker in a letter to the President also testified to the services of the Bureau of Mines in gas defense work under Dr. Manning.

"I do not know," said Secretary Baker in his letter to the President, "how the work could have been better done than Dr. Manning did it, and the present suggestion that the section now pass under the direction and control of the War Department grows out of the fact that the whole subject of gas warfare has assumed a fresh pressure and intensity, and the director of it must have the widest control so as to be able to use the resources at his command in the most effective way possible. The proposal does not involve the disruption of the fine group of scientific men Dr. Manning has brought together, but merely their transfer to General Sibert's direction."

President Wilson's Appreciation.

The President's letter to Dr. Manning reads:

"The White House, June 29, 1918.

"My Dear Dr. Manning—I have had before me for some days the question presented by the Secretary of War involving the transfer of the Chemical Section established by you at the American University from the Bureau of Mines to the newly organized Division of Gas Warfare, in which the War Department is now concentrating all the various facilities for offensive and defensive gas operations. I am satisfied that a more efficient organization can be effected by having these various activities under one direction and control, and my hesitation about acting in the matter has grown only out of a reluctance to take away from the Bureau of Mines a piece of work which thus far has so effectively performed. The Secretary of War has assured me of his own recognition of the splendid work you have been able to do, and I am taking the liberty of inclosing a letter which I have received from him in order that you may see how fully the War Department recognizes the value of the services.

"I am today signing the order directing the transfer. I want, however, to express to you my own appreciation of the fine and helpful piece of work which you have done, and to say that this sort of teamwork by the bureaus outside of the direct war-making agency is one of the cheering and gratifying evidences of the way our official forces are inspired by the presence of a great national task.

"Cordially yours,
"WOODROW WILSON.

"Dr. Van H. Manning, Chief, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior."

Lifeboats Sighted Among Wreckage

In the report issued yesterday by the Hydrographic Office two lifeboats and three liferafts are stated to have been sighted on June 20 in latitude 36.37 and longitude 61.64 west among a lot of wreckage. On the following day a quantity of wreckage, including two liferafts and a capsized lifeboat, was sighted in latitude 38.40 and longitude 61.15 west.

BIG ARMY BEEF PLANTS

Going Up in France to Refrigerate 40,000,000 Pounds at a Time.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—To safeguard against any temporary shortage of beef for the army in France, the War Department is constructing in that country five additional refrigerating plants, with a capacity for freezing from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of beef. Ice-making plants are being built in connection with each. All the machinery and materials for these plants will be supplied from the United States except the lumber and concrete. The lumber will be got from the forests of France by American forestry regiments.

The army now is operating in France a refrigerating plant with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of beef and an ice-making plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons. This plant is now being enlarged to a capacity of 20,000,000 pounds of beef.

Dean of Harvard Medical School Resigns.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—The resignation of Dr. Edward H. Bradford, for six years Dean of the Harvard Medical School and connected with the teaching staff for thirty-eight years, was announced today.

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THE PRESIDENT HONORED.
The Secretary of the British Embassy in London received by proxy for President Woodrow Wilson the Cambridge University degree of Doctor of Laws. This event makes an effective picture in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.
—*Advt.*

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564-566-568 Fifth Avenue. AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Offer until noon today—

Coats and Capes
Formerly $65 to $95—at $35 and $55

Tailored and Semi-Dress Suits
Formerly $75 to $125—at $35—$55—$75

Street and Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $75 to $145—at $35—$55—$75

Sports Skirts
Formerly to $45—at $18

Summer Hats
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MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR

GIANTS CONTINUE THEIR POWERFUL DRIVE TOWARD TOP, BEATING PHILLIES EASILY

GIANTS TAKE STEP ON WAY TO FRONT

Return to Native Heath, Where They Beat the Phils, While Cubs Are Idle.

LINE-UP DISCLOSES SHIFTS

Burns in Kauff's Former Bailiwick, Wilhoit in Left, and Sicking at Second—Doyle in Uniform.

The Giants came back to town yesterday for a week's stay under Coogan's Bluff with the particular purpose of getting back into first place in the National League race. McGraw's men hopped in the right direction yesterday, beating the Phils by a score of 6 to 1. As the Cubs didn't play, New York cut down the Chicago club's lead to a game and a half.

Al Demaree got away to a depressing start, for long Cy Williams greeted him in the first inning with a home run wallop into the right field stand. This outbreak, however, was only temporary, for Demaree settled down and Williams's excursion trip was the only run the Phils made all afternoon. The Giants scored in fits and starts, and the Philadelphia opposition was hardly strong enough to make the crowd forget that it was a rather chilly afternoon.

The Giants do not look the same as they did when they went away. George Burns is playing in centre field, where Benny Kauff used to sojourn, and Wilhoit is in left. Ed Sicking, an infant player from Texas, is perched at second base, but he may not be there long, because Laughing Larry Doyle was out in uniform yesterday and will be on the job before long.

Doyle got a great reception from the crowd when he went out to the coaching lines. He looks fine and says he feels even better than that. Sicking is a neat fielder and no one knows whether he is a good batsman yet because yesterday in the sixth inning when the bases were full and Sicking had a chance to show what he could do he was subtracted from the game to permit Lew McCarty to try his hand at pinch-hitting. Sicking couldn't have done a bit worse than Mac did, for the catcher fanned for the third out and left a whole crowd of disappointed Giants on the corners.

Hits Somewhat Scratchy.

The Giants didn't punch Brad Hogg, the Phils' pitcher, very hard. Some of the hits were scratchy affairs, a couple of important ones brushing just close enough to Bancroft at short to permit him to flirt with them, but that was all. Elmer Jacobs succeeded Hogg in the seventh and the Giants worried him more than they did Hogg.

Demaree fanned Bancroft for a starter and then Williams pumped a homer into the grandstand. Stock singled to left, and as Luderus fanned Stock died stealing. The Giants tied the score in the fourth. Young got an infield hit, laying down a perfect bunt, but Fletcher hit into a double play. Wilhoit drew a pass and started to steal second.

Bancroft had the ball plastered on him and Quigley had called the runner out when the umpire noticed that Bancroft had overlooked the important function of holding the ball. Consequently there wasn't a thing to do but call Wilhoit safe. Zimmerman's two-base slap to left sent Wilhoit home with the tying run.

The Giants broke the deadlock wide open in the sixth. George Burns pounded a fast hopper down through second, Bancroft just brushing it with one hand as it hurried past. Burns stole second and Young walked. Fletcher sacrificed and Hogg picked up the ball and tried to make a force play on Burns at third, but he was a few minutes late. Crowded were the sacks.

Heinie Hits a Hot Grounder.

Wilhoit brought no joy when he fanned, but Heinie Zimmerman larruped a hot grounder down through second. On this bang Burns and Young both scored. After Holke struck out Hogg was afraid of Rariden and gave him a pass, intentionally filling the bases.

Young Sicking was taken out and Lew McCarty was called in to clean up the bases. McCarty got the same medicine as the other two outs in that inning and struck out amid many groans. With Jacobs pitching in the seventh Al Demaree, all bundled up in his Winter sweater to keep off the wintry blasts, shot a single to centre. Burns flied to Cravath and Young walked. Jacobs then uncovered a wild pitch and both runners advanced a cushion. As Fletcher was being thrown out at first by Pearce, Demaree scored.

Two more Giant counters came in the eighth. Zimmerman singled to centre, his third hit of the afternoon. Holke walked and Rariden's sacrifice sent the boys along a station. Rodriguez rolled a grounder to Jacobs, who tried to cut Zim down at the plate, but all hands were safe. Demaree sacrificed, Eddie Burns tossing him out at first, and on this play Holke crossed the pan.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
G.Burns,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Young,rf	2	1	1	3	1	Williams,cf	3	1	3	1	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	3	3	Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Wilhoit,lf	3	1	0	3	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Zim'man,3b	4	1	3	1	1	Cravath,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Holke,1b	3	1	0	7	1	Meusel,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Rariden,c	2	0	0	6	2	Pearce,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Sicking,2b	2	0	0	2	6	E.Burns,c	2	0	1	5	2
aMcCarty	1	0	0	0	0	Hogg,p	1	0	0	1	2
Rodrig'z,2b	1	0	0	1	0	bFitzgerald	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree,p	3	1	1	0	4	Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cAdams	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	28	6	7	27	12	Total....	29	1	8	24	13

a Batted for Sicking in sixth.
b Batted for Hogg in seventh.
c Batted for Jacobs in ninth.
Error—Bancroft.

New York ....0 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 ..—6
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Meusel. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—G. Burns, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Hogg, E. Burns, Stock, Fletcher, Rariden, Demaree. Double plays—Bancroft and Luderus; E. Burns, Luderus, and Stock. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 4; Hogg, 3; Jacobs, 2. Hits—Off Hogg, 5 in 6 innings; Jacobs, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Demaree, 4; Hogg, 5. Wild pitch—Jacobs. Losing pitcher—Hogg.

CARDS POMMEL HARMON.

St. Louis Gets Seven Runs in First Two Innings, Beating Pirates, 8 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Harmon was hit hard in the first and second innings, and St. Louis beat Pittsburgh today, 8 to 1.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Heathcote,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Caton,ss	5	0	0	2	0
Baird,3b	4	1	0	0	1	Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Grimm,1b	3	1	0	8	0	Carey,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	3	3	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	2	4	5
Paulette,2b	4	0	3	4	4	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	9	1
McHenry,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Hinchman,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Wallace,ss	3	1	1	3	5	McK'nie,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Gonzales,c	4	1	1	7	1	Getz,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	1	Schmidt,c	2	0	0	4	2
						Shaw,c	2	0	0	0	0
						Harmon,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Sanders,p	3	0	0	1	1
						aLeach	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	32	8	10	27	12	Total....	34	1	7	24	15

a Batted for Sanders in ninth.
Errors—Wallace (2), Gonzales, Caton.

St. Louis ....2 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 ..—8
Pittsburgh ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Hornsby (2), Paulette, Gonzales. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Sacrifice fly—Carey. Double plays—Getz, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz; Getz, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 3. First on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 1; Sanders, 1; Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Harmon, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; Sanders, 4 in 6 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows (Hinchman), Harmon (Grimm). Struck out—By Sanders, 4; Meadows, 4. Losing pitcher—Harmon.

Giants, today, with Phila., two games, 1:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn at Boston.
(Cold Weather.)
Chicago at Cincinnati.
(Wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 3; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
(First game, 11 innings.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	41	17	.707
New York	40	19	.678
Boston	29	32	.475
Philadelphia	27	31	.466
Pittsburgh	26	32	.448
Brooklyn	24	33	.421
Cincinnati	24	34	.414
St. Louis	22	35	.386

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	25	.590
Boston	37	28	.569
Cleveland	38	29	.567
Washington	36	31	.537
Chicago	29	31	.483
St. Louis	30	34	.469
Detroit	25	34	.424
Philadelphia	21	40	.344

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games, first at 1:30.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

WHITE SOX BREAK EVEN.

Burke Begins Leadership of Browns in Double-Header.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Jimmy Burke, who succeeded Fielder Jones as manager of the St. Louis club, made his début today by dividing a double-header with Chicago, winning the fist game, 3 to 1, after eleven innings, but losing the second, 6 to 2.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	5	1	2	4	1	Leibold,lf	4	0	1	4	1
Maisel,3b	4	1	2	3	4	Murphy,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Demmitt,rf	4	0	2	2	1	Weaver,3b	5	0	2	2	3
Hendryx,lf	4	0	1	1	1	E.Collins,2b	3	1	0	1	4
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	8	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Jones,1b	5	1	1	13	2	Felsch,cf	5	0	3	1	0
Austin,ss	4	0	0	6	1	J.Collins,rf	5	0	2	5	0
N'amaker,c	4	0	0	1	3	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Sothoron,p	4	0	1	1	1	Schalk,c	5	0	1	7	1
						Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	5
						aJacobs	1	0	1	0	0
Total...	38	3	10	33	22	Total....	40	1	11	33	17

a Batted for Cicotte in eleventh.
Errors—Maisel, Demmitt, Gedeon.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Austin, Cicotte. Sacrifice fly—Hendryx. Double plays—Leibold, Gandil, and Schalk; Hendryx, Nunamaker, and Maisel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 12. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Sothoron, 4; Cicotte, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Sothoron, Risberg. Struck out—By Sothoron, 1.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	4	0	0	6	0	Tobin,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Maisel,3b	3	1	0	1	0
E.Collins,2b	2	0	1	0	0	Demmitt,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	11	1	Hendryx,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	6	4
J.Collins,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Johns,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	2	4	Austin,ss	2	1	0	2	4
Schalk,c	2	2	1	3	1	Severeid,c	3	0	2	2	3
Benz,p	3	1	1	1	4	Davenport,p	2	0	1	0	2
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						Leifield,p	0	0	0	0	3
Total....	29	6	8	27	12	Total....	29	2	4	24	17

a Batted for Davenport in eighth.
Errors—Maisel, Gedeon, Severeid, Davenport.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 ..—6
St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, (2,) Demmitt. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 2; Benz, 2. Hits—Off Davenport, 4 in 7 innings; Leifield, 4 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Risberg.) Struck out—By Benz, 2; Davenport, 1. Wild pitches—Davenport, 2. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

RUTH GETS TENTH HOMER.

Gathers Boston's Lone Hit Off Harper, While Senators Win, 3 to 1.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Ruth's home run over the right-field wall, his tenth of the season, was the only hit Harper allowed today, and Washington won the opening game of the series, 3 to 1. It was Harper's sixth consecutive victory.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shanks,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Shean,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Judge,1b	3	1	1	14	0	Schang,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Milan,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Ruth,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Schulte,rf	2	1	0	1	0	McInnis,1b	2	0	0	6	1
Morgan,2b	1	1	0	2	4	Thomas,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	0	6	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Picinich,c	3	0	2	3	0	Agnew,c	3	0	0	5	3
Harper,p	3	0	0	0	1	Bader,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total....	26	3	6	27	13	Total.....	29	1	1	24	9

Errors—Morgan, Picinich, Bader.

Washington ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 ..—3
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Lavan. Home run—Ruth. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bader, 5; Harper, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bader, (Schulte, Morgan.) Struck out—By Bader, 5; Harper, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Agnew.

DETROIT ERROR IS COSTLY.

Indians Bunch Hits with Misplay to Win by 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Cleveland defeated Detroit 3 to 1 in the opening game of a series of five here today by bunching hits with Detroit's only error and Kallio's lone base on balls. Brilliant fielding behind Coumbe saved him on several occasions.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	16	0	Bush,ss	2	0	1	1	4
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	4	6	R. Jones,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Roth,rf	2	2	1	1	1	Veach,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Wam'ans,2b	1	0	1	1	3	Heilman,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Wood,lf	3	0	1	1	0	C'gham,rf,p	4	0	1	2	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	0	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	0	1
Thomas,c	3	0	0	2	1	Yelle,c	3	0	1	5	4
Coumbe,p	3	0	0	1	2	Kallio,p	2	0	1	0	1
						aSpencer	1	0	1	0	0
						Harper,rf	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	26	3	5	27	16	Total.....	30	1	7	24	11

a Batted for Kallio in eighth.
Error—Cunningham.

Cleveland ....0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 ..—3
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, (2.) Double play—Chapman, Wambsgans, and Johnston. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 2. First on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kallio, 1; Coumbe, 4. Hits—Off Kallio, 5 in 7; Cunningham, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Kallio, 5; Coumbe, 1. Losing pitcher—Kallio.

American Association.

Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 1.
Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
St. Paul, 4; Louisville, 3.
Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 3; Waterbury, 0.
(First game.)
Bridgeport, 3; Waterbury, 2.
(Second game.)
New London, 8; Worcester, 0.
Hartford, 9; Springfield, 3.
Providence, 2; New Haven, 1.

YANKS GET FIRMER HOLD ON TOP RUNG

Home Runs by Hannah and Pratt Included in Total of 10 to 2 Victory Over Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 28.—The power of the Yankees' attack was made very plain to Vean Gregg in two big innings this afternoon, and the Yankees took the first game of their series with the Athletics with plenty to spare. Five hits, including a pair of doubles, were bunched for five runs in the second chapter, and four blows, with two home runs in the lot, came together in the ninth. The final figures were 10 to 2.

The Yankees were either mauling Gregg's offerings to all sections of the lot or submitting meekly to the skill of the veteran southpaw. In seven of their nine chances with the stick the Huggins crowd went out in almost monotonous regularity. They collected in these innings one clean hit and one scratch blow off Gregg. But when they did break loose, they did not stop until every Yank in the game had toed the plate. Ten batted in the second inning and nine in the closing chapter.

Meanwhile Joe Finneran was not escaping unscathed. The Mackmen belted him hard and often, Joe Dugan being the only home player who did not get on speaking terms with a hit during the afternoon. When the home players were not hitting safely, they were kicking up a fuss about Finneran's trick delivery, so altogether it was a busy day for the New York pitcher.

Inning after inning the Mackmen demanded that the ball be examined, and two pellets were taken to the Philadelphia bench for Connie's personal inspection. Silk O'Loughlin warned Joe that further attempts to discolor the ball would result in a fine and banishment, so Finneran did not doctor them much after the fifth inning.

Home-run drives by Hannah and Pratt and two timely smashes by Baker, who chased in four runs, were the outstanding features of the Yankee attack. Both home runs were driven into the left-field bleachers in the ninth inning. Pratt also had a double and a single for his four trips to the plate. Baker got a double and a single, each hit chasing a brace of runs over the dish.

Though the final score was one-sided, Finneran had a close call from the derrick in the eighth inning. The Mackmen were three runs behind when they took up the cudgels in this frame, but had the bases filled before the inning was over. Huggins had his relief crew at work in the bull pen, but Finneran eased himself out of the difficulty by fanning Dugan for the third out with the bases filled. The same player had taken the count on strikes with two down and two on bases in the sixth.

A double to right centre by Pratt started the Yankees on their way in the second inning. Pipp followed with a single to right, and Derrill registered. Bodie's infield hit sent Pipp to second, and both runners moved up on Marsans's sacrifice. Hannah was purposely walked, and then Gregg bounced the ball off Finneran's arm, Pipp scoring. Miller fanned, and Peck bunted safely, scoring Bodie. Baker's double past first sent Hannah and Finneran home, and Pratt, up a second time, grounded out.

In the home fifth Gregg doubled with two out and scored when Jamieson repeated. In the sixth Burns singled, took third on Ayers's single, and the two worked a double steal for the Mackmen's last run.

Hannah opened New York's ninth with a smash to left, the ball bounding off the bleacher wall for a home run. Finneran singled past third, Miller sacrificed, and both were safe on McAvoy's poor throw. Peck moved the two along with a sacrifice, and Baker chased them in with a single to right. Baker reached second on an error, and scored ahead of Pratt when the latter hit into the left-field bleachers for his first home run as a Yankee.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Miller,rf	4	1	0	0	0	Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	0	0
P'cpaugh,ss	4	0	1	3	3	Gardner,3b	5	0	1	0	3
Baker,3b	5	1	2	1	3	Walker,cf	5	0	1	7	0
Pratt,2b	5	2	3	2	5	Burns,1b	3	1	1	12	2
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Acosta,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Bodie,lf	5	1	1	2	0	McAvoy,c	4	0	1	3	1
Marsans,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Shannon,ss	2	0	1	1	4
Hannah,c	2	2	1	6	0	Dugan,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Finneran,p	2	2	1	0	3	Gregg,p	3	1	1	3	2
						aPerkins	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	35	10	11	27	14	Total.....	35	2	9	27	15

a Batted for Gregg in ninth.
Errors—Burns, McAvoy, Shannon, Gregg.

New York ....0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—10
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0— 2

Two-base hits—Pratt, Baker, Walker, Gregg. Home runs—Hannah, Pratt. Stolen bases—Burns, Acosta. Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Finneran, Pipp, Miller, Peckinpaugh. Double play—Baker, Pratt, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 10. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 4; Gregg, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Finneran.) Struck out—By Finneran, 6; Gregg, 1. Wild pitch—Gregg.

BIG RACE FOR RED CROSS.

Saratoga Steeplechase Expected to Raise $20,000 for War Charity.

The Saratoga Racing Association has announced a Red Cross Subscription Steeplechase to be run on Aug. 17, the conditions of which are such that the event probably will yield the largest single donation yet given by the sport of racing to the Red Cross.

The owners of cross-country performers are asked to subscribe $1,000 each for the privilege of entering their own horses, or horses leased for the occasion, and the association will add $1,000 and a piece of plate, value $200. There is a novel proviso that the owner of the winner shall receive the plate and save his subscription, the remainder of the money to be donated to the Red Cross. It is believed that the event will have at least twenty subscribers, in which case about $20,000 will be realized for the worthy charity. The event is a handicap and entries will close on Monday, July 15.

LATONIA DERBY INCREASED.

$20,000 to be Added and Geldings Refused Entry Next Year.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—General Manager John Hachmeister of the Latonia Jockey Club has announced that the value of the Latonia Derby next year will be doubled, so far as the added money is concerned, making it the most valuable of all American races for three-year-olds.

The Latonia Jockey Club will add $20,000 to its value, as compared with $10,000 added this year. Entries for the race will be restricted to entire colts and fillies. Geldings will be barred, as in some of the most important races of the French and English turf.

Leonard at Pelham Bay Today.

The sailors at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station will have a boxing show of their own this afternoon, when a collection of ring stars under the direction of Billy Gibson will engage in a series of exhibitions for the sailors. Benny Leonard will box Freddie Reese and Jack Britton will box Patsy Cline. Other bouts will be Bartley Madden vs. Jim Tully, Willie Jackson vs. Leo Johnson, Jim Coffey vs. Joe Jeannette, Bill Brennan vs. Kid Norfolk, Johnny Murray vs. Frankie Jerome, Battling Levinsky vs. Clay Turner, Barney Adair vs. Frankie Conifrey, Eddie Wallace vs. Frankie Callahan; Benny Volgar vs. Jack Sharkey, and Soldier Bartfield vs. Tex Kelly.

Burns to Box Herman.

Peter Herman of New Orleans, bantamweight champion, and Frankie Burns, the veteran Jersey City bantamweight, are in training for their eight-round bout which will be the opening attraction at the Jersey City Baseball Grounds July 3. Herman is expected to arrive Monday. Burns is training at Long Branch.

JAPANESE LOSES TO HALL.

Kashio Beaten in Five-Set Match in Middle States Tennis Final.

Walter Merrill Hall moved a step nearer to the Middle States tennis championship in singles yesterday afternoon when he defeated Seiichirio Kashio in the final round of this year's tournament, by a score of 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5. By his victory Hall earned the right to play Theodore Roosevelt Pell, the present title holder, in the challenge round this afternoon.

In the women's singles it is certain that the next Middle States champion will be one of the famous Browning sisters. In the upper half of the draw Miss Natalie Browning came through the final by defeating Miss Helen Pollak at 7—5, 6—1, and in the lower half Mrs. Stuart Green, formerly Miss Adelaide Browning, swept through to a final round bracket by defeating Miss Bessie Holden at 6—1, 6—1. The two sisters will fight it out for the tennis title this afternoon.

In the women's doubles the final round brackets were also attained, and here, again, the Browning sisters were in the forefront. Mrs. Green and Miss Browning won the lower half bracket by defeating Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Helene Pollak in a spirited contest at 8—6, 7—5, and in the upper half Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner played such sterling tennis that they defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre in a three-set match at 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

The match between Hall and the little Japanese was the feature of the day, and it provided a match that was astonishingly close. When Hall and the Nipponese attained the final round brackets it was not thought that the former would have much difficulty in overcoming his rival. Kashio, hoewver, played tennis far beyond anything that he had thus far shown in this country. In many respects his game called to mind the work of Kumagae.

He was steady at all times, with a rather soft game, and while for the most part he was content to play defensively and let his rival make the errors, there were winning strokes at his command that caused the utmost confusion to Hall, who found himself forced into the playing of a soft game instead of his severe driving attack, with keen net play interpolated.

More astonishing than all else in the play of the Japanese was the speed with which he covered court. He made gets that seemed all but impossible. Time and again he returned Hall's smashes from under the shadow of the backstop and not infrequently succeeded in eventually winning the point.

At the outset Hall attempted to cut off his opponent's drives with a net attack, but he soon reconsidered this determination when Kashio showed that he could pass accurately down the lines or cross-court his rival with a sharply played back-hand shot. From then on Hall played almost entirely from the baseline, there being many long rallies with each contestant in the deep court.

Not until the last two games of the match did Hall show the fiery net game of which he is capable. With the last set having been taken to deuce by Kashio, Hall cast caution to the winds and came bounding to the net. For once Kashio's passing shots deserted him, and Hall finished off the two games with a whirlwind of volleying that left Kashio helpless.

The summaries:

Men's Singles, Final Round.—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Seiichirio Kashio, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Men's Doubles, Third Round.—Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark defeated T. C. Corwin and D. George, 6—1, 6—4; S. Kashio and Allen Behr defeated A. C. Bragaw and A. Roche, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.

Semi-final Round.—Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark defeated Charles Chambers and F. W. Elmendorf, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss Helene Poelak, 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. Stuart Green defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Scherer and Mrs. Nichols, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. S. F. Waring, 6—2, 7—5.

Semi-final Round.—Mrs. David C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Caroma Winn, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Stuart Green and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Helene Poelak, 8—6, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Miss Marie Wagner and W. H. Pritchard defeated Miss E. Mitchell and T. Corwin, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. David C. Mills and B. Arnold defeated Mrs. Samuel F. Waring and Dr. Magary, 6—4, 6—4.

BASSFORD REACHES FINAL.

Will Meet King for Westchester County Tennis Title.

Play in the Westchester County tennis championships on the courts of the Gedney Farms Country Club yesterday advanced contestants to the final round in all of the events. In the men's singles Abraham Bassford and George King came through to the final, the former by defeating Herbert L. Bowman at 7—5, 8—6, and the latter by scoring a triumph over Dr. B. F. Drake at 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

Miss Helen Gilleaudeau won a final round bracket in the women's singles by defeating Miss D. Cone at 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. Her opponent will be Miss Madeline Lowerre, who defeated Mrs. A. Ellsworth at 6—3, 6—3.

The first of the final round matches will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The summaries:

Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated Herbert Bowman, 7—5, 8—6; George King defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—A. Thomas and J. S. O'Boyle defeated F. Fox and Henry Bassford, 6—4, 10—12, 6—2; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Abraham Bassford, 3d, defeated Henry O'Boyle and J. Hughes, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss D. Cone, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Madeline Lowerre defeated Miss A. Ellsworth, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Gilleaudeau and A. Bassford, Jr., defeated Miss D. Cone and Henry O'Boyle, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Lowerre and J. S. O'Boyle defeated Miss Donnet and A. Bassford, 3d, 6—2, 6—4.

Gymkhana Planned for Today.

A more interesting competition than was at first expected is predicted for the gymkhana for the aid of the British and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which will be held this afternoon at Phipps Field, Westbury, L. I. The event was originally scheduled for last Saturday. The delay has worked advantageously, for it has increased the entries 25 per cent., which means that more than one hundred will participate.

Half day off to-day, but until twelve—everything men and boys wear.

During July and August our stores will close at 5:30; Saturdays, 12 noon.

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"The Four Corners"
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LONG SHOTS RULE DAY AT AQUEDUCT

Two Winners Pay Odds of 20 to 1, While Only One Favorite Passes Judges First.

Established form was thrown to the winds at Aqueduct yesterday, two winners at 20 to 1 being among the returns of a day in which only one favorite succeeded. Even in the Midwood Handicap, which was the feature of the card, the usually reliable Sun Flash II. failed the talent, which installed him a 6 to 5 choice, and the best he could do was to finish third to Andrew Miller's Ticket and Edward Arlington's St. Isidore.

Sun Flash II. was the victim of the desire to avoid weight by accepting the apprentice allowance. He was ridden by W. Humphries instead of Johnny McTaggart, who has ridden him with great success. When Sun Flash II. was making his run in the last sixteenth Humphries was unable to prevent him swerving from the outside of the track to the inside, and his chance of victory was effectually eclipsed by this erratic behavior.

St. Isidore had opened a big gap in the early part of the mile and a sixteenth race, and had nothing left to withstand the challenge of Ticket, which came with a great rush and won by three lengths.

R. F. Carman's Jill provided the first shock, when, though a neglected 20 to 1 chance, she had the foot of her field all the way and defeated the Sylvester Stable's Keen Jane by a length. Ima Frank, favorite in the second race for mares, had to give way to Morton L. Schwartz's Enfilade, which led all the way. In the third, a mile race for three-year-olds, J. E. Widener's Jusqu' au Bout, not long out of the maiden class, gave the form players their greatest surprise when he nosed out Kashmir in the fast time of 1:38 3-5.

After Poacher had scored a lucky victory over Regal Lodge in the fifth the public at last selected a winner in W. R. Coe's Shoeblack, a two-year-old by Sweep, that appears to be a good colt.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old fillies, selling, by subscription of $5 each, with $976.27 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

Jill, R. F. Carman's b. f., 102 pounds, by Transvaal-Guadalite, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, and 3 to 1, (L. Ensor) ....1^{1}
Keen Jane, Sylvester Stable's b. f., 109, by Javelin-Plain Jane, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (E. Taplin) ....2^{3}
Nan Knoehr, J. W. May's ch. f., 109, by McGee-Ida Harrison, 1 to 3, third, (G. Byrne) ....3^{1}
Sweeplet, Precious Jewel, Aigrette, and Jane Cowl also ran. Madam Byng, Lucrative, and Juvenescence scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For mares, 3 years old and upward, handicap, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,076.28 added; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 2-5.

Enfilade, Morton L. Schwartz's b. f., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Ramrod-La Rille, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (G. Byrne) ......1^{1}
Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. m., 5, 122, by Abe Frank-Tex Anna, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (W. Knapp) ....2^{3}
Lady Dorothy, Quincy Stable's b. f., 3, 107, by Helmet-Grail, 8 to 5 third, (G. Walls). 3^{h}
Salvestra, Rose d'Or, Bayberry Candle, Irene, and Belle Roberts also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds, nonwinners of $1,500, by subscription of $5 each, with $1,076.28 added; one mile. Time—1:38 3-5.

Jusqu' au Bout, J. E. Widener's br. c., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Ajax-Roquette, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (W. Knapp)....1^{no}
Kashmir, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's ch. c., 3, 115, by Delhi-Gingham, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (L. Lyke)..........2^{3}
Porte Drapeau, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 3, 102, by Sunstar-Bright Cherry, 1 to 2, third, (L. Ensor) ....3^{2}
Nutcracker, Princeps, Matinee Idol, and Game Cock also ran. Orestes and Bantry scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Midwood Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,176.28 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 1-5.

Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Ballot-Princess Arna, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (L. Lyke)..........1^{3}
St. Isidore, Edward Arlington's ch. g., 5, 107, by Isidor-Onaga, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5 (G. Walls) ....2^{nk}
Sun Flash II., D. J. Leary's br. c., 4, 120, by Sunlight-Napthalia, 1 to 4, third, (W. Humphries) ....3^{no}
Fizer, Orestes, and Ballad also ran. Westy Hogan scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,076.28 added; one mile. Time—1:38 2-5.

Poacher, S. C. Hildreth's ch. g., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 16 to 5, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (G. Walls)......1^{no}
Regal Lodge, Colonel W. E. Applegate's b. c., 3, 104, by Beppo-Oniana, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (E. Taplin)..........2^{3}
Air Man, C. P. Winfrey's br. h., 5, 106, by Waterboy-Colonial, 6 to 5, third, (L. Ensor) ....3^{4}
Monomoy, Raider, Nominee, Sands of Pleasure, and Herder also ran. Woodtrap, Hubbub, Barry Shannon, and Ben Gow scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, purse $976.28, five furlongs. Time—1:00.

Shoeblack, W. R. Coe's b. c., 115 pounds, by Sweep-Yodler, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (C. Fairbrother) ....1^{2}
The Boy, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 115, by Celt-Sand Dune, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, (L. Ensor) ....2^{3}
The Trump, Beverwyck Stable's b. c., 115, by Ormondale-American Girl, 1 to 2, third, (G. Byrne) ....3^{nk}
Daydue, Hohokus, War Club, Sunningdale, Fair and Square, Drummond, Bright Lights, War Bond, Saddle Rock, Croix d'Or, and Liberty Light also ran. Cavalier, Louis Betts, Houdini, Star Realm, and Peter scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

International League.

Binghamton, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Toronto, 15; Baltimore, 3.
Newark at Rochester, (rain.)
Jersey City at Syracuse, (rain.)

Southern Association.

Memphis, 6; Nashville, 5.
Memphis, 5; Nashville, 0.
No other games scheduled.

PLATTSBURG GAMES HELD.

Student Officers Compete in Field Day Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 28.—A strong wind which blew clouds of dust in all directions, and at times shut from view the contestants in the distance events, greatly marred the field day sports of the Reserve Officers' training camp this afternoon. All of the twenty companies of the student regiment were represented in the events, and although several of the best college athletes participated, no remarkable records were made. Company R won the intercompany championship, scoring 16, as against 13 points scored by Q Company and 11 by P.

The high jump was won by C. E. Nicholas of Pittsburgh, with 5 feet 4 inches; the broad jump by Dudley V. Smith, Virginia Military Institute, with 21 feet 3½ inches; the 100-yard dash by Bernard Peters, Pittsburgh University, in 0:10 1-5, and the 220-yard dash by Peters in 0:23.

The 440-yard run went to Harold E. Pratt, University of Maine, in 0:57 2-5. The half-mile run was won by F. B. Stewart, Williams, in 2:13 4-5. H. B. Carpenter of Massachusetts Agricultural College won the mile in 5:03 1-5. The bayonet race was won by Raymond S. Sterts, Brown, in 0:18 3-5.

All military duty was suspended during the meet, but at its close the competitors were returned to take up regular guard duty for the night.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, handicap, seven furlongs. Torchbearer, (imp.,) 113 pounds; Valais, (imp.,) 111; Decisive, 111; Manokin, 110; *Wise Man, 110; The Cock, (imp.,) 109; Empress, 108; King Worth, 107; *Frederick the Great, (imp.,) 107; Golden King, 103; *Crumpsall, (imp.,) 102.

SECOND RACE.—The Winfield Steeplechase Handicap, for 4-year-olds and upward, about two miles. St. Charlcote, 164 pounds; Brooks, 145; Trumpator, 140; Shannon River, 139; Early Light, 135; Bet, 134.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs. High Time, 125 pounds; Dunboyne, 115; Questionnaire, 115; Eternal, 115; War Marvel, (imp.,) 115; American Ace, 115; Different Eyes, 112; The Trump, 112; Star Realm, 112; Shoeblack, 112; Routledge, 112; Stickling, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Queens County Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile. Roamer, 123 pounds; Westy Hogan, 119; Damrosch, 113; Borrow, 112; Tom McTaggart, 109; Trompe La Morte, (imp.,) 107; Hand Grenade, (imp.,) 105; Priscilla Mullens, 105; Tea Caddy, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile. N. K. Beal, 118 pounds; G. M. Miller, 118; Kingfisher, 113; Ellison, 113; He Will, 113; *Langden, 110; Trial by Jury, 110; Highland Lassie, 110; *Hubbub, 110; Buchanan Brady, 110; Deckmate, 110; *Hondo, 108; Golden Glow, 102; Blazonry, 102; Kirstie's Cub, 102; Starry Banner, 100; *Coral, 100; Common Law, 95; Wood Violet, 92; Dublin Mary, 92. Also eligible—Pierre-A-Feu, 113; Dervish, 113; Sea Gull, 110; Star Shooter, 110; Dan, 110; Harry Burgoyne, 100; Prunes, 97; Corydon, 97; Miss Bryn, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, claiming, five furlongs. St. Quentin, 112 pounds; Salvano, 102; Venetian Boy 110; Armant, (imp.,) 110; Stickler, 110; Wonderman, (imp.,) 109; Asterisk, 108; *Dr. Rae, 107; Resist, 107; Indian Spring, 107; Frank Shannon, 106; Jack Healey, 106; Charlie Thorley, (imp.,) 106; Title, 106; Gath, (imp.,) 106; *Poilu, 105; Dainty Lady, 105; Happy Days, 105; *Lacework, (imp.,) 104; Butterfly, 103; Lucrative, (imp.,) 103; Elected II. (imp.,) 103; *Doveridge, 102; *Milda, 100; *Unwise Child, 98.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MRS. STOCKTON IS WINNER.

Has Best Gross Score on Links of Arcola Country Club.

Had it not been for the customary rule which prevents competitors from taking more than one prize, Mrs. L. C. Stockton of the Raritan Valley Country Club would have been a double winner on the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday. This player from the Somerville organization proved an easy winner of the gross prize, making the round in 94, and later on she led in the driving competition with successive drives of 188 and 185 yards. But because she had already won the main event, Mrs. Stockton stepped aside and the driving prize went to Mrs. Irving Brown of Haworth with 181 and 139 yards.

The net prize in the handicap was won by Mrs. Percy Thompson of the home club with a card of 106—15—91. Mrs. Thompson, who is improving steadily as a player, had one of her best rounds yesterday.

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GRAND STAND $3.30. LADIES $1.65.
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The long fellow, the short, the stout, the lean. Here's his Fourth of July Suit, and that tells the whole satisfactory story.

Men's Genuine Mohair Suits at $15
Two piece Suits, of the coolest summer fabric made. Dark pin striped effects, plain blues, plain blacks, light greys and grey checks. Regular and stout sizes.

Or You Might Prefer a
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We have them in a complete range of colors, plain and striped effects.
Men's Separate Trousers, $4.75, $5, $5.85, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.
Men's White and Striped Flannel Trousers, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.
Men's Auto Dusters, $2.85, $3.95, $5.50, $8.50, $10, $12 and $15.
Men's Knitted "Sport" Coats, $12.50.
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $3.95.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

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$3, $4 and $5 Sample Hats
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A splendid assortment of Woven Madras, Printed Madras, Japanese Crepe and Novelty Weaves—in the Season's Newest Colorings.
Included in this lot are Plain White Athletic Shirts, Plain Colored Crepe Shirts with Collars attached; also Fancy Striped Percales with Collars attached.
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BOYS WHO WILL TRAIN AT MILITARY CAMP

1,200 Cadets Will Begin to Move to State Reservation in Rockland County on Tuesday.

TO TAKE 4 WEEKS' COURSE

214 Cities and Towns in the State Will Be Represented at Officers' Training School.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—The list of boys who are to take the State cadet officers' training course at Camp Bluefields, Blauvelt, Rockland County, for four weeks under auspices of the State Military Training Commission was announced tonight. The camp opens on Tuesday next, and is to be conducted at the former rifle range as a part of the compulsory military training system for boys 16, 17, and 18 years of age. The plan was provided for in the Slater-Walsh laws of last year and this year.

The complete list shows that 214 cities and towns in the State will be represented at the camp. About 1,200 cadets will be accommodated, and the only expense will be the purchase of a uniform, the State paying the transportation to and from the camp, and also maintenance and instruction costs during the training course.

Transportation orders have been sent from the commission's office in this city to all the cadets who will attend the camp. The movement of the cadets from their homes to the camp will take place Monday and Tuesday. Many will remain in Albany over night, being quartered at the Y. M. C. A. dormitory. The three main concentration points in this movement are New York, Albany, and Binghamton. New York is the concentration point for the boys of the city, Long Island, and neighboring points, and they will move to camp during Tuesday morning.

Those who come to Albany will take the day boat to Bear Mountain on Tuesday morning, and be transferred from there to Blauvelt by automobile buses. The list of New Yorkers who have been accepted for camp instruction follows:

LONG ISLAND ZONE.

ASTORIA.
Moss, F. G.
BELLE HARBOR.
Kahn, Norris.
CENTRE MORICHES.
Lynch, E. L.
CENTRAL ISLIP.
Mulligan, A. J.
CORONA.
Farrell, P. T.
Spielberger, Harry.
EDGEMERE.
Laschkoff, Jesse.
FOREST HILLS.
Deghuee, W. E.
FLUSHING.
Ewer, E. R.
Fyles, C. E.
Gelwicks, L. E.
Gladding, Thomas.
GARDEN CITY.
Puffer, B. F.
GREAT NECK.
Butler, R. H.
HEMPSTEAD.
Van de Water, J. W.
HEWLETT.
Morris, S. F.
ISLIP.
Frasca, J. W.
King, William.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Murtagh, T. J.
Nelson, S. A.
O'Rourke, J. P.
Smith, G. E.
LYNBROOK.
Scandiffio, M. V.
NORTHPORT.
Conklin, L. M.
OZONE PARK.
McWhorter, C.
Robinson, T. D.
OYSTER BAY.
Dombrowsky, A.
PATCHOGUE.
Stiriz, F. H.
RICHMOND HILL.
Portung, H. A.
Habighorst, E. H.
Schueter, F. K.
Thompson, W. G.
RIVERHEAD.
Hawkins, J. W.
Howell, H. P.
O'Keefe, J. A. F.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
Longworth, I. T., Jr.
WESTBURY.
O'Connor, Francis.
Taylor, C. J.
WINFIELD.
Wiehl, Alfred.
Wiehl, F. A.
WOODHAVEN.
Peterson, W. J.
Willink, A.
WOODSIDE.
Johnson, M. F.
Pratti, H. O.
BRONXVILLE.
Houston, J. P.
MAMARONECK.
Drews, W. J.
MOUNT VERNON.
Fortune, E. S.
Pyle, R. J.
Reid, W. A.
NEW ROCHELLE.
Cronyn, R. E.
Kessler, R. W.
Kitt, H. G.
Nestler, J. R.
Rainger, W. R.
Sheldon, A. F.
Sparks, N. R.
PELHAM.
Mulliken, C.
PLEASANTVILLE.
Carmer, B. H.
Walker, C. L.
PORT CHESTER.
Cain, Harold.
Ferris, I. E., Jr.
Munson, R. D.
Williams, H. J.
RYE.
Cornwall, L.
WHITE PLAINS.
Bedell, H. P.
Carpenter, R.
Coryell, F. F.
BRONX COUNTY.
Allen, C. H.
Ams, Emil.
Bernius, Matthew.
Bruckner, R. E.
Choda, Abraham.
Clare, J. E. J., Jr.
Davis, A. J.
Dongan, W. R.
Eckstein, Harry.
Eisentrager, E. H.
Engelman, G. J.
Germansky, Isidore.
Girodano, Amedeo.
Giordano, Eunelio.
Goldstein, Julius.
Herrlich, W. E.
Janson, A. R.
Latzer, Paul.
McDonough, J. F.
McGowan, Harold.
McKittrick, E. V.
Malvin, Seymour.
Miller, Theodore.
Mulligan, J. D.
Wright, R. A.
Rosborough, W. B.
Phassey, V. E.
Woolff, Michael.
KINGS COUNTY.
Aikman, E. L.
Arlt, Herbert.
Bartlett, L. H.
Beatty, G. E.
Behrendt, H. L.
Blankfort, W. A.
Bradley, C. N.
Brewster, F. F.
Buck, W. E.
Burr, W. L.
Burrill, J.
Burt, H. O.
Callahan, G. A., Jr.
Campbell, H. S.
Carlin, L. J.
Cohen, Harold.
Cohen, William.
Connolly, D. G.
Cornehlsen, H. C.
Cox, H. R.
Cullen, A. G.
Daniell, F. R.
Davis, Joseph.
Deane, F. B.
Dieck, A. W.
Dorian, F. E.
Dunne, J. K.
Dwinell, J. S.
Eichler, H. D.
Ephraim, H. W.
Feely, J. W.
Fleming, Archibald.
Frank, Howard.
Franken, R. L.
Friedland, W. A.
Gaus, J. H.
Gramto, D. J.
Greeley, Horace, Jr.
Gronquist, Theodore.
Grout, Marshall.
Gunther, H. F.
Hahn, P. L.
Harkins, W. E.
Heller, L. C.
Hirshman, Philip.
Hoeckley, A. S.
Hoeflinger, L. J.
Hubbard, Howard.
Hughes, G. A.
Hurcsala, J. E.
Jones, J. J., Jr.
Kantrowitch, Harold.
Keller, Augustus.
Keller, T. J.
Killian, F. W.
Klages, E. H.
Kornblum, Milton.
Kornhauser, E. H.
Lawlor, J. A., Jr.
Loeffler, Carl.
Lubin, Harry.
Lynch, J. H.
Lyons, H. F., Jr.
Maas, H. P.
Magid, Leon.
Marsicano, Benjamin.
McGuire, J. A. F.
McLean, R. W.
Mears, W. H.
Merksamer, Milton.
Moir, D. S.
Murphy, J. J.
O'Brien, D. C.
O'Neil, V. G.
Mortenson, L. W.
Page, L. G.
Parker, Barrett.
Parker, G. A., Jr.
Peck, S. M.
Pehl, H. B.
Phillips, H. S.
Pottle, J. H., Jr.
Pottle, V. L.
Prendergast, P. V.
Randall, J. R.
Ray, A. R.
Reinert, F. F.
Rick, Marvin.
Roever, D. A.
Rosenthal, Irving.
Scanlon, W. F.
Schwartz, Sam.
Schwank, George.
Scott, R. S.
Sherman, L. E.
Shiebler, E. R.
Simmons, F. W.
Singer, Harry.
Speh, Harold.
Springer, Philip.
Stadin, Julian.
Stark, A. B.
Stearns, J. B.
Steig, Israel.
Stevenson, C. G., Jr.
Storey, J. V.
Szerocke, T. F.
Taylor, A. L.
Tooze, A. V.
Wallach, D. A.
Wallach, Leo.
Watts, H. H.
Weitz, M. L.
White, D. W.
Williams, E. H.
Williams, Jack.
Wilson, R. H.
Wyatt, G. Henry.
N. Y. COUNTY.
Alofsin, R. F.
Arrison, H. C.
Barnett, Bertram.
Berckmans, Bruce.
Boetticher, Curt, Jr.
Brandt, Abraham.
Brennan, T. I.
Brennan, W. J.
Cameron, H. J.
Cartonano, Pasquale.
Chambers, M. B.
Cohen, Joseph.
Correale, W. H.
Cracovaner, Alex.
Cracovaner, Arthur.
Craig, R. T.
Denison, W. E.
De Varona, I. M.
Distel, J. B.
Fluri, C. B.
Froelich, Theo., Jr.
Frost, A. A.
Gandalone, Paul.
Gebhart, B. R.
Gerken, J. A.
Ginsborg, Sidney.
Glickman, Edward.
Goldman, L. J.
Gratzner, Raymond.
Griffin, D. C.
Griffin, J. L.
Herbsman, Samuel.
Hewitt, James.
Horan, J. N.
Jelinek, William.
Kadin, B. F.
Keschner, Myron.
Kivian, J. J.
Kuh, David O.
Kusnner, Harry.
Lazarus F. L.
Leary, Henry.
Lefebvre, G. F.
Malbrunn, Edwin.
Malagrino, Philip.
Marcus, John.
Marschall, Xavier.
Marsh, J. H.
McDonough, J. A.
McNally, J. S.
Millard, H. A.
Milutinovich, J.
Muirhead, C. E., Jr.
Meighan, B. C., Jr.
Murphy, J. S., Jr.
Newton, William.
Nicholson, J. A.
Nunes, K. N.
O'Connell, R. H.
Omansky, Mortimer.
Ornstein, Reuben.
Osborne, Lawrence.
Oscanyan, P. C.
Penney, J. G.
Pike, M. E.
Pincus, H. E.
Porter, F. W.
Price, W. R.
Puschkoff, Abner.
Rasmussen, V. B.
Reimers, R. P.
Reiner, S. J.
Reische, J. F.
Reiss, Aaron.
Rogers, G. W.
Schattman, Bert.
Schmidt, O. W.
Shotwell, E. B.
Siegel, Irving.
Smith, J. L.
Susskind, Jesse.
Swain, L. R.
Switzer, Malcolm.
Sylvester, E. H.
Taub, Abraham.
Terwilliger, D. J.
Trenholm, J. T.
Walsh, J. C.
Whiting, H. H.
Williams, J. L.
Wilson, K. C.
Woolff, Michael.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Vermillot, E. A.
Miller, R. E.
Blanchard, W. F.

WANT WAR SHAMPOO SHOP.

Women in Munition Plants Say Acids Injure Their Hair.

One of the first requests that has come to the Young Women's Christian Association from the women working in the munition factories of the country is for a shampoo parlor. This comes from the du Pont Company plant, located on 4,000 acres in Williamsburg, Va. The request is a result of the character of the women's work, the use of acids having a bad effect upon the hair and the skin.

Miss Ernestine Friedmann, head of the Industrial Department of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., gave an outline of the work that the women will do under the Ordnance Department. There are twenty-two munitions cantonments in different parts of the country in working order or in process of construction which will be completed before the end of the Summer. There will be thousands of women among the workers, widely different types, and all doing arduous work and living a community life.

The women are housed in something like college dormitories in these plants, with an average of not more than 500 in a building. Where possible a clubhouse is to be opened, rest rooms, a big recreation room suitable for drilling, basket ball, folk dancing, and semaphore work. A cafeteria will be opened where the company has none. There will be outdoor sports and hikes, and educational work for the women who desire to specialize in industrial pursuits. The request for the co-operation of the Y. W. C. A. came from the Woman's Branch of the Industrial Section of the Ordnance Department of the War Department.

GARBAGE DUMPED AT SEA.

Means Taken to Remove Offensive Odors at Staten Island Plant.

Under an order issued late yesterday by Commissioner McStay of the Department of Street Cleaning fifteen barges of garbage lying at Lake Island, Staten Island will be taken to sea and dumped. The barges have been lying at their anchorage from forty to fifty days, it is said.

The decision to dump the barges came yesterday after the Richmond County Grand Jury had resumed its investigation into the odors from the garbage plant which have caused residents of Staten Island to protest against the plant.

The Grand Jury appointed a committee to confer with Corporation Counsel Burr, Street Cleaning Commissioner McStay, Dr. Frank Knauss, acting head of the Board of Health, and District Attorney Alfred C. Fach of Richmond County.

It is hoped to settle the question whether the odors are caused by the methods of reducing the garbage or by the barges lying at Lake Island for weeks before they are unloaded. Hence the decision to get rid of the offensive barges and then await results.

The Government, through the Food Administrator, recently asked the Grand Jury not to recommend the shutting down of the plant, as much of the glycerine used by the Government in the manufacture of munitions comes from this plant.

OFFERS TO FLY TO EUROPE.

Clifford Prodger Ready to Undertake Trip by Way of the Azores.

The Aero Club of America, pursuing plans for the projected transatlantic airplane flight, announced yesterday that, in addition to offers of services received from a number of American aviators, a cable message had been received from Clifford Prodger, an American aviator now in England. In his message, Prodger says he is ready to undertake the voyage to the Azores and then on to Paris. Lieutenant Belloni, representative of the Caproni interests in this country, according to Aero Club officials, understands that there are at least 100 Italian aviators ready to attempt the long flight.

But the question of pilots, it is added, is not the one which is troubling the promoters of the flight. At present the matter of finding the airplane and motor capable of making the distance without mishap and systematizing a working organization on this side of the Atlantic is under consideration.

CHIMED COLLEGE TRIUMPH.

Middlebury President, in Belfry, Played Doxology Over $400,000 Fund.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 28.—Climbing to the belfry of Mead Chapel today, President John M. Thomas himself played the Doxology on the Middlebury College chimes, announcing the success of the college in its year-long struggle to raise an endowment fund of $400,000.

The original conditional offers toward this fund were $100,000 given by an alumnus of the college and $75,000 by the General Education Board, while the balance of $225,000 has been raised by subscriptions from about 1,500 alumni and other friends. It is the largest addition ever made to Middlebury's endowment.

Music in Central Park.

There will be concerts on the Mall, Central Park, at 8 o'clock this evening by Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra, and at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by John T. F. Ward and his band.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Actors and Authors' Theatre temporarily suspends its season at the Fulton Theatre tonight, and announces that a new production will be offered late in July. The sudden closing has been brought about by the booking of two plays of the current bill in vaudeville. "S. Allen, Ditto," a full-length play, is now in rehearsal, and will be played out of town during the week of July 8.

An open air performance of "The King's Threshold," William Butler Yeats's poetic play, will be given at midnight tonight in the garden of 4 Patchin Place, in Greenwich Village. The play is being given under the direction of Dudley Digges, and the cast will include Whitford Kane, Carl Anthony, and Lillian Jago. The proceeds will be devoted to the Federated Neighborhood Associations.

"The Winning of Ma," a dramatization by Isaac and Michael L. Landman of the "Flickinger" stories by Bessie R. Hoover, is in rehearsal under the direction of Cohan and Harris, and will open in Atlantic City on July 8. The cast will include Zelda Sears, Marion Coakley, Cora Witherspoon, Lisle Leigh, Gwendolyn Piers, Rosaline McCann, Percy Pollock, Stewart E. Wilson, Cliff Heckinger, Allen Mathes, Adrian Morgan, Jimmy Gillen, and Lawrence McCarthy.

DIRECT TRADE LINES DEVELOPED BY WAR

Products Once Sent to Europe for Reshipment Now Come Straight from the Colonies.

REHANDLING ELIMINATED

National City Bank Compiles Figures Affecting the Various Ocean Commerce Routes.

Straighter transportation routes for the merchandise which the United States purchases in other parts of the world, and more direct movement of merchandise between producer and consumer, are among the developments of the war.

A compilation by the National City Bank shows that large quantities of merchandise from other parts of the globe, formerly reaching the United States by passing through several hands before reaching this country, now come in greater quantities direct from the countries of production. The bank's compilation points out that quite naturally the great European countries, having colonies scattered over the world and plentiful steamship lines connected therewith, brought first to their own ports the products of the colonies and then reshipped them to the United States and other parts of the consuming world.

The bank's compilation shows that imports of rubber, tin, vegetable oils, hides, spices, manufactures of jute, and many other less important articles, are arriving in increased quantities from the colonies in which produced, and decreased quantities from the governing country in Europe. Tin, a product of the Dutch East Indies and the Malayan Peninsula, formerly showed large quantities arriving from the Netherlands and England, but a marked fall off in the more recent years; while the quantity received direct from the place of production shows striking increases. From the Netherlands, for example, the importation of pig tin into the United States in 1912 amounted to over 4,000,000 pounds, and in 1913 3,500,000 pounds, and from the Dutch East Indies nothing. With the opening of the war, however, the imports of tin from the Netherlands fell to 750,000 pounds in 1914, 500,000 in 1915, and nothing in 1916, while the imports direct from the Dutch East Indies grew from nothing in 1913 to 3,500,000 pounds in 1915, 14,000,000 pounds in 1916, and 31,000,000 in the calendar year 1917. In the case of the United Kingdom and its colony, Strait Settlements, the quantity sent direct from England to the United States fell from 66,000,000 pounds in 1912 to 40,000,000 in 1917. While the quantity arriving direct from the Strait Settlements, the place of production, increased from 33,000,000 pounds in 1912 to 82,000,000 in 1916, and 53,000,000 in 1917.

Rubber figures present even more startling changes, though this is due in part to the increased production of rubber in the Oriental colonies of Great Britain and the Netherlands. The quantity of India rubber imported into the United States direct from Great Britain fell from 87,000,000 pounds in the calendar year 1915 to 58,000,000 in 1916, and 71,000,000 in 1917, while that coming direct from the British East Indies increased from 53,000,000 pounds in 1915 to 124,000,000 in 1916, and 195,000,000 in 1917. The Netherlands imports, which had been in 1914 over 2,000,000 pounds of India rubber, the product of her Dutch East Indies, dropped to less than 500,000 pounds in 1916, 165,000 pounds in 1917, while the quantity of rubber imported direct from the Dutch East Indies grew from a half million pounds in 1914 to 4,000,009 in 1915, 20,000,000 in 1916, and 60,000,00 in the calendar year 1917.

Pepper, also a product of the "Spice Islands," as the Dutch East Indies were formerly called, was sent us direct from the Netherlands, and in 1913 nearly 8,000,000 pounds, in 1914 a like quantity, falling off, however, in 1915 to about 2,000,000 pounds, and in 1916 to a quarter of a million pounds, while the quantity arriving direct from the Dutch East Indies, which amounted to about 1,000,000 pounds in 1914, was over 3,000,000 pounds in 1915 and nearly 16,000,000 pounds in 1917.

Tea, formerly sent us in large quantities from the United Kingdom, was the product of her colonies, chiefly India and Ceylon. The amount imported direct from Great Britain fell from 14,000,000 pounds in 1915 and 21,000,000 pounds in 1916 to 5,000,000 pounds in 1917, while the quantity coming direct from the British East Indies increased from 14,000,000 pounds in 1915 to 31,000,000 pounds in 1917.

KOSSOVO SERVICE IN LONDON

Serbian Orthodox Priests Officiate in English Church.

LONDON, June 28.—Representatives of the American Embassy, Army, Navy, and Red Cross were among the allied delegations which attended a solemn celebration of the Serbian National Day in London today. For the first time in history, priests of the Eastern Orthodox Church officiated at a Church of England service. The service was held in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, an ancient shrine.

Three Serbian priests of the Greek Church, in full robes and mitres, and accompanied by incense bearers, officiated with the assistance of a Bishop of the Church of England. The Eastern Orthodox liturgy of St. Chrysostom was celebrated "for the repose of the souls of the warriors who fell for the cause of freedom on the field of Kossovo, and for all the Slav and allied soldiers in this war who together have laid down their lives for liberty and mankind."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the service with their suites.

Bethlehem Steel Barracks Burned.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 28.—The barracks at the Bethlehem Steel camp at Petersburg, twenty miles north of here, where 200 regular army men are guarding $5,000,000 worth of loaded shells, were burned to the ground today, but the fire did not get to the storehouses. The shells were made for the Russian Government, and the barracks and storehouses were built a year ago, but since the upheaval in the Russian Government the United States authorities have taken over the powder and shells. The damage is about $50,000.

END WOMEN'S NIGHT COURT.

Magistrates to Replace It with a Women's Day Court.

The members of the Board of City Magistrates, at their meeting at 300 Mulberry Street yesterday, voted unanimously to abolish the Women's Night Court and to replace it with a Women's Day Court, which, however, cannot be put into effect until the city authorities provide new quarters for the day sessions.

At present the Women's Night Court is held in Jefferson Market, Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, using the same room occupied by the regular police court after the latter adjourns for the day. Well-known women and organizations, who are co-operating with the Magistrates in effecting this change for women offenders on the ground of public policy, have applied to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for permission to use the second floor of the Jefferson Market Court Building, which is now occupied by the First District Municipal Court.

"The Municipal Court has but little business in that district, and may easily find other quarters," suggested Chief City Magistrate McAdoo. "From the second floor an entrance may be made to the upper part of the prison, which may be cut off entirely from the lower or men's part and be thus used exclusively for women."

THE NATION INDEPENDENT.

Magazine Severs Its Relations with The Evening Post.

An announcement was made on behalf of the publication known as The Nation last night that hereafter the exchange of editorials with The New York Evening Post and the reprinting of book reviews and other articles from the newspaper in the magazine would be discontinued. No change of management, editorship, or ownership was contemplated, it was asserted. The announcement said:

> The New York Nation announces its complete editorial separation from The New York Evening Post. The entire contents of its issues, editorials, special articles, book reviews, and other articles, will hereafter appear exclusively in The Nation and will be the products of its own staff and contributors. In recent years there has been some editorial relationship between the two publications, although The Nation has occupied a unique and distinctive field as a standard critical journal of literature, art, politics, and statecraft. It has always had a large staff of special contributors.

Rollo Ogden, editor of The Evening Post, said that Oswald Garrison Villard would continue to be editor of The Nation, and that the reprinting of articles from The Evening Post in the magazine was discontinued to dispel the idea that the magazine was a weekly edition of the newspaper.

CAN'T FIND GASOLINE RECIPE

Safe Deposit Vault of Louis Enricht Opened in Vain.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., June 28.—In a search for the formula for "2-cent green gasoline," alleged to have been invented by Louis Enricht of this place, his safe deposit vault in the First National Bank was opened today. This followed an order issued by Justice Manning of Mineola, who directed that all interested parties be present at the time. These were George A. Littlejohn, representing Enricht, and Martin W. Littleton, representing the National Motor Power Company.

Nothing was found in the vault excepting private papers belonging to Enricht. He has maintained all along that his formula is not on paper, but only "in his head," where it is to remain until he has an opportunity to use it.

The application to open the vault followed an injunction obtained by the National Motor Power Company preventing Enricht himself from opening it, to prevent his making any use of the formula, in which they claim an interest.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON NEAR EAST SITUATION

Cleveland H. Dodge Against War with Turkey, Morgenthau for Intervention.

With the twofold purpose of giving evidence of their appreciation for past efforts and to urge still greater help in the future, the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, hereafter to be known as the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, gave a luncheon for prominent editors, authors, and writers in the Aldine Club rooms, 200 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. There were also prominent officials representing countries of the Near East, former Ambassadors, returned missionaries, and others who have an intimate personal knowledge of the situation existing in the Near East.

Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer of the committee, in making report of the amount raised to date for relief work, voiced his disapproval of the idea of war with Turkey, which is now being agitated. Mr. Dodge declared that as long as we hold a threat over the Turks they will behave themselves, but the minute war is declared there will be great trouble, adding that they would gobble up everything we have in the Empire, doubtless meaning the missionaries. It would be another story, Mr. Dodge said, if we could send troops over there, but as it would be a paper war, the Turks would despise us and the situation there become more horrible.

Dr. William T. Ellis, the well-known religious writer, told something of his recent experiences in the Near East. He said that everywhere he went the word America was held to mean a gleam of hope in the future for the suffering and oppressed people.

George Roussos, Greek Minister, who was here from Washington, made an address in his own language, which was in turn delivered to the audience by an interpreter. Mr. Roussos spoke in high praise of America, and said that in a short time Greece would have 500,000 troops for the allied cause.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, gave some of his experiences while in Turkey, and asserted that America needs to be aroused to a full sense of the situation existing in the Near East. He does not approve of the idea that no outside nation should interfere with the affairs of another, and cited instances that occurred while Ambassador to Turkey to uphold his position. He said that when he tried to intercede in Turkey in behalf of the mistreated Armenians, he was told that it was no affair of the United States. He said that it is necessary that every nook and corner of the United States be reached with a message of the true conditions in Turkey, so that the sympathy of the people may be further extended in behalf of the suffering countries.

Mizra Ali Kuli Khan, Chargé d'Affaires of Persia, made an address, in which he expressed the gratitude of his people for the co-operation and sympathy shown by the United States and spoke in the highest praise of the work of the press.

"Of no fault of ours my country has been destroyed and ruined; we blame no one; it is the conditions, which had to bring about this very situation," and he expressed the hope that through these conditions there will result the establishment of the principles of right and justice, which he said govern the acts of the United States Government.

P. W. Weston, who is a member of the British Parliament and representative in America of The London Daily News, made a short talk, in which he said that the United States is the champion of small nations, and went into the war on purely altruistic grounds, and expressed the hope that the future would find Great Britain always at her side.

Others who talked included Abram I. Elkus, ex-Ambassador to Turkey; Miss Lucille Foreman, returned missionary; W. H. Bigalow of Good Housekeeping Magazine; Miss Wall, who is organizing the magazine division of the work for the committee, and Sidney A. Weston of Boston, who said that nearly $1,000,000 was raised last year for Armenian relief, and that the goal this year is $2,000,000.

Ellis Parker Butler, President, who presided, announced that Rex Beach could not be present, but Mr. Butler pledged the support of the Authors' League of America, and also the support of the Vigilantes, the latter, he said, being composed of 2,100 writers, some of whom were known to more than themselves.

A campaign to raise $30,000,000 for relief work in the Near East will be conducted from Nov. 23 to 30.

CITY ROBBED OF STAMPS.

Prosecutor Seeks Persons Who Buy Them from Office Boys.

Further investigation yesterday of losses amounting to thousands of dollars by thefts of postage stamps from downtown business houses and others, which were sold at discount by office boys, some of whom have confessed, resulting in the arrest of one alleged stamp purchaser, disclosed that a similar theft had been practiced for a year or more in a bureau of the Department of Health. The District Attorney has ordered an inspection of certain accounts of other departments to ascertain if the city has been robbed to any large extent.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said the thefts of stamps in the Department of Health had been committed by youthful employes in one of the bureaus. On Thursday some one presented a requisition for 3,000 one-cent stamps, purporting to be for the mailing list, but which were offered for sale, it was said, but all except 200 of the stamps were recovered by detectives from the District Attorney's staff.

"The bureau," said Mr. Dooling, "issues a bulletin known as The Weekly School Health News, and the requisitions for stamps, all properly made out and signed, purported to call for stamps for this mailing list. But we found that on frequent occasions only a few copies of the bulletin, and sometimes none at all, were mailed."

The boys will not be arrested, but will be used as witnesses against the receivers of the stolen stamps.

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Thirty-first Street Building Designated as Main Station.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that after Monday, July 1, the General Post Office, now at Broadway and Park Row, would be known as the City Hall Station of the New York Post Office, and that the new Post Office Building in Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, used for several years as the Pennsylvania Terminal Post Office Station, would hereafter be the General Post Office.

U. S. AMBULANCES FOR ITALY

Members of Thirty Units Receive a Warm Official Greeting.

ROME, June 27.—Thirty ambulance units of the United States Army have arrived at (deleted.) They were received by Deputy Romeo Gallenga-Stuart, on behalf of the Government, and by Colonel M. K. Ducklsy, American Military Attaché, for the American Embassy. Other notables and representatives of the local authorities also were present to greet the arrivals, whose appearance created much enthusiasm.

Consult Business on Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—New York Republican members of the House met today and decided to ask Chambers of Commerce and business organizations in New York State to send them suggestions on taxation and changes that would improve the revenue laws. The suggestions, it was explained, would be turned over to the Ways and Means Committee as embodying the ideas of business men on revenue legislation.

Mme. Donalda Weds Mischa Leon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Public announcement was made today of the marriage of the Canadian operatic singer, Mme. Pauline Donalda, to Mischa Leon, tenor of the Monte Carlo opera, which took place in Paris on June 11. Mme. Donalda is now prima donna at Convent Garden.

PLEDGED TO SAVE CLOTH.

Designers to Put No Frills on Men's Garments.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—In resolutions to eliminate all cutting and making of men's and boys' clothing that could tend to waste either material or labor the National Association of Clothing Designers today pledged itself to support the conservation recommendations of the War Industries Board.

The designers, who are holding their semi-annual convention here, adopted every resolution that was suggested with the idea of saving material. All unnecessary seams—that is, all seams other than those joining essential parts of garments—will be eliminated from the backs of coats, thus doing away with the "panel" back, fancy plaited backs, and yokes. All embellishments such as patch pockets, belts, and the like, go, too, along with the unnecessary seams.

All of the suggested economies will be submitted to the War Board.

TWO ARMY AVIATORS KILLED

Their Machine Takes Fire After Crashing to Ground in Michigan.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 28.—Lieutenant Raymond Templeton of Pendleton, Ore., and Private Edgar Sawyer of Hartford, Conn., of the 830th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., were killed here this afternoon when their machine went into a tail spin and crashed about 150 feet to the ground. The machine caught fire and both bodies were badly burned.

Templeton was pilot of the machine. The airplane had left the ground but a few minutes when it turned suddenly and fell downward near the edge of Selfridge Field. The machine caught fire when it struck the ground. Before soldiers could arrive on the scene and extinguish the flames the machine had been destroyed and both the bodies burned.

Officers attributed the accident to what is believed to have been an attempt on the part of the men to essay a tail spin at a short distance from the ground.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Muehlon's Revelations
on the
Devastation of Europe

Germany's Responsibility for the War as Told by the Director of the Great Krupp Works at Essen.

A Remarkable History-Making Document

Begins in TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY WORLD
Daily Thereafter.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Announcement

On July first the incandescent lamp service of this Company now supplied under a separate lamp service agreement will be discontinued

Thereafter incandescent lamps will be sold at standard prices established by the manufacturers as quoted in the schedule filed by this Company with the Public Service Commission. This change in practice is due partly to the increased cost of lamps and partly to the growing use of household power, heating and cooking devices for which it is impracticable to provide separately metered services

The Company will continue to deliver lamps either upon customers' written or telephone request and, if desired, initial lamp equipment for new installations may be purchased on a deferred payment plan

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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VON KUEHLMANN'S OFFENSE.

It appears that Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann made bold to express his private, individual opinions in his Reichstag speech when he said that because of the magnitude of the war and the number of Powers engaged against Germany, "including those from overseas," it can hardly be expected that its end will come "through purely military decisions," and that therefore a resort must be had to diplomatic negotiations. No such opinion has been expressed by Chancellor von Hertling, by the Kaiser, it is not the view held by the war-mad Pan German party, which is the controlling force in Berlin policies. The Foreign Secretary's words gave great offense in the Reichstag, they have raised a prodigious row, and reports of his resignation or actual dismissal from office have been rife. Only the other day, the Kaiser was talking of decisive victories to be won by his valiant troops in the west. The speech was a shocking departure from German political form and custom, since it is assumed that Ministers will submit their speeches for approval by their masters before delivering them. Mr. von Kuehlmann's motives, the ends he sought to serve, are matter for conjecture only. It may be that, being profoundly convinced that Germany will never achieve a victory over her innumerable foes, he felt that somebody ought to tell the truth to the German people. If that be the explanation, the Foreign Secretary's personal courage is sufficiently proved, whatever may be said about his discretion.

He must have had some reason, too, for his quite irrelevant resuscitation of the bygone issue of the responsibility for beginning the war. He put the blame on Russia, assigning to France "the next worst rôle as instigator," and dismissing England with the mild observation that her policy "has very dark pages to show." If he felt that he was performing a service to the German people in saying that the war would be ended by negotiations, not by fighting, he may have had some childish notion that it would be good policy to soften the wrath of France and England, particularly England, the Power that Germany has so long denounced as responsible for the war, hoping thereby to prepare the way for a favorable reception of his suggested diplomatic negotiations. These are the passages of the Foreign Secretary's speech that have attracted most attention, and if there is any idea at all concealed in them it may be that the hope and thought of getting Germany and her enemies to consider peace by negotiation was present in his mind.

But what strange fatality prompted Mr. von Kuehlmann immediately following these declarations to bring into the view of the Reichstag the insuperable obstacle to any peace negotiation with Germany before a decisive victory has been won by the Allies? The preliminary condition to an exchange of peace views he declared "must be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry. For so long as every overture is regarded by others as a peace offensive, as a trap, or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between the Allies, * * * so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun." The Allies have not the slightest confidence in Germany's honesty and chivalry, for her consistent policy and practice from the beginning of the war, and long before, have warned them that she is destitute of the sense of honor, while chivalry might just as well be expected of a beast of prey.

The fact that the German Government, that the German ruling class, is without honor, unworthy of trust, not only makes it futile to talk about a peace by negotiation until Germany has been brought to a position where she must accept the terms of the Allies, but makes the overthrow of that ruling party, or its reduction to powerlessness, a condition indispensable to the permanence of peace. In The American Journal of International Law for April, Mr. W. W. Willoughby, discussing the Prussian theory of government and of divine right, which he declares that German jurists cannot accept, although they are forbidden to question it, has this to say of the point raised by Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann:

> The demand, therefore, of the allied Powers that Prussian autocracy be overthrown is not based upon a claim upon their part that they have a right to impose their own political ideas upon the Germans, for if this were so they would subject themselves to one of the chief indictments which they have brought against the Prussians. Rather, their contention is compacted of two convictions: That only thus can they obtain treaty agreements the binding force of which they can have an assurance will be respected; and that only thus will it be possible to prevent a continued acceptance by the German people of political principles and of national policies which not only furnish a constant menace to international peace and comity, but threaten to destroy civilization itself. As it now appears to the United States and to the Entente Powers, but two alternatives appear tolerable. Either the political power of Germany must be so weakened that it can no longer endanger the world, or it must be taken out of the autocratic control of those who have so misused it.

Mr. von Kuehlmann's formula for peace must be amended. It will be a peace by negotiation, as Mr. Beck points out, for all treaties are preceded by negotiations, but first of all the German military power must be put down. Then if the German people choose to give themselves a civilized government, there will be no trouble about their taking their place among the nations, masters of their own destiny like other independent peoples. But if they cling to the Hohenzollern divine right tradition, then they must consent to be kept under bonds of good behavior until they change their minds about that vitally important matter.

BELLEAU WOOD.

The battle of Belleau Wood will not loom large in the history of the great war, but the taking of the German position by "a famous fighting unit," in which it is not difficult to recognize the Marine contingent, was a masterpiece of aggressive tactics. As a demonstration of the efficiency and enterprise of American troops, it is worth more notice than it is likely to receive. Our allies will rejoice, because if one or two battalions fight so famously the Germans will never be able to withstand the assaults of the Americans when they come on the field by divisions and divisions grow into armies. The Germans now know the temper and quality of the despised new arrivals, if they have deceived themselves before.

Tactically, the battle was splendidly fought. The service of the artillery showed the effects of French training behind the lines. To do as well as the French is triumph enough. Our men went "over the top" in gallant style, and in the in-fighting which followed they would not be denied; in fact, they made short work of the enemy. It is estimated that 1,200 Germans were engaged. Their losses must have been considerable. The Americans took 311 prisoners and 11 machine guns. The enemy will remember Belleau Wood.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE.

There is much that is attractive in the idea of the Fourth of July loyalty parade in which many thousands of Americans of foreign birth or parentage, marching according to the nationality of their origin, demonstrate their loyalty to the United States, but its dangerous possibilities might have been foreseen in a city where the after-effects of European national rivalry have more than once led to disorder. The officials of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense have worked hard and in general effectively to avert any occasion for display of the nationalistic hostilities which could too easily break out, and the spirit of the day itself should impel the American citizens in the parade to remember that they are American citizens.

But precisely for this reason it is fortunate that attention has been given in time to the objection to the character of the Hungarian division. Hungary is a nation at war with the United States, though there are a good many persons in New York who would like to have that fact overlooked. For loyal Americans of Hungarian birth or ancestry—and this beyond question includes the very great majority of those living here—there can be only welcome in such a parade; but it was extremely bad taste, to say the least, which suggested the appearance of the Hungarian flag, even though it was only to be lowered before the Stars and Stripes. Moreover, the proposal to reproduce in the parade a section of the millenary celebration of 1896 was certainly of very questionable propriety. German-Americans would hardly be allowed, nor would the Americans of German origin who are conducting the German division ever desire, to celebrate a national festival of the German people; Turkish-Americans, if they appear in the parade, are hardly going to commemorate the capture of Constantinople.

While most Hungarian-Americans may have little sympathy with Stephen Tisza and the other oligarchical leaders, it must be remembered that the Government of Hungary is at present in the hands of those oligarchs, and without going too far back into ancient history it may be observed that there was a time when a good many local leaders manifested more approval of Tisza than of Mr. Wilson. The Friends of German Democracy have shown the way for citizens born in or descended from an enemy nationality, and the Hungarians are in no different position. The idea that Hungarians might appear on the same footing as Italians or Czechoslovaks, to name only two out of many possible examples, is distasteful to a great many people besides Czechoslovaks and Italians.

Those in charge of the parade are working hard and effectively to make it one of real value, but they have a multitude of details to look after, so the public is certainly indebted to Mr. Paul Yaselli, Assistant United States District Attorney, for calling timely attention to the announced plans of the Hungarian division.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR ITALY.

While Secretary Baker is quoted as saying that political considerations govern in the dispatch of an American regiment in France to the Italian front, it may be said that the appearance of the Americans, who have already been ordered to Italy, will have a military value not to be ignored. The troops of General Diaz were inspired to surpass themselves when French and British reinforcements, in a crisis of the defensive campaign in the Venetian Alps, marched to their relief.

The Italian Army is more efficient and more daring today because of the companionship in arms, the generous rivalry among the Allies. General Scriven, an American observer of the campaign from the mountains to the sea, testifies with admiration to the dash and bravery of the reorganized Italian armies. Now the Italians are knit much closer to the American than to any other people. There is hardly a family in the nation which has not been represented in the States by one of its members; and thousands of the soldiers fighting in the armies of Diaz were living here when the Government called them to the colors. Many other Italians among us volunteered. How joyous and sincere, then, will be the welcome to American soldiers who march to the battlefields of Italy under the familiar Stars and Stripes. If there could be any degrees of gratitude in the association of the Italians with their allies, there would naturally be a little more warmth in the touch of shoulders with the Americans. And the Italians would receive fresh inspiration from it.

The Washington authorities may speak of political reasons for the presence of an American force in Italy, but its military effect would soon be conspicuous. Whether the purely political or the military aspect is considered, enough American troops should go to Italy to require the appointment of an officer of high rank to command them.

LOANS TO CHINA.

"Trade follows the flag" when commerce is conquered in the German manner, and other flags are excluded as though traders were enemies. "Trade follows credit" when commerce is an exchange of equivalents in the Anglo-Saxon manner, and all are free to share in it. There is nothing exclusive about the proposed credit to China, as announced yesterday. The money is American and Japanese, but the credit is to be approved by our other allies who are not now in condition to spare funds. Russia and Germany fall out of the six-power credit group which was balked, largely by provincial ideas of foreign trade and foreign credit in the Secretaryship of Bryan. Only $50,000,000 is now spoken of, one-tenth of the amount of the six-power loan which failed. But China has capacity to borrow all we shall care to lend, and it is not easy to put a limit to our ability to lend when it becomes generally appreciated that lending means selling to the borrowers, and stimulation of trade which may again become slack, although that now seems improbable.

Needless to say, any loan made with the approval of this Administration must be made on the American principle of China for the Chinese, and an open door for the trade of all. The six-power loan carried political conditions which are no proper part of a financial arrangement. Nothing now is said about concessions which on other occasions have acted as an entering wedge for alien intrusion and domination of native affairs. China is now under the observation of Japan, and nothing of that sort can succeed in the present enlightened state of international opinion.

China's credit is not such that it can borrow without specific pledge, but the collateral is revenue, not land or franchises. The security is ample, for the political disturbances of China have not extended to its revenues. The proposed increase of customs is a matter of estimate, but there is a solid basis in the salt revenue. For 1917 it amounted to over seventy millions, and, after discharge of all debits against it, there remained $68,613,370 for the free use of the Chinese Government. The present time is peculiarly propitious for the making of this advance with profit to the lenders as well as to China. Chinese bonds are selling lower in this market than elsewhere, for reasons of world conditions. The exchanges have been unfavorable to China, and transportation has been costly and scarce. But the demand for China's products, teas, silks, cereals, cotton, wool, hides, oils, has been urgent enough to overcome other unfavorable conditions. America in particular has consumed large quantities of goods hitherto mostly sent to Europe, and can use more. There can be offense to none in an arrangement hostile to none, and beneficial to all.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE.

In time of war do your best to distract public attention and to embitter and divide public opinion. Congress has thrown the prohibition amendment at the States and the people. The Drys in Congress, not satisfied with that source of controversy, are bent on forcing by legislation prohibition for the period of the war. Woman suffrage, which every State that wants it can treat itself to, must now be crammed down the throats of States recalcitrant to that boon.

The Senate wastes a day. Senator Jones of New Mexico, chief of the suffrage clan, calmly asks that the Army bill be put aside to make room for the resolution to submit the Anthony amendment. Shrill, vehement wrangling possesses the chamber. The courtesies of "pairing" are forgotten. Senator Jones even declares that he doesn't want to pair with anybody under any circumstances "on this important question." Apparently, the life of the Republic is at stake.

After much talk about it and about, the resolution doesn't come to a vote. The suffrage Senators are compelled to let unimportant matters like the Army bill and the Fortifications bill be disposed of before bringing up again this cardinal measure. Then horrendously will it reappear, and there shan't be any recess until the resolution has been adopted.

"The patience of American women," says the Chairman of the Picket Party, "cannot be taxed much longer."

What does all this burlesque-comedy amount to? Many Democratic Senators and many Republican Senators, Codlin and Short, are tumbling over one another, the latest converts fullest of the most edifying zeal, in their eagerness to bag that will o' the wisp, "the woman vote." So far as experience shows, the women divide at the polls substantially as the men. In this State and in some others there is, perhaps, a majority of women opposed to woman suffrage, and not likely to be charmed by the politicians spreading their nets so amusingly in sight of the bird. With such wisdom and such courage do many Fathers and Conscripts look to the Fall elections.

Most of the suffragists in the Senate gallery will bear their disappointment bravely, no doubt, but they must be a little saddened by the contrast between the ardor of some of their advocates and the icy facts. Those advocates want a recess. They do not dare to force a vote next week. After all the heat and fury spent on the resolution, a vote upon it was, practically, "indefinitely postponed" yesterday by the suffrage headmen in the Senate. So common sense returns after the exuberance of declamation; and, for the present, this important question doesn't matter at all. It is but just to say that the Senate demonstration was well staged.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

It is proposed to authorize the Fourth Liberty Loan in the manner in which the war taxes were imposed. One statute is imposed upon another, no doubt for good reasons, and yet not without regret that some way was not found to clear the ground of the old laws. There were four billions authorized under the old laws and not issued. To them is added power to issue eight billions more. The total authorized and issued is $22,000,000,000. Ingenuity has been exhausted to give a comprehensible idea of the vastness of our war finance. Perhaps the best comparison is Mr. Hepburn's, who has recalled that the total sum received by the United States Treasury from 1789 to 1918 was $27,000,000,000. We are preparing to expend more than half of that in one year. But billions have lost the power to stop us. As the President says, why stop at $22,000,000,000?

The first effect upon the Liberty bond prices was stimulating, because of the fact that the Treasury intends to adhere to 4¼ per cent. as its maximum rate. It is easy to imagine how depressing would have been the effect of an announcement of an intention to raise the rate. Moreover, it is remarked that the eight billions will not all be issued, authority of issue being a precaution against emergencies, perhaps with Congress not in session. Six billions is more than any country ever borrowed at one time, but there is no doubt that it will be raised with ease. There are now millions of educated bond owners where there were but thousands, and the more they own the more they want. If the loan is to succeed, special effort must be made to meet the wants of those millions rather than of Wall Street.

One objection to popular distribution is the problem of safekeeping. The Federal Reserve Bulletin for this month contains more than a page of the numbers of Liberty bonds which are not in the possession of their owners. The facts are published with the design of preventing trading in property called lost, but which may have been stolen in some cases, and which in all cases should be restored to those who contributed funds for winning the war. All who possess bonds for which they did not give value are put on notice that it is their duty to verify the numbers and communicate with the American Bankers' Association, which acts for all banks in the tracing and return of such securities to their true owners. It is clear that those who have lost their bonds are discouraged from taking any more of them. Hitherto the danger of loss has been thought less than the surprising number of actual cases shows it to be. Therefore it is worth while, before the coming six-billion issue is made, to provide some method of safekeeping available to all.

Some banks have made arrangements for accommodating bondholders in this manner, for they reckon that it is good business management to keep in touch with the owners of such property. They are likely to become depositors, or to buy and sell securities other than war loans in due time. Possibly the Government might offer inducements for taking a greater proportion of bonds in the registered form, with broader effect than mere solution of the problem of safekeeping. Registration is disliked by those who buy and sell often, and the market puts a shade less price upon such issues because of the trouble in transferring them. That is no objection to those wishing to keep their bonds permanently.

One suggestion is that the Treasury should offer a premium to those who kept their bonds until the close of the war. It is obvious what a weight that would take off the market. Also a hint might be taken from the latest French loan. It is offered for a short maturity, with agreement for a higher yield if the bond is kept for another term. These devices are not attractive to high finance, but the wants and notions of the small holders must be considered, if billions are wanted from millions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Aviators Are Not Doomed Men.

One of The Times correspondents has been moved, not altogether without excuse, to make something like a protest against what he thinks is the present method of keeping military aviators in active service till they meet the fate he considers sure, soon or late, to be theirs—a fall to earth and death. To remedy this situation, he suggests that after an "ace" has won a certain limited number of victories in the air he should be credited with having done as much as can reasonably be expected of any one man and be retired with due honor to the position of instructor for other aviators.

This suggestion will not be without its appeal to a good many people, but it rests on assumptions in part exaggeration of the facts and in part fallacious.

While it is improbable that any aviator could go on, year after year, engaging in aerial battles, every one of which has many dangers, and not at last succumb to a more skillful or more lucky antagonist, it is by no means true that the aviator who continues long at his work is doomed. It must be remembered that unless his nerves give out under the strain, the dangers he encounters steadily and measurably decrease with length of service, for experience is adding constantly to his knowledge and ability. With every flight and every battle the management of his machine and his gun becomes more and more nearly automatic and instinctive—is more and more relegated to the subconscious, a modern psychologist would say. He learns to do precisely the right thing without an instant's pause to decide what is the right thing, and he can give his entire intelligence to meeting whatever of the unprecedented there may be in the particular emergency that arises.

When, as happens now and then, a good aviator does "lose his nerve," to use the convenient but inaccurate phrase, the fact is recognized and understood by himself and his superiors, and unless this condition is only a temporary one, he is honorably discharged from the flying service. The last task, however, at which he would be set, in such a case, is that of instructor for novices. That task, instead of being a comparatively safe one, is particularly dangerous, for whoever undertakes it puts his life literally in the hands of another and necessarily unskillful man.

But the Most of Us Do Discriminate.

An eminent Massachusetts theologian, the Very Reverend George Hodges, D. D., contributes to the current number of The Churchman an article in which at some length he earnestly warns us all and sundry that "the war, in spite of the high ideals for which we are contending, may do us moral harm." And he emphasizes the warning by statements which certainly will be surprising to many. "This," he writes, "is what the war of independence did. It was followed by a long period of profound moral and religious depression. We were a worse people, for many years, than we had been before."

Some readers of American history, remembering the troubles Washington had with Congress and his soldiers, may wonder if conditions after the war were much worse than they were while it was going on and before. That, however, is a large question. What Dr. Hodges fears for us is that we have come, or may come, to hate the Germans.

He admits that there is a hatred which is to be commended, and that kind of hatred he is willing we should feel—he wants us to feel it, indeed. The kind of hatred he condemns is the hatred which is unjust—which "fails to make discriminations and allowances." In other words, he insists that we should admit the existence of some good Germans, and, even as for those who commit or defend atrocious acts, he says we should consider how much they have been deceived and how firmly they believe themselves to be defending themselves from unprovoked attack.

But have we been so cruel to the Germans among us, have we with such excessive virulence denounced the military methods of Germany, that we need to be thus warned against unjust and indiscriminating hatred? To many observers it seems, not that the war is likely to "materialize us, coarsen us, brutalize us, and put our soul in peril," but that it has had effects exactly the contrary of these—that it has raised us to the level of willing sacrifice, that in almost innumerable instances it has turned our thoughts and efforts from self-interest to public service.

Was This Mistake Pardonable?

Both strange and humiliating, but of much interest of several sorts, is an experience or adventure through which has just passed that member of The London Times staff who accepts and rejects the poems offered for publication in the columns of that paper. There came to him by post from Brighton, recently, some verses that had for title "The Old Volunteer" and for signature the name of Rudyard Kipling, written in his well-known manner. The verses, naturally enough, were promptly printed, and then, also promptly, arrived a notification, indubitably from Mr. Kipling, that he was not the author of the poem and that his name had been forged.

What else happened The Times does not reveal. Whether or not the editor was deceived with unpardonable ease is a question the answer to which depends on the answerer's opinion, first, of Mr. Kipling as a poet, and, second, on the merit of "The Old Volunteer" as a poem. That amateurs in such high matters may have a chance to judge for themselves, here are the verses that fooled the London editor:

I can hear the bugle calling
And it don't want me
While the superannuation-chap
O' Germany
'S a-fighting for the Kaiser in
His Fatherland;
But *our* order's for the young 'uns
O' the old Brass-Band.

We were ready in the 'nineties
When the call rang clear
For the yeoman and the gentleman
To volunteer,
Awaiting for the enemy
On nine days' drill;
But the Army wants recruities,
Not the old Free-Will.

We can stay a long duration,
Though the doctor said
How "'The Office' would be worried when
You drop down dead";
But there'll be a better Judgment for
The Last Relay:
I shall hear the bugle calling,
And I'll march *that* Day.

Sinn Fein Pro-Germanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The articles by Charles Johnston published by you recently have done the public a service in showing the close intimacy between the Sinn Feiners and the German propagandists in making war against the Allies and in helping the cause of the Huns. Recently in my reading I came across strengthening testimony to this fact which may interest your readers.

Early in the war Roger Casement and F. Sheehy Skeffington came to this country as determined allies of Germany. They did what they could in every way to inflame public opinion against England by appeals in the press and by private expression of their bitter and unjust hatred of Great Britain. When Skeffington returned to Ireland he did his utmost to obstruct recruiting for the war and thereby to help the Huns. In January, 1916, he delivered a speech in Dublin about his experiences in the United States. I quote some extracts of the report of his lecture, taken from two of those rabid, incendiary, treasonable journals which have been such a disgrace and curse to Ireland. One is The Irish Volunteer and the other is Nationality, owned and edited by Arthur Griffith, once the President of the Sinn Fein Republic, but now in prison:

"The Germans in America had not been much in touch with the Irish before the war, but now they have profited so much from Irish advice and assistance that their opinion of the Irish is very high. The Irish in America, as far as they are organized and articulate, are entirely pro-German and are acting in close union with the Germans. One of the leading men in opposition to the Anglo-French loan was Jeremiah O'Leary, a man who has done a lot to wipe away the stain that had recently come on the name of O'Leary. [This is an indescribably mean allusion to Lieutenant Michael O'Leary of the Irish Guards, who had just won the Victoria Cross for bravery in France.] I conclude by expressing the hope that Ireland will before long become a co-operative commonwealth, in which the best elements of American and German civilization will be blended." The report goes on to say: "The audience might have been composed of Irish-Americans, as their sentiments were so anti-British; at one point a voice cried out, 'Gott strafe England!' and the sentiment was loudly applauded."

GEORGE L. FOX.

New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1918.

Objections to a War Song.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to bring to your notice a song rendered in one of our music halls which I consider most discourteous to the allied countries fighting with us against autocracy. This song commences with the refrain about the Russians and Prussians, and proceeds with a suggestion that the Italians are losing battalions, and concludes with a description of the French by no means complimentary, ending up with the sentiment that America was coming to save them all. I happened to be present with a member of the Italian Embassy, and I need not say that I felt much mortified. I addressed a letter to the manager of the house, but so far have not received any acknowledgment of it. Such performances as this are to be greatly deplored.

New York, June 24, 1918. M. E.

From a Fifty-Year Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it my duty to send word to you saying that in all the fifty-odd years of my daily communion with The Times never has The Times, in my estimation, been a better or more wonderful newspaper than at the present time. HENRY E. RILE.

Hastings-on-Hudson, June 20, 1918.

SAVE RUSSIA!

This anguished Mother of a hapless brood—
What shall be done for her, this fateful hour?
Peace was her dream, the while that evil power
The world knows but to hate, her track pursued.
Recall how long the onset she withstood
Of them that trampled down a nation's flower—
More cruel than the panting packs that scour,
With blood-lust mad, her wildest solitude!

Save Russia! Say not that she has betrayed
Our hopes—who was, herself, betrayed, undone;
Heed her confused cries that ask our aid;
Save Russia—lest through her should lie the way,
Far dawnward, for the triumph of the Hun:
Save Russia—and for Freedom save the day!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

ALIEN ENEMY BY MARRIAGE.

A Protest Against the Law as It Stands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of liberty and freedom, where does the justice come in in an American woman, born, bred, and raised, declaring herself under oath to be an "enemy alien"? It is true only in the letter of the law; so far as the spirit, it is actually and violently opposed to the truth. There are hundreds of American women today registered as enemy aliens, who, in order to become what they really are, will be forced to the divorce courts or to apply for naturalization in their own country.

I am an American-born woman. I have lived my whole life in the United States with the exception of four years. Several years ago I married a German officer, and some time later, for business reasons, went to Germany. Previous to the war I returned to this country, where I intend to stay. I have not heard from my husband in a year and a half; I have not lived with him for four years. I never shall again. I never shall go back to Germany. I loathe everything German or pertaining to Germany. My whole soul is American. My forefathers fought for the freedom I am not allowed to claim. I am of the stock of George Washington on my father's side, of Colonel Vernon Taylor of the Revolution on my mother's, yet I declare myself an enemy alien of their America, I have my photograph taken and attached to the declaration, I have my fingerprints taken "as a method of identification"!

Why are American women lined up in this manner when hundreds of German-born women, some of them violently pro-German, are being allowed to go their way untouched, untroubled by law, simply because they happen to be married to American husbands, either by birth or naturalization? Certainly being married to an American does not make them American any more than being married to a German can ever make any true American woman German.

I have no desire to avoid the law; I have met it; I have registered. But I do also hereby register my protest and disapprobation. AN AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, June 24, 1918.

Inventors of the Tank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In quoting Major Gen. E. D. Swinton, who spoke at the Astor, you stated that "the story of the invention and manufacture of the first of the armored tanks was told * * * for the first time * * * last night." On April 22 of this year General Swinton was in Stockton, Cal. He went there for the express purpose of meeting "Uncle Ben" Holt, who invented the "caterpillar" tractor, and of acknowledging to him his indebtedness for the traction principle which he used in the tank. I am sure that you will be glad to allow this slight emendation place in your correspondence column out of deference to a man who is one of the most picturesque and able figures of American invention.

General Swinton made practically the same statement of the origin of the tank in a speech in Stockton to the Holt employes that he made last night—and he improved on it to this extent. He said: "A friend of mine wrote me and said, 'I saw a Yankee machine in Antwerp, and it climbs like hell.' I thought, inasmuch as soldiers ever since Julius Caesar's time had been looking for some such machine, that we might look into it, with the possibility of building a machine that would climb to beat hell! And that's what the tank does."

P. M. HOLLISTER.

New York, June 24, 1918.

A Coal-Saving Idea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have recently been assured by one who should know that the coal shortage is likely to be greater the coming Winter than it was last year, and as all possible means of saving fuel should be discussed beforehand, I wish to make a suggestion.

It is well known that much more fuel is required to make up a fresh fire than to supply one already burning. With this fact in mind, could we not conduct "business as usual" on Sundays as well as other days, and get the necessary mental and physical rest for the workers by shortening the hours of each working day, say from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., including Sunday?

This may seem a rather radical suggestion, but I am convinced that more work could be accomplished in this way than is accomplished now, as the workers would be free from the strain of struggling to be at their posts at 8:30, and would be freshened up and enlivened by an hour or two of recreation before their evening meal.

In this way the furnaces in office buildings need not be put out Saturday night and made up with an enormous wastage of coal Monday morning, but could be banked at a small cost from day to day. As so many people have to work Sundays, anyhow, I see nothing to startle any one about this plan, and I feel sure it would make for greater happiness and well-being among workers.

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

Montclair, N. J., June 24, 1918.

For the Russian Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the basis of my experience as Y. M. C. A. Secretary in the region north of Vladivostok, the part of Siberia which most immediately concerns us now, let me urge once more that the American commission which is to be sent there be headed, not merely by some man whom we know to be eminent, but —which is a different matter—by a man whom the Russian people must recognize because he is too conspicuous to be ignored. The man who heads the commission ought to be able to appeal, not alone to the intellect of the few, but to the imagination of the many. The one American who superlatively fulfills this condition is Colonel Roosevelt. There is no time for elaborate introductions in Russia. Colonel Roosevelt would not need them. He is known already as no other American is known there. His coming would be regarded as the coming of a great and good friend, whose motives not even the most violent could question.

GEORGE P. CONGER.

New York, June 27, 1918.

Austria's Oppressed Races.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bohemian National Alliance and the Slovak League desire to express to you their gratitude and appreciation for the unbiased and instructive manner in which you strive to present to the reading public the cause of the small, oppressed nations, particularly the cause of the Czechoslovak people.

We believe that by this impartial presentation The New York Times has done more than any other metropolitan newspaper to explode the notion of Hungarian chivalry and of Austrian tolerance. All that is necessary is to tell the truth about the Czechoslovaks, for the truth is all on their side and against Austria-Hungary.

In conveying to you our expressions of gratitude, we feel we are interpreting the feeling of the other organizations representing oppressed nationalities.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE and SLOVAK LEAGUE.
OTTO MAREK, Secretary.

New York, June 27, 1918.

The Danish Marchers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure the Danish people in Greater New York would appreciate it very much if your paper would give prominence to the fact that the Danes have formed a committee of over 200 and are working very hard to make their contingent in the large Fourth of July parade one of the best. Many Danes who do not read the local Danish paper do not even know that such a movement is on foot, and many of them surely wish to participate.

WILLIAM T. SCHORN.

New York, June 27, 1918.

TO FOLLOW BENSON.

Other Socialists Will Quit if the St. Louis Blunder Is Not Rectified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resignation from the Socialist Party of Allan L. Benson was expected by me, because, within the last three weeks, I have held long conversations with him on the subject. I could offer little objection to his action, because on the main ground which he gives for his action I agree. From correspondence which has come to me from all parts of the United States I know that there are thousands of other American Socialists of the same frame of mind. I could not go all the way with Benson because I still have a lingering hope that the party will right itself from the unfortunate blunder committed at St. Louis. Many of the letters which come to me say in effect this:

"We believe that President Wilson is a sincere idealist, and that he wants to conduct and end the war in exact accordance with his public utterances, but who is able to guarantee to us that the President will be able to hold the reins? American profiteers have no more use really for the President than they have for the Socialists. His war aims are not the war aims of American capitalists, and in this country the capitalists always have their way in the end. Therefore, we Socialists are placing our heads in the lion's jaws when we decide to whole-heartedly support the war."

This seems to me unsound reasoning. It is in effect to say to the President: "We wish you well, but we won't help you." The better position, the only position, in my judgment, for the Socialists to take, is to get behind the President in support of the high stand he has taken. The President would have welcomed this support, and he could have used the Socialists to great advantage in dealing with the radicals of Europe, especially Russia. Instead of that, he has been compelled to use far less competent material in dealing with most delicate problems. Everything that we said at St. Louis about American war motives has been negatived by the President's acts and words, and the net result of our action has been to place thousands of honest and loyal citizens under unjust suspicion.

It is time for us to come out of the sulks, and show ourselves possessed of common sense, not to mention honesty. If we don't, there will be a procession of Bensons all over America.

A. W. RICKER.

New York, June 27, 1918.

BASEBALL IN ITALY.

Generous, Enthusiastic Reception for Americans There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to your readers to learn that recently two detachments of American aviators played a baseball game in the Roman stadium of an Italian villa. The contest was for the purpose of impressing the Italians with the fact that American soldiers were in the war, and to meet the German propaganda that the United States has not yet an army of military consequence. Streets were placarded with announcements and the newspapers published more or less weird explanations of the game. A great crowd witnessed the play, and when an Italian band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the cheering and enthusiasm were thrilling.

In Milan our boys got a tremendous welcome. Italian societies, civil and military; British and French, and, of course, Italian, troops took part in the parade, but none received as warm a welcome as we did. From the crowded streets and windows and porches came countless flowers upon us, beautiful roses and carnations, while the madly enthusiastic Italians would shout "Viva gli Stati Uniti," but far more often, "Viva il Nazione Generoso." I saw one, a soldier, rush out and, while the crowd went mad, embrace the flag which we carried.

I am now back in France, where one sees more of what is proceeding behind the lines to win the war. The outcome must be the crushing of Germany whatever the cost. It must and will be a struggle until Germany is annihilated. Sic semper tyrannis! An arrogant, brutal, and unjust tyranny has never succeeded, in the history of the world, no matter how powerful it may have been. Benevolent autocracies may endure, but the Germanic militaristic theory is fundamentally unsound and foredoomed to failure. It is almost certain that five years more would have seen its overthrow from within, for the German Socialists were becoming very strong, and this war and necessity of a military machine only postponed the day.

STEPHEN PHILBIN,
Second Lieutenant A. S. Sig. R. C., A. E. F.

Somewhere in France, June 5, 1918.

Public Library War Appeals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why the great and proud City of New York, having spent some millions on a monumental marble library, should exercise no aesthetic jurisdiction over its fore-court and approach? This has by now come to resemble something between the outside of a circus sideshow and a tenement house backyard. Barring the open air canteen at the south end, which is orderly, and shows some semblance of style, there has been no thought of beauty in this welter of cheap bunting, torn posters, and painted boards.

To most persons, I suppose, the sacred name of Patriotism absolves it of all sin; but Patriotism should find concrete embodiment and expression other than through cheap ugliness such as this. Great ideals demand the sacrament of beauty; we may not wantonly desecrate the altars at which men are asked to serve.

On occasions of great public ceremonials New York has always been able to command the finest artistic talent and there is a permanent art commission of distinguished personnel and wide discretionary powers. Why is it, then, (I ask again,) that here, on city property, at a corner where more people pass, I am informed, than in any other place in the world, their eyes should continually be affronted by such a condition of arrant unsightliness?

CLAUDE BRAGDON.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., June 27, 1918.

Points of Agreement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Harvey, the veteran publisher and writer, has but voiced the opinion of many of your readers in his estimate of your work. Any one of discrimination who read your issue of Wednesday, which reached me a day later, must have noted your correct views on the submarine, the Austrian—truly Austrian—fiasco, and the legal acumen of your reply to Senator Owen's constitutional vagary. All physicians, too, must appreciate the absolute correctness of your views upon the trench fever discovery being analogous in importance or tragic interest to the discovery of the cause of yellow fever, and the illogical attitude of the dry Senators, who are actually courting defeat of temperance. I mention only these items as a basis for my desire to demonstrate the justice of Mr. Harvey's well-deserved compliment to the perfection of your publication.

MEDICUS.

Eagle Point Plantations, Roanes, Va., June 21, 1918.

ENLIST TWO MILLION IN THRIFT ARMY HERE

Campaign for Recruits to Save and Buy War Stamps Has an Exciting Finish.

SALES INCREASE ALREADY

Committee Announces Organization of 13,000 Societies, 3,000 More Than Number Aimed At.

The June drive to obtain 2,000,000 thrift recruits in this city ended last night, and several hours before the time limit arrived the committee announced that the quota of 2,000,000 pledges had been reached. The closing hours of the campaign to obtain pledges for purchases of War Savings Stamps were filled with intense activity to carry the plan "over the top." General reports during the day told the way the figures were mounting, and calls for more pledge cards received at the War Savings Committee headquarters, 51 Chambers Street, gave further indication of the way things were going. One hurry call for cards came in the late afternoon from the east side. The workers announced the supply of 100,000 cards was finished.

Exact figures were not obtainable, but Director Frederic W. Allen and the other executives of the campaign had enough data to give positive assurance that the quota had been passed. This total of 2,000,000 pledges, the Director pointed out, meant that the city had doubled its pledges to back the soldiers in France. When the appeal was made to get a pledge for every man in France, the 900,000 troops reported "over there" were held out as a mark. Now there are two pledges for every American on the western front.

"I am greatly gratified with the showing made by New York City in the War Savings Drive," Mr. Allen said. "It proves that in this movement, as in every other to back up the men in the service, New York has lived up to her reputation of being heart and soul in the war. I want particularly to thank the great army of volunteers and other workers who have labored so hard and loyally to carry the message to every part of the city. Many of them have worked for the War Savings Committee since the movement was launched last December and still have six months of intensive toil ahead of them.

Work to Continue Here.

"It must not be forgotten that this drive is really only the beginning of the answer which New York will make to the President's appeal for the army of production and saving at home to back up the army and navy abroad. The War Savings Committee stands ready at all times to receive pledges from those who have not had an opportunity of committing themselves to a definite program of saving, and stamps will continue to be sold at the 40,000 Treasury Department agencies throughout the city."

The drive for signers of pledge cards has had the effect of quickening the sale of stamps, though the sale of stamps was no part of the program of the campaign. In the city yesterday the total sales amounted to $289,758, an increase of approximately $9,700 over the total reported for Wednesday. The total sales since December has amounted to $17,627,541, a daily average of $83,640.

Effective work was done in the whirlwind windup of the campaign by the workers in the foreign language colonies of the city. Appeals were made in every language spoken on the east side and the response was amazing. Practically every one of the thirty race groups of the city were organized into war savings committees.

The Woman's Committee brought its part in the campaign to a close with a special drive through the theatres. Shock battalions stormed the theatres in the Times Square section and all who found their way into the amusement world last night were asked to sign pledges that they would become monthly buyers of War Savings Stamps. The Woman's Committee booth at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street was a dangerous place to pass in the afternoon without a pledge button.

Work of Stage Women.

At the Grand Central Stage Women's War Relief booth the speakers for the last day included Howard Pyle, Louise Dresser, Taylor Holmes, Blanche Bates, Raymond Hitchcock, Louis De Foe, Goldberg the Cartoonist, Jeff Davis, Katherine Emmett, Jean Patriquin, and Privates Taylor and Harding, and Sailor Hegen. John Kendrick Bangs, Bourke Cockran, Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and Miss Alice Carpenter were the speakers who brought the campaign to a close at the Liberty Bank of the National League for Woman's Service. The Woman's Committee booths at the hotels remained open until 10 o'clock and at the restaurants until 1 o'clock.

Prizes in the War Savings booth contest, in which hundreds of public school children from Manhattan and the Bronx competed, were awarded yesterday afternoon. The contest was held under the direction of the Manhattan Borough War Savings Committee, of which Frank D. Waterman is Chairman. Two hundred and fifty prizes were awarded, including fifty five-dollar War Savings Stamps, 100 fountain pens, and 100 pocket knives. The names of the first prize winners follow:

From Public School No. 171, Jacob Weber, Sam Seloney, Albert Nelson, Charles Nelson, Charles Carlson, Isadore Sheines, and Henry Ulmer. From Public School 40, John Gibbons. From Public School 14, A. T. Downey, Raymond Dicesare, F. Chacon, C. Boyajian, Ferdinand Mann, and James Gaffney. From Public School 27, Armando Bassi and John Geekie. From Public School 51, Joseph Hennessey, Henry Grieme, Joseph Rheinish, George Gruel, Vito Arena, Joseph Spiegel, and William Milano.

From Public School 162, Samuel Fier and Umberto Brocia. From Public School 109, Frank E. Sola. From Public School 28, Bronx, Moe Rosenberg, Arthur Schleickorn, Frederick S. Rose, Benjamin Jackson, Alexander McCullough, George Henry Hill, and E. Henry. From Public School 169, William Blust, Thomas Moss, John Buckley, and Gustave Rohleder. From Public School 85, Joseph Capanetti and Julius Parlato.

The committee announced last night that 13,000 War Savings Societies had been organized, 3,000 more than the number aimed at. Two thousand physicians in hospitals signed pledges and societies were organized in many of the hospitals. A society was formed in the office of the Food Administrator, and six societies among the employes of E. P. Hollander & Co. As a result of a meeting in the American Tobacco Company's plant in Brooklyn yesterday seventy-nine societies were formed. Twenty-one 100 per cent. societies in a like number of banks and trust companies were reported yesterday.

Soldier's Meal Cooked in Street.

Buyers of War Savings Stamps at the big rally held by the Confectionery Committee of the Pioneer Division at Hudson and Leonard Streets had the opportunity to eat a soldier's meal cooked on a new Liberty Rolling Kitchen. There was speaking, with music. After the meeting the kitchen was taken to City Hall Park, where another demonstration was held.

The committee sent out last night an appeal for volunteers to assist in tabulating cards of pledges. Fifty women are wanted who will be willing to give a few hours any day for this work. The only requisite is the ability to copy names, to do clerical work, or a knowledge of filing.

VANDERLIP AIDS CAMPAIGN.

Says Our Army Must Have Backing of 20,000,000 Men at Home.

Frank Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and the National War Savings Director, speaking from the steps of the Sub-Treasury yesterday afternoon, said that half of the man power of the United States—20,000,000 men—would be needed to back our army in the war.

"If you were in khaki now, you would obey implicitly the commands of your superior officer," he said. "You men and women here at home have a duty to perform that is just as clear as though a command had been issued to you by an army officer. The President of the United States has appealed to every man, woman and child in the country to buy War Savings Stamps. That is your duty now. You may have supported the First, Second, and Third Liberty Loans, the Red Cross, and other patriotic drives for raising money, but that does not count now. I say that you can make some additional sacrifice. You can pledge yourselves to buy these Government securities—these war savings stamps regularly.

"Now, it takes five men behind the lines to support every fighting man, so that if we have 4,000,000 fighters, we will have to have 20,000,000 men backing them up. This will mean half the active man power of the country, and this is the number we will need to beat Germany."

One of the largest crowds that have attended any Sub-Treasury meeting during the War Savings Stamp drive listened to Mr. Vanderlip and the other speakers. There was applause when ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham said that to defeat Germany we must become the greatest ship-producing country in the world.

Lucien Muratore of the Chicago Opera Company, accompanied by the Street Cleaning Band, started the meeting by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." He also sang "La Marseillaise." Other speakers included Lindsay P. McKinley, civilian observer at the western front, and Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

WED TO DR. WM. G. LYLE.

Miss Leontine de Sabla a Bride—Bridegroom's Father Officiates.

The wedding of Miss Leontine de Sabla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. de Sabla, Jr., of this city and San Mateo, Cal., to Dr. William Gordon Lyle, took place at noon yesterday at the New York home of the bride's parents, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Lyle of Hamilton, Ontario, father of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of cream colored satin trimmed with old lace and a tulle veil which was held with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Agnes Shreve of California, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink voile with hat to match and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Little Miss Aileen Tobin, niece of the bride, was the flower girl. W. Averell Harriman was Dr. Lyle's best man. There were no ushers.

The couple left later for a short honeymoon trip, and upon their return will make their home in this city.

Miss Otten Weds Lieut. P. K. Crooks

Miss Edna Otten, daughter of Mrs. Anna Otten of Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Porter Kenneth Crooks of the Coast Artillery, U. S. R., were married yesterday forenoon in the Ambrose Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Canon Jones officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss Florence Gunnison, and Lieutenant Louis Augur acted as best man. Lieutenant Frank Allen and Frank Cart were the ushers.

A breakfast followed at the Hotel Majestic. Later the couple left on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Crooks is a graduate of Wellesley, class of '13, Lieutenant Crooks graduating the same year from Princeton.

Auslander-Divoretzky Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Auslander of 650 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Felice Auslander, to Corporal Nathan Divoretzky, who is attached to the Ordnance Department, and at present stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga.

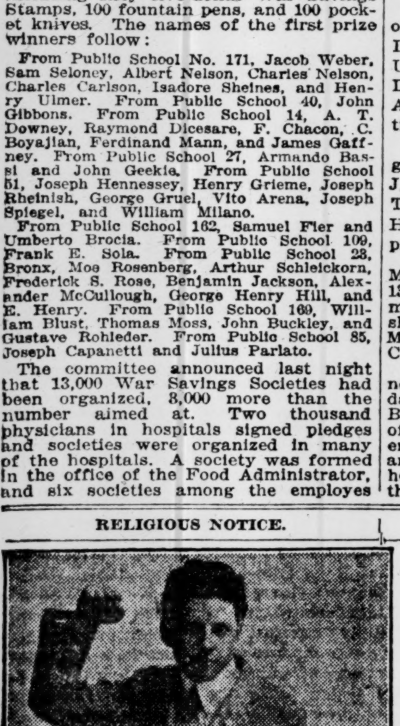
Today's Weddings.

Miss Wealthy Albro Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Lewis, and Lieutenant William Jennings Demorest, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Demorest, will be married in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, with a reception following at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Dupignac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac, and Arthur Van Rensselaer Thompson is to take place at Satis House, the country home of the bride's parents at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Miss Marjorie Sillcocks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren S. Sillcocks of 137 West Seventy-sixth Street, will be married to Ensign Ralph Waldo Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hall Marshall, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church.

In Christ Church, Winnetka, Ill., at noon, Miss Charlotte Atlee Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cunard Black of Chicago, will become the bride of Louis Livingston, a son of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston of this city and Islip, L. I. A reception is to be held afterward at the country home of the bride's parents.



RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Famous English Boy Evangelist

Rev. Charles Forbes Taylor,

Preacher, Conductor, Whistler, Orator, at the Grand Opening Rally Weeks of the Big Union

Tent Evangel

110th St. & Amsterdam Av.

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JUNE 30th TO SEPT. 15th

World-Famed Preachers and Singers. Union Services. Seats 3,000. Seats free. 38th Season, when 3,350,000 heard the good news. Everybody's great Religious Centre. Rev. G. W. McPHERSON, Supt.

HURLEY PROMISES ENOUGH SHIPS TO WIN

Urges Preparation Now to Use Immense Fleet in World Trade After War.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSE GRASP

Knows Costs and Keeps His Own Books on Emergency Fund—Need for Firemen and Coal Passers.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Enough ships to win the war were promised the nation by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, in an address here tonight before the National Security League. The needs of the armies are the only measure of the shipbuilding program, he declared.

"If you would like to know what tonnage we are going to build," Mr. Hurley said, "I can tell you that we are going to build enough ships to win this war. President Wilson has suggested that there should be no limit on the number of men he will send to France. Whatever the number may be, we will send enough to stop the German Army. And, whatever the tonnage ultimately will be, we will build enough ships to win the war. Men and ships and food and munitions to the limit is the program of America."

America's pre-war preparation for hostilities was moral, Mr. Hurley said. As the result of domestic reforms, all classes of people were eager to fight for the preservation of the liberties which they enjoyed.

Mr. Hurley said the most important work for which volunteers were wanted in the carrying out of the Government's shipping program was shoveling coal aboard the ships.

"I am informed by the recruiting service of the Shipping Board," he said, "that 1,500 men a month are needed to meet the demands of the new merchant fleet for coal passers and firemen. Under a new wage scale, coal passers get $65 and firemen $75 a month. There is a bonus of 50 per cent. on these wages for voyages through the war zone.

"Any American between 21 and 30, in good health, who weighs at least 140 pounds and is at least 5 feet 4 inches tall, may qualify as a coal passer or fireman. Men accepted for this service will not be called for military duty. Applications for the service may be made at any one of the more than 6,000 neighborhood enrolling stations maintained by the Shipping Board at drug stores in all sections of the country, or direct to the recruiting service of the Shipping Board at the Boston Custom House."

An intimate picture of President Wilson's familiarity with the industrial phases of America's war preparations was given by Mr. Hurley in an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

"We are applying manufacturing principles to the shipbuilding business and we find these methods successful," Mr. Hurley said. "The methods adopted have been followed with close interest by President Wilson. The President handles all his work so systematically that he finds he can give a part of his time even to the more intimate problems of the various departments.

"The President knows more about costs than any of you would believe to be possible in the case of a great war Executive. You know that Congress allotted the President an appropriation of $100,000,000 for emergency war purposes. He purposely kept his own accounts, and you may be confident that every dollar was carefully expended under his direction.

"The President has been steadfast in his determination that there shall be no profiteering in this war, and I am willing to stand sponsor for the fact that he knows what constitutes profiteering and what, on the other hand, constitutes a margin of profit that enables the manufacturer to expand his plant to meet the nation's needs in this war.

"President Wilson's whole thought is given to the successful prosecution of this war, and when the end of it comes America will have the consciousness that there will be no repetition of it and that the peace of the world will be secure. Under his leadership the country is reconstructing itself, not merely for the length of the war, but for the enduring peace of the future."

Chairman Hurley told the manufacturers that, while vigorous prosecution of the war was the paramount interest of the nation now, they could not afford to wait until peace was declared before beginning preparations for the wise employment of the enormous new merchant marine, which was being augmented at the rate of one or two ships a day. He declared that the country looked to the manufacturers to find work for those ships after the war.

"The more vigorously we fight the war the more tonnage we shall have at our disposal when peace is declared," Mr. Hurley said. "I believe that wise foresight now, in utilizing this tonnage after the war, to develop our own world trade and develop trade and industry in other countries, particularly the smaller and younger nations, will be a direct help to winning the war, not a hindrance.

"The American manufacturer, banker, and business man generally may well begin today to think in terms of world markets. When peace comes we shall find ourselves with an enormous mercantile marine on hand, as well as a ship manufacturing industry of magnitude unlike anything that has hitherto existed. Success in employing that merchant marine hangs squarely upon manufacturing efficiency."

MORE SHIPS BUILT THAN U-BOATS SUNK

American and British Construction in May Shows 372,608 Tons, an Excess of 16,914.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Shipyards under contract to the United States Shipping Board and the yards of the United Kingdom during May delivered vessels aggregating 372,608 gross tons, or 16,914 gross tons in excess of the total tonnage sunk by German submarines in that period, the first time construction has exceeded destruction since Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare in February, 1917. The figures given do not include warships being constructed. Here is the record for May, shown in gross tonnage:

Deliveries to the United States Shipping Board	175,334
Deliveries by shipyards of United Kingdom	197,274
Total deliveries	372,608
Submarine sinkings for May	355,694
Excess of production	16,914

To this excess of production may be added one ship of 9,060 tons, built in a Japanese shipyard for the United States Government in May, which has arrived at a Pacific port. The records of the Bureau of Navigation show also that, in addition to the ships delivered to the Shipping Board by American yards, approximately 19,630 tons were completed for private account. Some of these vessels, however, are not available either for overseas or coastwise trade and are not directly under Government control.

The Japanese ship and the ships built for private account, if included in the computation, would bring the excess of deliveries over sinkings to 45,624 gross tons, exclusive of other ships which may have been built by Japan and by some of the neutral nations, such as Norway and Holland, during the month.

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AMUNDSEN'S SHIP SAILS.

Vessel Leaves Christiania—Explorer to Meet Her at Tromsoe.

CHRISTIANIA, June 28.—Roald Amundsen's ship, Maude, in which the famous explorer will attempt to reach the north pole, left Christiania today for the north. Captain Amundsen himself will board the vessel when she reaches Tromsoe.

Before he left for Tromsoe Amundsen received a cable message from President Wilson, through Secretary of State Lansing, extending to the explorer his best wishes.

Captain Roald Amundsen plans to follow the Siberian Coast eastward from North Cape. He is particularly familiar with this region of the Arctic, having in 1906 discovered the Northwest Passage, for which he was decorated by the Emperor of Germany. He built the ship Maude after a new design. The ship is so constructed that no point on her hull will not present the convex surface of an arc to the pressure of ice. Crude oil will be used as fuel, and Captain Amundsen hopes to make a greater portion of the northern trip by sail. In addition to his other equipment, Captain Amundsen's ship carries two airplanes in which the explorer may complete his journey to the pole.

Captain Amundsen last October returned the decorations he had received from the German Emperor as a "personal protest against the German murder of peaceful Norwegian sailors in the North Sea."

STEAMER ATLANTIAN SUNK.

Leyland Line Vessel Torpedoed, but Crew Reported Safe.

A GULF PORT, June 28.—Private advices have been received here to the effect that the British steamship Atlantian has been torpedoed and sunk. There were no casualties, the report says, but no date or place of the disaster is given. The ship was laden with munitions.

The Atlantian carried a crew of sixty-five officers and men, and sailed for Europe on May 28 on her last trip from this port. Whether it was on this voyage that the ship was sunk is not known. The Atlantian belonged to the Leyland Line, and was a ship of 9,399 tons gross register, and was built in 1899. Cablegrams received here announcing the sinking gave no details.

SHIP HONORS TO COAST.

Clean Sweep There on Construction Records in May.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Shipyards on the Pacific Coast made a clean sweep of the honors awarded for the first time by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to plants excelling in construction of vessels.

First honor blue flags, awarded on the basis of output in May, will go to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, (union plant,) San Francisco, for yards building steel ships, and to the Grant-Smith-Porter Company of St. Johns, Ore., for the yards building wooden vessels.

Second and third honors among yards building steel ships were awarded to the Skinner & Eddy Corporation of Seattle, Wash., and the Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, Cal., and among yards building wooden ships to the Aberdeen (Wash.) yards of the Grant-Smith-Porter Company and the Allen Shipbuilding Company of Seattle.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher heads the board which made the awards. Officials hope that the flags will reach the yards in time to be raised July 4. They will be retained by the winning yards for one month.

DAY HAS HEARING PUT OFF.

Receives a Stay in Taxpayers' Food Suit.

Market Commissioner Jonathan C. Day did not have to explain in the Supreme Court yesterday for the benefit of the West Side Taxpayers' Association his dealings in butter, eggs and other foodstuffs. Commissioner Day moved to vacate the order for his examination and this acted as a stay of proceedings pending the hearing before Justice Mullen on Monday at 10:30 A. M. The stay, signed by Justice Pendleton, was served upon ex-Senator William M. Bennett as counsel for the Taxpayers' Association. Mr. Bennett sought the examination of Dr. Day alleging that as Market Commissioner he had no right under the charter to use city funds for his food transactions in advance of an appropriation by the Board of Estimate.

As to the allegation that he purchased food on behalf of the city before an appropriation for the purchase had been made, the Commissioner said the purchases made before April 26 were paid for from the proceeds of sales to the people, as were the bills for storage, carting, and that every cent spent was carefully accounted for.

Under Chapter 802 of the Laws of 1917 and Chapter 813 of those same laws, the Commissioner alleged, he was fully empowered to act in behalf of the city just as he has done. He said furthermore that during the administration of Mayor Mitchel, on Oct. 23, 1917, the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution declaring that an emergency existed that required the city to purchase milk, meats and other foods and fuel, and to sell the same to the inhabitants.

Commissioner Day denied that he sold deliberately to hotels or restaurants, and said that whenever he heard of such transactions he directed that no more be made. Ninety per cent. of his sales, he said, were made through retail dealers, and as a result of his campaign against high prices the price of eggs had in some instances been reduced 10 cents, butter 8 cents, and fish from 10 to 12 cents.

United Synagogue Election.

Announcement was made last night after a meeting of the Executive Council of the United Synagogue of America, held at the Jewish Theological Seminary, that the following had been elected officers of the organization: Dr. Elias L. Solomon of New York, President; Professor Louis Ginzberg and Professor Mordecai M. Kaplan of New York, Dr. Herman Abramowitz of Montreal, and Dr. Charles H. Kauvar of Denver, Co., Vice President; Meyer Goodfriend of New York, Treasurer, and Dr. Jacob Kohn of New York, Recording Secretary.

Clarence H. Mackay Host Tonight.

Clarence H. Mackay is to entertain this evening at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., for Major General and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell.

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RULES TO REGULATE WHEAT FLOUR INDUSTRY

Milling Division of U. S. Food Administration Fixes Fair Prices at Various Centres.

Announcement was made last night by the Milling Division of the United States Food Administration that a plan had been formulated and will be promulgated at the earliest possible date for the regulation of the wheat flour milling industry for the 1918 crop. The plan involves the working out for each mill in the country of a definite schedule of prices for flour and feed (bulk each mill) in view of the recent advance in freight rates, which in some instances were readjusted.

It is further pointed out that the change has made it impossible to work out basic wheat prices in time to allow the putting into effect of a detailed flour and feed price schedule. As the operation of mills must not be interrupted, the Milling Division announces that it seems advisable that a temporary plan of price control or supervision be used.

"The Food Administration regulations prohibit the taking of unreasonable profits pending the issuing of the final plan," the statement says. "The Food Administration, for the purpose of enforcing these regulations, will regard any sales of flour or feed at prices in excess of those indicated below as unreasonable and as returning an excessive profit.

"Food Administration schedule of fair flour and feed prices (bulk basis) where sales are made by wheat flour mills in carload lots of basis of cash or draft with bill of lading attached:

	Flour Per Barrel.	Mixed Feed Per Ton.
Portland	$10.83	$26.88
Boston	10.83	26.88
New York	10.77	26.71
Philadelphia	10.73	26.59
Baltimore	10.71	26.53
Norfolk	10.71	26.53
Newport News	10.71	26.53
Wilmington, N. C.	10.84	26.84
Charleston	10.85	26.96
Savannah	10.85	26.96
Jacksonville	10.85	26.96
Tampa	10.88	27.03
Pensacola	10.53	26.05
Mobile	10.47	25.89
New Orleans	10.27	25.33
Galveston	10.35	25.59
San Antonio	10.35	25.59
Brownsville	10.35	25.59
El Paso	10.35	25.59
San Diego	9.95	24.44
Los Angeles	9.95	24.44
San Francisco	9.95	24.44
Portland	9.95	24.44
Seattle	9.95	24.44

"Until the schedules for operation of the so-called 1918 crop plan can be worked out it will be considered fair practice for any mill in the country to sell flour in any of the above markets at prices (bulk basis) not to exceed the flour and feed prices named above.

"In making sales at points other than those named above the mill will figure the proper relative reasonable price by deducting the regularly used local freight rate between their milling point and any of the above-named terminal points on which the freight rates in milling are naturally based. This deduction of freight will give a price, bulk mill, for carload cash or draft sales."

LOUIS P. HENOP DIES AT HIS COUNTRY HOME

Oldest Member of New York Stock Exchange and the Union Club was in His 85th Year.

Louis Philip Henop, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Union Club of this city, died yesterday afternoon at his home, Graceholme, Ossining, N. Y., in his eighty-fifth year. He had been ill about two months. Mr. Henop retired from active business several years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. J. S. McClellan and Mrs. Talbot Ewart.

He was born in Norfolk, Va., and the outbreak of the civil war found his sympathies with the cause of the South, but he himself within the Union lines. He ran the blockade of the Potomac River and joined the Confederates, taking part in several actions. At the close of the war he came to New York and became a stock broker. In the early seventies, with his wife, who was prominent socially, he founded the Amateur Dramatic Club, which became popular in society in that day.

ALBERT H. MUNSELL DEAD.

Boston Portrait Painter's Work Was Exhibited in Paris Salon.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 28.—Albert H. Munsell, a portrait painter, whose work was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1886 and two years thereafter, died at his home here today. He was 60 years old and had been instructor at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, for thirty-seven years.

Albert Henry Munsell was born in Boston and was graduated from Massachusetts Normal Art School in 1881. From 1885 to 1888 he was a student at the Beaux Arts in Paris, where he got five medals for his work. While an instructor in the Massachusetts Normal Art School he patented new instruments for color measurement and invented a system of pigment colors, which was later introduced in the schools of Boston, this city, Baltimore, and Mexico City.

DR. PETER ROSEGGER DIES.

Austrian Was Noted for His Writings of Styrian Peasant Life.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Dr. Peter Rosegger, the popular Austrian author, is dead, according to dispatches received here.

Dr. Rosegger was known for his descriptions of Styrian peasant life. He was born at Alpel, near Krieglach, in Styria, and after a youth of poverty was apprenticed at the age of 18 to a tailor, but he gained by poetry patrons, who enabled him to devote his life to literature. "Zither und Hackbrett," poems in Styrian dialect, were well received, and were followed by prose tales and sketches in dialect and in literary German.

William L. Extance.

William L. Extance, cashier of the Brooklyn Post Office since 1898 and active in Republican politics in that borough, died on Thursday at his home, 703A Madison Street, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Extance was the Republican Captain of his district for thirty years. For five successive terms he served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of the old City of Brooklyn. He was a member of Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, F. and A. M., the Masonic Veterans Association, and Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks. He is survived by his wife and a son.

C. Washington Colyer.

C. Washington Colyer, once President of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and at one time Vice President of the East New York Savings Bank, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John K. Vandeveer, in West Main Street, Patchogue, L. I. Mr. Colyer was born in Brooklyn eighty-six years ago.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MURRAY.—Mr. and Mrs. James D. C. Murray of 215 West 116th St., New York, announce the birth of a daughter, (Jane Marie,) June 25, 1918.

REIDER.—June 25, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Reider, a daughter.

Engaged.

DIVORETZKY—AUSLANDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Auslander of 650 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Felice to Corporal Nathan P. Divoretzky. Corporal Divoretzky, in the Ordnance Department, is at present stationed at Camp Hancock, Ga.

Married.

PARDEE—WINANS.—On Friday, June 28, at Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Charles R. Erdman, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Ross Winans, to Ario Pardee of Whitemarsh, Penn.

BLOCH—LAZARUS.—June 23, Frances Lazarus to Arthur Bloch.

GOLD—SUDSON.—June 23, Pauline Sudson to Simon Gold.

SPEISER—LEOPOLD.—June 23, Julia Leopold to Morris Speiser.

Died.

AKIN.—At Quaker Hill, on Thursday, June 27, 1918, Emma Read Akin, wife of Albro Akin. Funeral at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Pawling, N. Y., on Saturday, 11:30 A. M. Train leaves New York, 8:50 A. M., by Harlem Division, New York Central.

BARNES.—The Union Society of the Civil War: With profound sorrow, announcement is made of the death of Thurlow Weed Barnes, a founder of this society, an hereditary member, and a former President General. The funeral will take place in Albany.

PAUL DANA, President General.
WALTER RYSAM JONES, Secretary General.

BARNES.—The United Military Order of America announce with deep regret the death of their valued member and Lieutenant Governor General, Thurlow Weed Barnes, at New York City on Thursday, June 27, 1918.

COLONEL HENRY H. ANDREW, Governor General.
CARL STEDMAN BROWN, Secretary General.

BARTON.—On Thursday, June 27, 1918, Willis Barton, beloved husband of Ella A. Barton, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 742 Richmond Road, Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 30, at 3 P. M.

BECK.—Samuel Beck, beloved husband of Katy Beck, on June 28, aged 57 years. Funeral services Sunday, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 62 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

BENDER.—Louise E., June 28, beloved sister of Louis Bender. Funeral services at her late residence, 6 West 122d St., New York, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment private.

BLAMPEY.—George Smith, brother of Mrs. Ralph Trautmann and Miss Charlotte Montague Blampey, and uncle of Mrs. Charles P. Schmid, after a short illness, on June 27, 1918, at his residence, 424 Central Park West. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th and 67th Sts., Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

BLAMPEY.—Kane Lodge 454, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an Emergent Communication of the lodge, to be held at CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th St. and Broadway, on Sunday, June 30, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic service over our late brother, George S. Blampey.

ARTHUR M. JACOBUS, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

BUNN.—At Rahway, N. J., June 28, 1918, Howard B. Bunn, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 112 Commerce St., on Monday, July 1, at 2:30 P. M.

CASTELEIRO.—Antonio, at Puentedeume, Seijo, Province of Corunna, Spain, May 18, 1918, oldest employe of the Munson Steamship Line in point of service.

COLYER.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Thursday, June 27, 1918, C. Washington Colyer, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John K. Vanderveer, 507 West Main St., Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Burial services at Cypress Hills Cemetery 3:30 P. M.

DURYEA.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on June 27, 1918, Alfred Eyre, husband of Nellie J. Duryea. Relatives and friends are invited to the service on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his late residence, 4,416 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Interment at Buffalo, N. Y.

FAY.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 26, Catherine Fay, daughter of the late Michael G. and Mary Ryan, in the sixty-first year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 61 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, N. Y., on Saturday, June 29, 1918, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Michael's Church.

FISCHL.—Joseph Fischl, beloved husband fo the late Catherine and father of Fred, Eddie, and Annie Hecht, at his residence, 923 Eagle Av., Bronx. Funeral services at Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Sunday, June 30, 10 A. M.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Dayton, Ohio, on June 27, 1918, Archibald H., son of the late Frederick A. Freeman of Flushing, L. I. Funeral private.

FRONANI.—In London, England, Saturday, June 8, Angelo Fronani, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fronani of Washington, and beloved husband of Zelie de Lussan.

GAHREN.—Charles Gahren, beloved son of Auguste Gahren. Services at his late residence, 255 West 90th St., Saturday, June 29, 8:30 P. M. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GRAHAM.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., June 28, 1918, Mary Mott, widow of John Graham, in her 88th year. Funeral from her late residence, 30 Cottage Place, on Monday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRILL.—Susanna, widow of Daniel Grill, in her 77th year. Services Sunday, June 30, at John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., at 2 P. M.

HAG.—Jacob, June 26, 1918, in his seventy-third year. Services at his late residence, 2,484 Elm Place, near Fordham Rd., Saturday evening, June 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Buffalo papers please copy.

HAHN.—On Friday evening, June 28, Henry, beloved husband of Rosa and father of Carrie F. and Alvin, at his residence, 239 East 49th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARBECK.—Suddenly, on June 27, 1918 at her residence, 306 Lexington Av., New York City, Sophia Child Harbeck, wife of Charles T. Harbeck, and mother of Major Charles J., Helen and Mildred Harbeck. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

HARDCASTLE.—Thomas, beloved husband of Mary A. Hardcastle, nee Maskell, in his 75th year, at his residence, 2,314 Woodbine St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Sunday, June 30. Members of James H. Perry Post, G. A. R., and 40th (Mozart) New York Volunteers invited to attend. Interment Monday, July 1, at Evergreen Cemetery.

HEILBRUN.—Laurence M., father of Vivian, Friday. Funeral private Sunday morning. Bereaved Brother Monroe, Algonquin Hotel.

HENOP.—On Friday, June 28, 1918, at his residence, Graceholme, Ossining, N. Y., Louis Philip Henop, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral and interment private.

IRWIN.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his home, 349 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., on Friday, June 28, 1918, John F. Irwin, in his 66th year. Notice of funeral later.

KEARNEY.—On Thursday, June 27, at Saratoga Springs, Edward W., beloved husband of Alsarata R. Kearney. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., east of Broadway, New York City, on Sunday, June 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

KEARNEY.—Members of the New York Athletic Club are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Edward W. Kearney, Sunday, June 30, at 2 o'clock, St. Stephen's Church, 69th St., between Columbus Av. and Broadway.

GRAEME M. HAMMOND, President.
FRED R. FORTMEYER, Secretary.

KISSAM.—On June 26, 1918, Sarah Pinkney, widow of Samuel Hamilton Kissam. Funeral services at her late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Saturday, June 29, at 10 o'clock.

LANIER.—On Wednesday, June 26, 1918, at Lanier Camp, Eliot, Maine, Sidney Lanier, son of the late Sidney Lanier and of Mary Day Lanier, and husband of Elizabeth Masson Lanier, in his 48th year. Funeral at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday afternoon, June 28, at 3 o'clock.

LEAYCRAFT.—Anna E., June 27, 1918, at Monsey, N. Y., aged 77, widow of Robert J. Leaycraft of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at Monsey, N. Y., 4 P. M. Sunday, June 30. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, Sunday, 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Spring Valley 3:26 P. M.

LEVY.—On Friday, June 28, in her 67th year, Jennie, (nee Friedsam,) widow of the late Louis Levy and devoted mother of Rosa Buchsbaum, Beatrice Ahrens, and Selma Wolf. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the chapel of Mount Hope Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 30, at 11 A. M.

LONG.—On Thursday, June 27, 1918, John S. Long, beloved husband of Jennie Long, nee Idlet. Funeral services at his late residence, 190 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday, June 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

LOPERE.—Frederic, at Denver, Col., on June 25, 1918. Funeral services today, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, 1,297 Park Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

LORIA.—Rosa, on June 28, at her residence, 227 West 140th St. Funeral notice hereafter.

Died.

LEHMAN.—At his residence, at Elberon, N. J., Meyer H. Lehman, in his 66th year. Funeral services will be held at Salem Fields Cemetery Sunday morning, June 30, at 11:30 o'clock.

LEHMAN.—The Mount Sinai Hospital, 5th Av. and 100th St., New York.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital, held on Friday, June 28, 1918, announcement having been made of the death on Thursday, June 27, after a prolonged illness, of Mr. Meyer H. Lehman, an honorary trustee of the hospital, the members present desired to express their sentiments in the following minute:

"In the death of Meyer H. Lehman we have lost one who had faithfully served our institution for nineteen years as an active and, for two years, as an honorary trustee, and who, by his wise and conservative counsel and by his kindly spirit, had endeared himself to all his associates.

"He was ever ready to respond, without stint, to any call made upon him for endeavor or aid in behalf of our wards or of the needy and suffering in our community.

"To his bereaved family we tender our sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss which they have sustained."

It was resolved that an engrossed copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased and that the members of our Board of Trustees attend the funeral services in a body.

New York, June 28, 1918.

GEO. BLUMENTHAL, President.
WALTER E. SACHS, Secretary.

MAYER.—Jules Dewey, June 27, beloved son of William and Rosetta, brother of Miriam and Mark. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., 964 Stebbins Av.

MUNSELL.—At Chestnut Hill, Mass., Friday, June 28, Albert H. Munsell, in his sixty-first year. Services at his late home, 65 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Sunday, June 30, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PLONSKY.—On Thursday, June 27, in his 45th year, Gustave Plonsky, beloved husband of Florence E., (nee) Hershfield, devoted father of Monroe and Selma. Funeral services at his late residence, 270 Riverside Drive, Sunday, June 30, at 10 A. M.

PLONSKY.—Officers and members of Mendelssohn Benevolent Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Gustave Plonsky, from his late residence, 270 Riverside Drive, Sunday, June 30, at 10 A. M.

J. SCHWARZWALD, President.
E. FALK, Secretary.

ROEDE.—In New York, on Friday, June 28, 1918, Henriette, beloved daughter of Bernhard and Bertha Roede, (nee Krauth.) Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, 236 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, on Sunday, June 30, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Weehawken Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, June 26, at the Mt. Vernon Hospital, Henry Roles Russell. Funeral services at the home of his sister, Mrs. Paul A. Jeannot, 601 West 168th St., New York City, Saturday at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

SCHNEIDER.—At Madison, N. J., of pneumonia, on Friday morning, June 28, 1918, Albertine L. Schneider, beloved wife of Charles H. Schneider. Requiem mass at St. Vincent's Church, Madison, N. J., Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—Stuart Hamilton, on the 27th of June, 1918, of scarlet fever, in his 8th year, the only son of William Glanding Smith and Helen Ludlow Smith, (nee White.) Interment at Greenwich, Conn.

STEARNS.—On June 26, 1918, at Port Jefferson, L. I., Alice Ann Stearns, widow of the late John Noble Stearns, in her 86th year. Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) on Saturday, June 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

TOWNSEND.—Joseph L., at Greenport, L. I., on Wednesday, June 26, 1918, son of the late Joseph L. and Hannah W. Townsend, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Greenport, L. I., on Saturday, June 29, at 1:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Terminal at 8:28 A. M.

TRAVIS.—June 26, Charlotte Travis. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 2 o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—On Wednesday, June 26, 1918, William O. Van Brunt, husband of Hannah B. Van Brunt, (nee Brown.) Funeral service at 150 West 13th St. Saturday morning, June 29, at 11:30 o'clock.

WARREN.—June 28, Henry Warren, aged 88 years, beloved father of Mrs. John Hooper. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Monday, 1 o'clock.

WHELPLEY.—On June 28, Adelaide B., beloved wife of Henry B. Whelpley, Greenburg, N. Y. Funeral at 2 P. M., Sunday, June 30, from 458 West 145th St. Our Lord Jesus Christ, Who died for us that, whether we work or sleep, we should live together with Him.

BERTI.—John A., 1,611 Melville St., Bronx, June 26. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

BRADY.—Mary F., 1,356 University Av., Bronx, June 27. Funeral July 1.

CASPERS.—John, 1,548 1st Av., June 27, aged 64.

CUDDY.—Thomas, 114 East 83d St., June 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

EICHER.—Margaret, 77 East 121st St., June 26, aged 62.

FINNIN.—John J., 501 West 57th St., June 26.

FLUEGEL.—Clara, 1,318 2d Av., June 27, aged 73. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FORD.—Marion, 400 East 55th St., June 27, aged 28.

FREMBD.—Louis, 1,301 Clay Av., Bronx, June 27.

HAINES.—John J., 12 West 37th St., June 26, aged 55.

HAWKES.—Mary, 223 Avenue A, June 26, aged 62.

HERTEL.—Fredericka, 143 East 113th St., June 26, aged 61. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KING.—Anna, 165 East 83d St., June 26, aged 59.

LA CASCIA.—Auguste, 309 East 86th St., June 26, aged 22.

LIEBLING.—Rebecca, 1,009 Prospect Av., June 27, aged 39.

McINTYRE.—Thomas S., 111 West 68th St., June 27, aged 54.

MANGIN.—Thomas J., 469 East 145th St., June 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MANN.—Helen, 680 West End Av., June 26, aged 12.

MARKEY.—John, 452 West 57th St., June 26, aged 56.

MULLEN.—Mary S., 110 West 85th St., June 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NICHOLS.—Charles H., 2,149 7th Av., June 27, aged 57.

NOLAN.—Joseph A., 25 Morris St., June 26, aged 25.

O'BRIEN.—Mary, June 26. Funeral 361 West 17th St. today, 2 P. M.

POST.—Mary A., 638 Delamere Place, June 26, aged 68.

PRAETORIUS.—Henry, 324 East 80th St., June 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—William, 872 3d Av., June 27. Funeral notice later.

VORSANGER.—Morris, 310 West 16th St., June 27, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHEELER.—George W., 1,115 Forest Av., Bronx, June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WIDELL.—Eugene V., 203 East 123d St., June 26, aged 81.

WILLIAMSON.—Bridegt G., 280 West 12th St., June 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

AMESSE.—Annie M., 1,875 Stanhope St., June 27, aged 58.

BENSON.—Anton H., 78 Rapelye St., June 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BUNCE.—Catherine E., 4,510 5th Av., June 26, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CAREY.—Edward J., 201 Lincoln Place, June 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CASE.—William A., 215 Clarkson Av., June 26. Funeral today.

EXTANCE.—William L., 703A Madison Av., June 27, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

FORD.—Ann, 261 South 3d St., June 27, aged 79.

FRAZEE.—Loredo, 289 Halsey St., June 27, aged 73.

HALLETT.—L. Freeman, 20 Verona Place, June 27. Funeral service tomorrow.

HEMMINGS.—Dick, 488 Central Av., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

IRVING.—William E., 1,365 57th St., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

LUDEKING.—Nellie R., 289 Herkimer St., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McDONNELL.—Annie, 893 Manhattan Av., June 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MARSH.—Florence, 451 13th St., June 27, aged 34. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

MEAD.—Nicholas J., 96 East 8th St., June 28. Funeral July 1.

NILSEN.—Nils, 2d Place, June 26, aged 68.

POSSER.—Maria, 1,821 Himrod St., June 26, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

POST.—Mary A., 638 Delamere Place, June 26, aged 68.

PRICE.—William C., June 27. Funeral 1,202 Broadway today.

PRINGLE.—Margaret, 407 Suydam St., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RITTER.—Daniel J., 562 Bedford Av., June 27. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—Lizzie E., 1,268 Pacific St., June 27. Funeral private.

SWEENEY.—Mary B., 230 Corbin Place, Manhattan Beach, June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WALLDORF.—Jacob, 505 Marcy Av., June 27, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHITMAN.—Emma H., 34 Jefferson Av., June 26.

WUERTH.—Matild, 5,821 5th Av., June 27. Funeral private.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ARCHER.—John, 64 Park Av., Hoboken, June 26, aged 8.

Died.

BEHRLE.—Margaret, 5 Coeyman St., Newark, June 26, aged 4½.

DULL.—Jessie, 425 Washington Av., Newark, June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOSS.—William J., 521 Jackson Av., Jersey City, June 27. Funeral July 1.

HEPPENHEIMER.—William, 213 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, June 26. Funeral private.

HOOPER.—Clarence, 106 Colden St., Newark, June 26.

KEENAN.—Simon, Jersey City, June 25, aged 62.

KOCH.—Charles P., 236 Hancock Av., Jersey City, June 26, aged 47.

LANDALL.—Charles J., 245 Montgomery St., Jersey City, June 26. Funeral today.

MARTIN.—William H., 15 Lentz Av., Newark, June 27.

PETTER.—Joseph W., Jr., 159A Polk St., Newark, June 27, aged 10 months. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Magdalma, 186 Elizabeth Av., Newark, June 26, aged 85.

SCOTT.—Veronica, 94 Wakeman Av., Newark, June 26, aged 20.

TOMPKINS.—George C., 225 Washington St., Hoboken, June 27, aged 57.

TREUBERT.—Joseph, 701 Garden St., Hoboken, June 27.

WHALEN.—Bridget, 172 Mercer St., Jersey City, June 27. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—James, Woodhaven, June 27, aged 71. Funeral private.

BROCKELMAN.—Elsie C., Woodhaven, June 27. Funeral tomorrow.

FARRELL.—Charles A., Corona, June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NAMUR.—August, College Point, June 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SEIPEL.—Katherine, Richmond Hill, June 27, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

VALK.—Dedication of Dvoreh Valk room at Brooklyn Hebrew Home for Aged Sunday, June 30, 2:45 P. M., Howard and Dumont Avs., Brooklyn, followed by unveiling of monument at Mount Judah Cemetery.

McMAHON.—Mary, mass Paulist Fathers' Church, today, 8 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ALICE ANN STEARNS, widow of John Noble Stearns of this city, died on Thursday at her home in Port Jefferson, L. I.

GUSTAVE PLONSKY, a manufacturer of clothing at 76 Madison Avenue, died on Thursday at his home, 270 Riverside Drive, in his forty-sixth year.

Dr. LONEDO FRAZEE, for forty years a practicing dentist in the Bedford section, died in his seventy-third year on Thursday at his home, 289 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM A. CASE, Vice President of the firm of Meldowney & Martin, Inc., weighers in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 215 Clarkson Avenue, Flatbush, in his thirty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARTHA FOLDES, 35 years old, wife of Charles Foldes, a bakery and lunchroom proprietor in Brooklyn, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Thursday. She lived at 35 Bond Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATHERINE DOROTHY PHILLIPS, wife of George W. Phillips, an occulist, and a former resident of Brooklyn, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., aged 40 years. Her home was in Mountain View, N. J.

HENRY L. BUNCE, President of the United States Bank of Hartford, Conn., since 1891, and for nearly fifty-four years in the banking business, died at his home in Hartford yesterday in his seventy-second year.

FREDERIC LOPERE, 23 years old, a musician, who had studied under several famous European masters, died in Denver, Col., on Monday. His home was at 1,297 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was a pianist and conductor.

Mrs. LIZZIE E. SMITH, who was active in the work of the Plymouth Church during the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher, died at her residence, 1,268 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She is survived by her husband, William H. Smith.

WILLIAM OLIVER PRICE, a manufacturer of picture frames in Brooklyn and a member of Yew Tree Lodge, No. 461, F. and A. M., died yesterday at his home, 286 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, aged 37 years. He was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

SAMUEL BECK, founder of the Beck chain of retail shoe stores in Manhattan and in Brooklyn, died yesterday in a hospital in Manhattan, and the funeral services will be held tomorrow at his late residence, 62 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Beck came to Brooklyn from Hungary thirty-five years ago and shortly afterward opened his first store in that borough. In 1913 he disposed of his chain of stores to a Chicago syndicate. He continued in the wholesale shoe business in Duane Street, Manhattan.

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Candidates for Junior Plattsburg Training Camp are informed that owing to the number at present enrolled no more applications can be accepted.

Letters to The Times on the Russian Problem and Other War Subjects

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

To Destroy German Influence and Renew the War if Possible.

By PRINCE NICHOLAS N. ENGALITCHEFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not quite agree with Mrs. Pankhurst's reply to your editorial article of Monday, anent the Russian situation, inasmuch as she recommends a propaganda backed by armed force, so as to defend those who have decided to undertake the propaganda.

When I mentioned propaganda it was my idea that the men who would undertake such a task would have to be real Russians; what I mean by that is Greek Orthodox Russians, inasmuch as the only thing which hasn't been touched by the Bolsheviki is the Russian Church, and that Church today has as much influence in Siberia as it ever had before. And those real Russians, I believe, are today in no danger from the rest of the real Russians; but if, unfortunately, it were the case, why, to die in the endeavor to rehabilitate one's own country, is, to say the least, as glorious as to die in the trenches, and those chances have to be taken.

I personally know quite a number of my countrymen belonging to my religion who would be willing to undertake the risk to go to Siberia, make the propaganda in the way outlined in your editorial article of Monday, the 24th, and pave the way for an armed interference, which, unquestionably, would be a great help, in the very near future, especially coming from America, inasmuch as today America is the most popular country and Americans the most popular people in Russia.

With his usual wonderful far-seeing policy, President Wilson was averse to Japanese interference, which, if effected, would have had the same result as the squelching of a riot in the South by negro troops.

My idea in advocating this propaganda is to make the populace understand the pernicious influence of the Hun and to have as its slogan "Out with the Hun!" Anybody who knows Russia realizes that there is an inherent enmity in the Russian people toward the German, and it is my personal belief that the temporary ascendency of the Germans is only for a brief period of time and that it will be bound to end in bloodshed and slaughter, the ultimate result being the expulsion of the Germans. Therefore, my propaganda means to accelerate this movement and hasten the result. Of course, this propaganda must start from Siberia, which, fortunately, is not as yet contaminated with the Hun propaganda. As to the Bolsheviki, whose slogan is "What is yours is mine and what is mine is none of your —— business," they are practically effaced from political power at the present writing. Being agents of Germany and despised even by the Hun, but having temporarily "delivered the goods," as you say in this country, their reign of anarchy is, as a matter of fact, ended, having not kept one single promise even to their own constituents. They are now endeavoring to flirt with the Allies in promising a reversal of their financial policy, to wit, recognition of financial obligations, by rescinding the Decree of Repudiation, which, in reality, would only mean payment of interest on loans by paper money manufactured under the direction of those anarchists, and any thinking business man can realize the futility of their bluffing efforts, for presses are even working in chaotic Russia.

As to Kerensky, who was world-admired for the destruction of anarchy of the few, he was instrumental in converting the same into what may now be termed as the anarchy of the masses. Therefore, he is to be considered a failure, and how the world could further be inclined to interest itself in a failure is more than a mystery to me.

Do not compare the Russian Mujik's mentality with the intellectuality of the average American. It is not on the same level and, therefore, methods successfully pursued in this country would prove a total failure in Russia.

The great argument used by the Huns today is the phrase: "Where are your allies, how are they helping you, what are they doing for you? We Germans are here to pay you for your labor, to establish your agricultural efficiency, to buy your products and pay for them with rubles manufactured in Berlin, (poor benighted Mujik.) We are your friends and you stick to us and we will make you happy." That argument might seem childish to the average American, but, unfortunately, the Russian mind is childish and susceptible to their overtures.

Nothing further will be required to impress the American mind with the sad disaster, (not only to Russia, but to the entire civilized world,) should the present state of affairs in Russia be permitted to continue and spread into Siberia. If once the Huns fasten themselves upon Russia's immense resources this war can be continued indefinitely, and no right-thinking man, with the cause of the Allies at heart, can controvert my statement.

My propaganda is not in any way connected with the re-establishment of the old régime, for I fully realize that that has departed never to return, but simply with the destruction of the Hun influence in Russia. Maybe Russia, with such a propaganda, might return to the firing line, but if not, I know it will decline, in the most emphatic manner, to sell, bargain, or barter with the infamous Hun, and that is my prime object in writing to you.

PRINCE NICHOLAS N. ENGALITCHEFF.

New York, June 27, 1918.

FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Confidence and Enthusiasm Predicted for Allied Forces in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been urged to write you with regard to Russian affairs, although I am a British subject. The reason is that I have lived for fifty years in that country and, having very extensive business relations all over the empire, have come to know the country, the people, and the conditions of life very well. I therefore think it my duty to write, and to write to you, as I do.

For incomprehensible reasons, Washington does not seem to feel justified in acting as promptly as the cause of the United States, the Allies, and of Russia, all of them alike, imperiously demand. I therefore join the tragic chorus of those who, in this greatest tragedy of mankind, clamor for and urge immediate action with conscious disregard of niceties. When a vital operation has to take place the patient must accept such pain that cannot be avoided, must stand it and rest satisfied when rescued.

As far as I can gather, the reasons given why we are not yet rushing troops to Archangel and Vladivostok, and why we are not insisting upon it that the Allies, all of them, do the same, (one chief commander at each port being self-understood,) amount to the fact that we have no Russian Government to whom to turn for the desirable consent. But that is obviously absurd! If there were a Russian Government from whom such a consent might be asked with propriety, there would be no terrorism of the Bolsheviki, and the Bolsheviki would have been sent where they belong; there would hardly be need of any intervention, but only of grain, of war materials, and commodities of all descriptions; if there were a Russian Government, in one word, there would not be such a mess. If the Russians had "chosen" their Government we should long ago have had order in the country, and probably even a new army fighting against the Germans and Austrians, after having destroyed the Bolsheviki like rats, although "death penalty" has been abolished (during the war) by a traitor who had lost his head while it remained on his shoulders.

In short, the most urgent task is to give the Russians the possibility of choosing, nay, to make them choose, their Government and to chase the Germans and their servants, the Bolsheviki.

What, then, must our line of action be? We must instruct all American officials in Russia to inform officially the largest number of people possible that all the Allies, the United States included, are sending troops and commodities for the purpose of establishing order with the assistance of the Russian people, the first aim being the establishment of such conditions that the elections for the local boards of administration can take place without the least pressure from any side or party. This done, and the Allies, strengthened by such Russian volunteers who will take up joint action with them, can proceed to have the ground at once prepared for the Constituent Assembly. Among the Allies' troops that, by necessity, must chiefly be Japanese, there will anyhow be a certain percentage of all the armies engaged in this great war, and also some American citizens born in Russia who wished to go to Russia as witnesses of the friendly and pure aims of the Allies.

The mode of action will be rather simple: When the commander has arrived at Archangel or at Vladivostok he sends some heralds into the town proclaiming peace and order and threatening with death every one who dares to act against such instructions until the city has called its Aldermen's meeting for the preparation of a new election of Aldermen instead of the old ones, these new elections to be made without the least delay, while posters and heralds everywhere make it known that the terrorism of the Bolsheviki is gone and consequently every terrorism is driven out, because the friends of the free people of Russia have come to protect them, as long as they stand in need of such protection, while they are electing those men whom they think worthy of preparing the regulation of local administration, as well as the elections for the Constituent Assembly, whose aggregation has been impeded by the Bolsheviki.

Order thus having been restored, the commander approaches the authorities and informs them of the intentions of the Allies at greater length; asks for every support from them; he, for his part, promising protection by his troops against every attempt of the mutual enemies and demanding an immediate "call to the colors" of all eligible men for the rescue of Russia.

The new recruits must understand, though, that their oath, this time, is a serious piece of business, and that in the new army-to-be none of the nonsense can be tolerated that has led to the ruin of the country and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives in the armies of the Allies, without the least justification, and that therefore the same strict discipline must be enforced that reigns in the French and the American republican armies, not to mention the royal troops of England, Italy, and Belgium.

The next step, or a simultaneous one, would be to have the Magistrate install the local police (or the militia) with the strictest discipline imaginable for the time being, because every mishap, every clever trick of some few provokers, at the start, might prove fatal.

The immediate result of such an enterprise would inevitably be an astounding enthusiasm all over Russia, an outburst of acts and work instead of idle despair and apathy, and of all the practical results surely this one can be prophesied without risk: the offensive in the west, as a German enterprise, will disappear and the close of the war be considerably promoted.

WILLIAM BLOCK.

New York, June 27, 1918.

A PEACE-LOVING RACE.

Even Pan Slavism Not the Same as the Prussian Menace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your most timely and valuable propaganda in favor of intervention in Russia I failed to find the most vital argument which, for its importance, deserves repeated consideration.

Pan Germanism pretends to fear Pan Slavism as its most dreaded opponent in the future. Now, between these two elements the democratic mind has no difficulty to choose.

In its disposition the Slavic mind is peaceable and decidedly altruistic. The Germans call the Russians "pigeon blooded," but the dove is an emblem of peace. For the future peace of the world, and a brotherhood of nations, even Pan Slavism would be preferable to Pan Germanism, and far more dependable than the cunning and crafty Prussian mind, which may well be typified by the snake.

Especially under a democratic government the world's peace would never be endangered by the Slavic nations, even if all of them could be leagued together, which, by nature of their own differences, would be only possible under a liberal constitution based on liberty and equality.

ERNEST PICK.

Mount Lebanon, N. Y., June 28, 1918.

A UNITED RUSSIA.

The Ukraine and the Baltic Provinces Must Be Included.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not too early to suggest what questions regarding Russia should be discussed and settled at the next international peace congress. Born a Russian, having lived in Russia over thirty years and being in touch with the Russians over forty years, I claim to know and understand the Russian situation as well as any Russian or a friend of Russia can.

I most earnestly declare that the happiness of all Russians and the interests of the world at large demand a unity of Russia. There should be only one Russia or one Russian republic, embracing a number of the autonomous povinces designated geographically and ethnologically. These provinces are: The Great Russia or Muscovite State, the Little Russia or Ukraine, the White Russia or Lithuania, the Baltic provinces, (Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia,) the Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Ural, and Orenburg Cossack domains, Caucasia, Siberia, and Turkestan.

As to Poland and Finland, being different by race or faith and language, they are entitled to independence, unless their peoples would prefer to keep up their union with Russia. Moreover, peace and order in Russia would never be secure in case some German Princes were placed in these two States.

Russia should be entitled to a free passage through the straits of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles.

Only Germany for her own selfish aim wants Russia to be broken up into several independent and even inimical States. It is an open secret that the Ukraine was made in Germany, to the great surprise of a vast majority of the Ukrainians.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Flushing, N. Y., June 27, 1918.

ITALY AND SERBIA.

Reasons Why They Can and Will Work Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can I ask your courtesy to add something to the articles in THE TIMES of June 16 and 17, "Kossovo Day, 1918," by M. Pierre de Lanux, member of the French High Commission, and "The Hope of the Jugoslavs," by Dr. Milosh Trivounatz, President of the Serbian National Defense League?

M. de Lanux and Dr. Trivounatz have forgotten to mention that the Italian fleet saved the Serbian Army, which Austria had driven out, together with the civil population which followed it. The Italian fleet did not hesitate to receive, in spite of the peril of submarines and mines, many thousands of Austrian prisoners whom the Serbians had taken in 1914-15. These were literally walking skeletons, dying of hunger, ill with typhoid, with cholera, with tuberculosis. Yet Italy gathered them in, washed them, clothed them, treated them compassionately, fraternally. The frightful mortality which decimated their ranks suddenly ceased when the Italian health officials assembled them in the Island of Asinara, near Sardinia. These prisoners, restored to life, were so grateful to their saviors that as a tribute to Italy they constructed in the island a stone monument to Dante.

If this shows the generous treatment on the part of the Italians accorded the enemy's prisoners in contrast to the tortures and fiendish oppression which the Italian prisoners undergo at the hands of the Austrians, it also shows the brotherly friendship with which Italy has always regarded Serbia and the great desire to see that heroic nation gain its liberty and independence.

The purpose of some interested intriguers, natural allies of the Teutons, is to divide the Allies and to distort their aims. They continue to maintain that Italy is waging an imperialistic war and that her imperialism brings disadvantage to Serbia.

Only those who see menaced the dream of the replacement of the Austro-Hungarian dualism by an Austro-Hungarian-Jugoslav trinity can accuse Italy of such imperialism.

The Italians are the first to render justice to the Serbians. They are anxious to reward them for the noble part they have taken in the great crusade against Germanism. Serbia deserves an opening on the low Adriatic either at Ragusa or elsewhere.

Serbia is the natural partner of Italy in the struggle against the common eternal enemy, Austria, and in the future guarantee for the exclusion of Teutonism from the Adriatic and to disrupt the mitteleuropean conquest of the Huns.

Italy agreed to maintain the pacts of the Triple Alliance with her natural foe, Austria, on the condition that the status quo in the Balkans be maintained, and consequently preserved the absolute territorial integrity of Serbia and of her national rights of liberty and independence.

Who saved Serbia from the attacks of the Teutonic Allies in 1913? Italy.

Who opposed the Central Empires when they meditated the aggression against the independence of Serbia? Italy.

Dr. Trivounatz says: "It is now generally known that as early as the Fall of the year 1913 Austria had asked Italy what her attitude would be if an Austrian attack on Serbia should provoke a European conflagration."

It was precisely in the first decade of August. Italy decisively refused to consent.

However, previous to that time there were most important precedents of equal nature—always to bar Austria from the road to Belgrade—for which Austria was on the point of creating a situation between herself and Italy similar to that created later on by aggression against Serbia. "On the day on which Austria should pretend to disturb in any way or measure the equilibrium of the Adriatic the Triple Alliance would cease to exist." This is what the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis di San Giuliano, wrote to the Italian Ambassador at Paris, Tittoni, April 30, 1913.

It is, in fact, from this date that the Triple Alliance lost Italy. Gabriel Hanotaux said: "A partir de cette date l'Italie a cessé, en fait, d'appartenir à la Triple Alliance. Voilà de ces fortes volontés, génératrices d'actions."

Serbia's freedom, like the aspirations for freedom of every little Balkan nation, has gained the approval of the Italian people, whose one great pride is to have freed itself from foreign subjugation by means of bloody and heroic wars.

Italy is the home of the principle of nationality. We are perfectly in accord, as regards Serbia, with Mr. Lansing's statement about "the nationalistic aspirations for freedom" of the Serbians, Czechslovaks, and Jugoslavs.

We have the same cause to serve—liberty and democracy. The pivotal condition—freedom of the Adriatic from German influence, either directly or indirectly.

AGOSTINO DE BIASI,
Editor of the Italian Review Il Carroccio.

New York, June 17, 1918.

Americans Who Can Speak Russian Needed on the New Commission

By ISABEL F. HAPGOOD,
Translator of Turgenev, Tolstoy, Gogol, &c.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a commission (of any sort) is sent over to Russia-Siberia by our Government, I hope one important point will not be forgotten—this time. If the Root Commission had had some member acquainted with the Russian language sufficiently to talk it fairly well, and with sufficient dash and enterprise to walk in, unannounced, on that Council of Workingmen and Soldiers at Petrograd—the Grand Head Centre—and tell them what they should know in plain, forcible words, the results might have been different. The Root Commission reached (it is admitted) only the intelligent, educated people, who required no arguments or persuasion as to our friendly aims; the council and the uneducated, who understand only Russian, did not wish to understand our disinterestedness. The sole method of getting at them was to "rush" them. But, their attention once captured by spirited action and words, they would have listened.

I know this from personal experience. I used that method, with entire success, on rampant soldiers at the open-air mass meetings in Moscow, directly after the revolution, in March, 1917; and on a riotous train, in Siberia, two months later.

As a matter of course, I assume that our Government will include in the projected commission competent Russians from the large contingent now residing here, and anxious to fight, with hands or wits, for their beloved country. But, on the principle that a child will not learn a lesson from a relative with as much unquestioning docility as from a strange teacher, and that a sick person will fight against medicine offered him by the family, but swallow it submissively from the hand of an outsider, I think that commission should include a number of special Americans. (It is hardly necessary for me to dilate upon the fact that educated Russians have been shot down for trying to talk sense to the "freedom"-drunk masses.) The Americans should be able to talk Russian. Perfection in that art is not necessary; enough to express one's meaning clearly is sufficient. A perfect accent is the very last thing that is desirable—an American accent would be a great asset—it would carry conviction on the instant to every hearer, and save time, not to mention other things. Any other brand of foreign accent, however, German, Jewish, and so forth, would work mischief. This is not the place or the occasion to discuss the Jewish question in Russia. For once, even members of the Hebrew race must acknowledge that the prejudice exists in Russia, and none the less strongly since the revolution, thanks to Trotzky and company.

Whether there are Americans who can fill the position I have mentioned I do not know. There may even have been some one of that sort on the Root Commission; but hopelessly hampered by the stately, diplomatic character of that august body, he could not attempt an appeal in the only quarter where it could have been of the slightest service.

The Root Commission is a splendid thing to have "on record" in the history of the relations between Russia and America. Did it accomplish any more than that?

Let us hope the coming commission will be so constituted that it can do something more. It is our last chance, quite obviously.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

New York, June 27, 1918.

Holland's "Wave of Indignation"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recently received issue of the Amsterdammer, a widely read weekly called "De Groene," (the Green One,) to which some of the best authors and a journalists of Holland contribute, I came across an article entitled "Protection of Small Nations," by Frederik van Eeden, well known on this continent, who besides great gifts has the admirable quality of being absolutely fearless in the expression of his opinion. Here follows a translation of his interesting article:

They put their heads together and tell one another that the requisition of the ships is piracy. It appears to me that the position of affairs is best indicated by the following simile: A boy is threatened by a great and dangerous monster, the German Expansion Lust, led and lured on by a military régime without a conscience. A few strong men are emboldened to accept battle. They assure the boy of their good intentions and sympathy. They quite understand his fear and disinclination to attack the Wild Beast, which would mean a useless sacrifice. They only require of him that he stand aside and not interfere with their actions. The struggle becomes more and more severe and one to the death, and the boy's fate is seriously threatened. He still has a weapon which can be of great use to both the men. He dare not give it up for fear of attracting the Wild Beast to himself. The men who are wholly involved in the fearful conflict now say: Give up your weapon; it is sorely needed. It is easy to understand that the boy does not give it willingly. He has to stand apart. But that he should shout fire and murder when the weapon is wrenched from his hands, while he himself is too weak to dare wield it, is ridiculous. When the Wild Beast caught him by the neck with his claws, that is to say, destroyed our ships and murdered our seamen, without a show of right or apology, the boy kept quiet, trembling with fear, while mildly protesting. But now that his friends, who thus far did not show him enmity or insincerity by a single act, take the weapon from him to make their help more effective, he yells, with tearful cheeks, that they have done him a wrong, that his would-be friends are hypocrites and tyrants, and that they drive him into the claws of the monster. This I consider stupid, unfair, and ridiculous.

I feel nothing for that "wave of indignation" which was supposed to pass over the country and to which our Premier has given utterance so pathetically! I regret that Holland has not been strong enough and wise enough to make our neutrality easier and safer by means of preventive measures. The Government should have seen to it that there was enough food and that we should be independent of assistance from belligerents by accumulating foodstuffs and compelling thrift. That would have been a wise act, to be proud of. Now through our silly selfishness and carelessness we face a threatening famine and have to lower ourselves by begging right and left. But now to shout as if we are murdered innocence personified is both degrading and ridiculous. I shall be glad to hear what there is incorrect about this simile. Is it that the monster has proved to be a befriending angel? Has it not rather shown its real nature, as well as its claws and teeth, in the case of Russia without troubling in the least to hide them, since this is no more necessary while that unfortunate country, torn to pieces, is delivered up to its mercy? Do not proofs of its guilt accumulate daily? Read what a sincere and peaceful German, Dr. Alfred Fried, writes in the Friedenswart of March, 1918, about the shameless treason and policy of might of Germany toward Russia. "Must we become a second Greece"? has been asked in our Parliament. I would ask, Must we become a second Serbia or Ukrainia or a second Poland, Finland, and so on? Are the pious gentlemen of the anti-revolutionary, or, let me rather say, of the would-be Christian party, so particularly charmed and edified by the unctuous blasphemies of the German military clique? Or are Wilson's sober words, free from all bigotry, indications of hypocrisy?

I would ask how can a small nation be protected otherwise than by having its threatening enemies opposed with all one's power? Ought the strong men of my simile perhaps to weaken their resistance for the sake of the desperate yells of the boy? Would that mean real protection? Then why sneer at the "protectors of small nations"? It would at times really seem as if Germany's actions are above and beyond the moral laws, like earthquakes and cyclones, which one likewise should avoid if one does not want to be crushed, and which, like some power of nature, can never be guilty and the victims to which would have themselves to blame. Thus preach the tyrants of Potsdam. But what does the said honest and peaceful German, Dr. Fried, say of Wilson's speech which was the reply to Hertling and Czernin? "It is as clear as well water, a wonderful document of logical and modern thought which seems to encourage us like a voice from a better world in this vile and pestilential atmosphere." (Friedenswart, March, 1918, Page 83.) As against this, what do the flaming protests of a nation mean which only has reason to be thankful that there still are mighty powers who dare take up arms for an ideal? Does our Government perhaps think that America's juncture has needlessly prolonged the war, that is to say, stands in the way of Great Wrong's Victory? Hear the word of the sincere and peace-loving German: "Whoever, after Wilson's repeated propositions, especially after this last note, which offers a basis for an agreement in so honest a way, whoever after that takes upon himself by wholesale slaughter to win a purely military victory, does take upon himself, before present and future mankind, such a burden of unbearable guilt as has never found its equal in the World of Crime!"

It would be well for some of his countrymen here and at home, who look upon the requisition of some of Holland's tonnage by this country and Great Britain as an unpardonable case of robbery, carefully to read his article and to consider whether the tremendous interests for humanity which depend upon the issue of the world's death-struggle do not in a way justify those who are trying to crush the Wild Beast, to take the club from the hand of the onlooking little boy, the better to accomplish their purpose.

F. STORK.

Long Beach, June 24, 1918.

ARNOLD BENNETT'S PLAN.

A Basis of Representation in a League of Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the article of Arnold Bennett outlining a future League of Nations.

But I do not entirely agree with its conclusions. First of all, I cannot see why the small nations should be excluded from such a league, and why they should not have sufficient interest to prevent wars. Belgium, without any provocation, was drawn into the present war and is probably the worst sufferer of it. Switzerland, although not in the war, is now starving and can hardly shoulder its neutral burden much longer. The Balkan States started enough wars among them, and any settlement in this Near East will leave the ambitions of one or more States unsatisfied. The present war started in the Balkan States.

All the small nations named above certainly have full rights for representation in a future League of Nations. Their vote may be curtailed to one-half or one-quarter, but their advice may be valuable just the same. Many of the small States in Europe represent the highest grade of civilization.

Mr. Bennett's propositions are a slap in the face of President Wilson's doctrine, "The Protection of the Small Nations."

Furthermore, I do not agree that the representation of such a league should be based merely on population. Why should the United States with its 100,000,000 highly civilized inhabitants not be more strongly represented in such a council than England with over 300,000,000 East Indians, or China with the same amount of half-civilized people?

My idea is that, though based on population, such council or League of Nations should consist only of delegates of such populations as are entitled to vote in their representative States for a responsible Parliament. Why should the Indian, for instance, have more right in the League of Nations than he has in his own State? A representation of one for each 10,000,000 or a fraction over 5,000,000, one representative with half a vote for States with between 2,500,000 and 5,000,000, and one representative with one-quarter of a vote for States with less than 2,500,000 would produce a workable council.

JAK. A. SCHWARZMANN.

New York, June 24, 1918.

LOVE OF RUSSIA.

That Will Save the Great Nation from the Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been born and having lived a great part of my life in Russia, and at the present time being a citizen of this great Republic, I know the Russian character—peasant, bourgeois, and professional—and having the cause of the American allies as well as of Russia at heart, I say the only way to win the war is to save Russia for Russia and the allied cause.

There is but one way to do it. The American and allied Governments should invite Mr. Kerensky to come out of his retirement and to call his former Cabinet and his Ambassadors together to establish a seat of Government at Vladivostok under allied protection, to invite an international allied force to advance into Russia and to proclaim to the people through the medium of speakers, propagandists and proclamations, written in Russian, the reclamation of the Russian republic under the Premiership of Kerensky, and reclaim Russia from the internal as well as the external enemies, from Bolshevism and Germanism alike.

The expeditionary forces would start on their conquering march of reclaiming Russia for civilization and for Russia itself, Kerensky, being at the head of it, would call to his aid eloquent speakers, who could be obtained in America and later on from Russia, speakers largely from the Cadet Party, which represents the progressive "intelligentsia" of Russia, the party of Milukoff and Lvoff.

The Russian spirit is not dead; the spirit that conquered Napoleon still lives; it has been drugged by German poisons.

The Russians being an emotional race, it is but necessary to appeal to their patriotism and to reawaken the old love, which is inherent in every Russian, for great Mother Russia, to save it from ancient enemies, the Germans. All loyal Russians, the Cadets, the scattered parties of loyal Cossacks, have remained loyal to their former Government. The Cossacks, under the leadership of Semenoff, would each and every one of them join hands to form a nucleus for a great army. All would flock to the colors under the leadership of the Kerensky Government.

A great army is waiting for the coming of the allied forces, ready in the Siberian steppes, holding a long stretch of the Siberian railroad; it consists of thousands of Czechoslovacs. They are the soldiers who surrendered to the Russian army in the previous Austrian campaigns, they fought gallantly for Russia, but were shamefully deserted by the Bolshevist Government. At the present time they are waiting but for an opportunity to fight for Russia again. Russia's cause is our cause.

We must restore fallen Russia to her former place, with the help of the Allies, so that she can take up her uncompleted work, the fighting of the Huns. To save the world, we must save Russia, but for God's sake do not let us delay, or it may be too late altogether. Let us act! Quick action will save millions of lives and treasure.

IRVING SCHWAGER, M. D.

Wauwatosa, Wis., June 24, 1918.

THE NEW MILEAGE BOOKS.

A Shocked Traveler's Touching Appeal to Mr. McAdoo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have just bought a new mileage book on the Government plan, and our delight knows no bounds—it's sodden, that's the only word to use, sodden delight.

With the old mileage books we saved a cent or two sometimes, and sometimes it cost us more to use mileage than single ticket fares, but 'twas all in the gamble. What was saved was time and brain power. That was worth more to us than all else. We personally are connected with the executive services of three companies which require travel, and, being a modest but public-spirited citizen, we engage in other work which requires travel on one account at present—until recently on two accounts—and we also own a farm not too far from our city business to run out occasionally over a night or a week-end. Mileage books saved us time in waiting—or wasted in allowing for the chance of waiting—in line at the ticket office for our tickets. Of course it saved ticket agents' time, but that is of no importance—to us. The great saving, however, was in accounting. Instead of one or two entries of an odd sum or so a day to any one of our five or six travel accounts, which, likely as not, in running for our train we would forget once in a while and remember wrong occasionally, we made one entry charge when we bought the mileage book, marked the cover with A. B. C. or G. U. F. F. as the case might be, knew that it was all charged to the proper account, and knew that while it lasted we were neither unwittingly benefiting ourself at another's expense or benefiting our company or charity or public service at our own expense.

But now, under the new system, in sublime confidence we bought a mileage book. The first conductor knitted his brow, looked up the rate card from his pocket, tore off the coupons, and handed back 2 cents. "What is this for?" "Over fare! We tear off on a cent's basis now instead of miles and any variation between the ticket rate and the coupons must be refunded."

"What-a-at!" from the passenger who could hardly believe his ears, but the conductor was an old friend. "Yes! First I refund it, then I must write it down in three places on my report." (Or was it only twice on the report and once on the coupon?)

Now, we love that conductor, we have known him for years, and when he dropped two coppers in our hand we could only say, "Well, I'll be ——!" The next conductor got off even. The next solemnly handed us one copper and wrote it down over and over again. The poor devils! Life was hard enough for them before—honest fellows who have worked up through long train service to be competent in train management, but without much "school education"—with their simple reports of tickets and cash fares collected. But this!—

I think I am a reasonable person. My business success indicates that I am not a fool. My public service indicates that I am not wholly narrow minded. I confess that I am totally unable to understand why a mileage book is no longer a mileage book, and why I must be cursed with keeping account of the coppers I would gladly give to the railroad if I could honestly do so to be rid of the necessity of accounting for them.

Please, Mr. McAdoo, won't you make a mileage book a mileage book again, thereby saving both labor and capital? Never mind if you don't give a discount, though practically every business we know of allows 2 per cent. for cash on an obligation that will not normally mature on the average in sixty to ninety days, but please allow us to save and serve in the two most irrecoverable of all wastes—time and brain fag.

CHARLES T. MORRIS.

New Haven, June 15, 1918.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Republic or Constitutional Monarchy Could Claim Our Support.

By H. J. HAGERMAN,
Formerly Secretary of the American Embassy to Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in your campaign to educate the American public as to the danger of the German invasion of Russia. It is astonishing that the American press generally has not been more alive to the imminence and magnitude of this danger, or as to what the success of Germany's plans in Russia would really mean to the United States and the rest of the world. The danger of delay in dealing with the situation there is evidently more fully appreciated by English statesmen than by our own, as was shown by Lord Robert Cecil's speech in April, when he stated that if the Germans were once allowed to establish themselves in Russia "there is no reason why they should not fight the whole world forever."

Since then the Germans, aided and abetted by the leaders of the present Government in Russia, have been unceasing in the pursuit of their aims in Russian territory and have already so firmly established themselves in the Baltic provinces, in Poland, and in the Ukraine, that it will be difficult ever to dislodge them. Moreover, unless some decisive and positively helpful action is soon determined upon by the Allies, Germany may soon have all of European Russia, and perhaps much of Siberia, tightly in her grasp.

All this has been frequently pointed out by you and you have urged our Government again and again to act, for upon our Government has been placed the onus of deciding what to do. Japan and our other allies are still waiting for the President's word. Precious days and weeks go by and no word comes. Nothing is done and, step by step, the Germans forge ahead and tighten their hold on the destinies of the Russian people. The conservative elements of Russia are crying for help and no help comes. Radicalism, anarchy, and chaos, disruption and disunion, all fomented and provoked by the Germans, for their own purposes, increasingly prevail. For Russia there is apparently no light. As far as the eastern situation is concerned, matters could not be in better shape for Germany. "Too late, too late" will again be the cry as it has been before in this war.

But what can be done; what action can be taken which will be immediately effective? It would be presumptuous, perhaps, for an outsider to even suggest a remedy when all the facts upon which action must be determined can only be at the disposal of the President. But the question is of such overwhelming importance to all the people of this country, of such significance to the future of our race, that we have the right to implore that some action be taken which will, at least, result in an attempt to save Russia from the domination of the Hun.

To any one who has followed the course of events in Russia since the outbreak of the revolution, one thing now seems reasonably clear, and that is that councils of sanity and moderation will not again be heeded in Russia under any so-called democratic form of government.

It now seems clear that the only outcome of the present distressing confusion in Russia will be either German domination or the reversion to a monarchy under the leadership of some strong man who can weld together the stupendous forces of the Russian people into an efficient and working whole. There is nothing to indicate that Russia as a whole can be held together under a democratic form of government. Even before the present revolution there was but little so to indicate, and it certainly cannot be denied that since the revolution all events have pointed to the proof of this contention.

Would it not be better for the Allies, for America especially, to realize and admit once for all the self-evident truth? Would it not be better for us to bend our efforts and proffer our aid toward the solving of the problem on lines which it is reasonable to think hold forth some prospects of immediate success? Can there longer be any doubt in the minds of reasonable men that present conditions have been largely brought about through German corruption, that Germany sees the inevitable re-establishment of a monarchical form of government, and that such a Government, when it is established, will be German in its sympathies, unless the conservative, strictly pro-Russian element of the population, backed vigorously by the moral and economic forces of America and her allies, see to it that the monarchy is absolutely anti-German from top to bottom.

With the hold that Germany has already established in Russia—a hold which it even now seems can never wholly be shaken off—what chance will there be for the survival of Russia as a nation in case a pro-German monarch be established on the Russian throne? How infinitesimal would be the loss to Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, and even all her colonies in comparison with the stupendous accession of resources involved in the permanent absorption of Russia through an acquiescent Russian monarch.

If the Allies permit the realization of this project, then nothing can stop the march of the German Empire to a goal undreamed of by even the most ardent devotees of the German idea. Such a calamity, a calamity which might make the present conflict, incredibly horrible as it is, but the beginning of generations of war, might be prevented if Russia found a man to place on her throne under a monarchy who was big enough to cope with the situation, bring order out of chaos, and wring victory from defeat.

It should be remembered that the men who were really responsible for the overthrow of the Romanoffs, men like Milukoff, Lvoff, and Rodzianko, as well as most of the substantial men of the empire, were not in favor of trying to establish a republic at this time. These men thought, as any one acquainted with Russian conditions must think, that no democratic régime can hold together a nation of the immense sweep and variety of human forces that makes up the Russia today, and that the only result of an attempt at democracy would be disintegration and disunion. Already the threatened disintegration has begun, in the Baltic provinces, in the Ukraine, in Siberia, in the Caucasus and elsewhere; already the thinly veiled attempts at piecemeal absorption have been successfully inaugurated by the German invaders. "In union there is strength" is a slogan more vital to the life of Russia than even of America. Without union there can be nothing but weakness in this great unwieldy land. This was fully realized by the Muscovite Boyars centuries ago who, through union, ultimately defeated the Tartar hordes from the east. How much more true must it be of the Russians of today if they cherish the ghost of a hope to keep off the threatening hordes from the west. And it now seems certain that this union can be brought about in time only through the medium of a great ruler and the re-establishment of a monarchy.

There was no more patriotic people in the world than the vast majority of the Russian people up to the outbreak of the revolution—no people more keen, more enthusiastic for their fatherland, more jealous of their birthright. In spite of all assertions to the contrary, the strength, the power, the underlying essence of this patriotism, in so far as a large percentage of the population was concerned, was closely associated with the idea of the czardom. The Bolsheviki, having destroyed this idea and substituted nothing in its place, have played the part merely of iconoclasts. They have offered nothing whatever to satisfy the empty souls of the disillusioned Moujiks, left hopelessly stranded in the bleak desert of doubt, uncertainty, and despair. No one can wish Russia back under the Czar or the re-establishment of a Government such as she has had for the past many years, but it is certain that unless the revolution results—and results quickly—in giving Russia a better Government than she had before, then the revolution will prove no blessing to her people, and that if it results in turning Russia into a German colony it will be an unmitigated curse, not only to Russia but to the rest of the world. And I do believe that to prevent this calamity America and her allies should do their utmost to encourage, not a Russian democracy, for which she is absolutely unready at this time, but a constitutional monarchy, under the leadership of a capable, courageous, experienced son of Rurik, as King or Emperor, who will stand for Russia for the Russians and who will have no particle of sympathy for Germany or German methods.

But where, it will be asked, once it is admitted that the salvation of Russia and perhaps of the world depends on finding the right men for a re-established and modified monarchy there, where is the man? Once the people of Russia fully realize that this is their present destiny, the man can be found. Names of men could be mentioned by any one acquainted with Russian conditions who would be eminently fitted for this great task; men who have already proved themselves to be thoroughly in touch with the needs of the situation; men who have labored for years to solve the problem of Russia's future; men whose lineage is such as to appeal to the imagination of the Russian people; men who could and would exercise royal power for the beneficent unification of Russia into a nation of progressive accomplishment; men who could make use of the strength and power, and even of the superstitions and weaknesses, of the Russian peasants for good and wholesome ends; men who could make of Russia what she has never been—one of the great, progressive nations of the world.

Do we Americans want to see that sort of a Russia, or do we want to see a Russia turned over to the mercies of Prussian Junkerism, a mere province of the German Empire, as planned in Count von Mirbach's ultimatum to the People's Commissaries in Moscow last May?

As you have pointed out, the battle cry, "Make the world safe for democracy," expresses an ideal which every true American can indorse, but to realize this ideal the world must first be made safe for mankind. It will not be safe for us, or for the people of any other nation, if Germany be once permitted to control Russia. We are fighting side by side with the soldiers of empires and kingdoms ruled over by hereditary monarchs. These countries retain monarchical Governments in various forms because they still believe them best as a means of amalgamating and holding together the various elements of their respective nations. There should be no hesitancy on our part to indorse and encourage the recreation of a Russian empire under an enlightened ruler because of our devotion to the democratic idea, if we are persuaded that only in that way can Russia be made fit to repel the Huns.

No one of the many students of the Russian situation can be now found who believes that a working democracy can at the very best be evolved there until many years of patient evolutionary steps, years sure to be filled with conflict and discord. If the world were convinced that democratic order might soon be evolved from the present chaos it might sit back and await the outcome, were it not for the fact that in the meantime it is inevitable that Germany will so use the situation as to make any Russian reunion impossible.

Is it not reasonable to suggest then that one of America's first duties is to let it be known that any stable, really Russian Government, be it republican or monarchical in form, will receive our active sanction and support, but that no group or faction in Russia will longer command our indorsement because it is masking under the forms of democracy or because it calls itself republican? Moreover, should we not announce clearly that Russia's form of Government is no business of ours, but that what is our business is to see to it that no plans of Germany to absorb Russia or establish there a pro-German monarchy, will be endured by the United States and her allies? Would not a clear cut, precise, definite announcement such as that—if followed up by action—bring joy and courage to the great mass of the Russian people? Would it not do much to bring order out of the present confusion and to encourage the many sound and conservative men, who are now disheartened and in hiding, to come out and assert themselves?

H. J. HAGERMAN.

Colorado Springs, June 19, 1918.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS WANTED.—Girls' 4-16; high grade only. Telephone Schuyler 8287.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock order. 5th floor, 43 West 33d St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow wale in Fall shades. Joseph Lesser, 40 West 22d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Small and large lots of all kinds, fancies, all widths. Call with samples, Room 713, 396 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on Fall dresses, all week. Room 1913B, 15 East 26th.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Blumenthal's. Madison Square 3564.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Special merchandise by a large department store for a one-price sale; articles to cost $12 to $18 per gross; forward samples at once to J. Oppenheimer & Co., 4,700 S. Ashland Av., Chicago, Ill.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes. Madison Square 3564.

POPLIN Wanted. — Saxonia, American, all colors, $2.60 net cash; 1464 navy $2.60; Dobson's cheviots $1.75. Mueller, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SATINS AND PEAU DE CYNES Wanted.—Up $1.10. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 7715.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks that you have no use for; small or large quantities. 3867 Mad. Sq.

SILVERTONES Wanted in Fall shades, any quantity. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and colors; also moire, black and colors, and Duchess satins, small and large quantities. 4th floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 30th St.; use 30th St. entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 1163.

VELVETEEN Wanted; imported only; 22 and 24 inch; brown, green and burgundy; spot cash. X 350 Times Annex.

VENETIANS Wanted.—All colors, 32 inches. Phone Madison Square 3313.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA, all shades, to close out, for cash; also 12075 pompom. Farragut 9758.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOTH.—American Riviera, navy and brown, $3.50; other cloth at low prices. Fifth floor, 109 West 26th. Farragut 2840.

COATS.—Salt's Pile fabric and velour for jobbing trade. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway. Franklin 3505.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Large assortment of the better class cotton dresses for immediate delivery. Robt. L. Davis, Inc., 31 East 32d St. Van. 4188.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and satin dresses at $5.75 and $6.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

FLAGS.—12, 20x30 feet, best wool, below cost. Humphry, 909 Filbert, Philadelphia.

JERSEY FABRIC.—54 inches, black wool, 5,000 yards, silver sprinkled. Becker, Gramercy 1240.

MIDDY BLOUSES and cotton waists; 500 dozen to close out cheap. Miller & Gleen, 484 Broadway.

PALM BEACH.—100 yards, 36 inches, tan, genuine Rohaites, 70c net. Wolerstein & Renzi, 110 West 27th. Farragut 3445.

ROMPERS.—For sale, as job lot, 200 dozen rompers, 2-6, cambric and linen, at reduced prices; must be sold immediately. Jack Farsati, 162 Allen St.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—780 Botany, 40 navy, Shade 52, $2.45, net 30. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—Newport serge, navy, $2.75, Nos. 0360 and 9700, and Stevens's velours at $3.55. Shapiro, Mad. Sq. 3564.

SERGES.—3850, $2.75; 767, $2.35; broadcloth 7022, $3.40. Madison Square 8598.

SERGES.—513GL, 50 pieces black. Telephone Far. 5836.

SILVERTONES.—Fall shades; Kelly velours, Ethan Allen Oxford suitings. Madison Square 1520.

SUITS.—American poplin or serge, to jobbers only, $2.75 yard cloth; 60-cent lining, $14.75 net. Pressler & Schneiderman, 149 West 27th. Farragut 2179.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $17.50 values cannot be beat; call to see. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th St.

TRIMMINGS.—25 dozen seal and beaver to close out cheap. R. Smith & Co., 29 East 22d St.

VESTINGS.—Very fine lot of fancy silk vestings. Telephone Jacobs, Franklin 3260.

VOILES AND BATISTES.—Fancy and plain colors; about 3,000 pieces offered by firm of exporters below market price. Telephone Rector 6081.

WAISTS, Waists, Waists.—Closing out; $4.75 dozen up. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

WASH DRESSES.—3,000 on hand; will close out very reasonable; prices range from $18 up. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d.

WOOLENS, 5 pieces 8145, blue serge, $3.50 net cash; goods in New York. X 337 Times Annex.

Allied Industries.

CABINET for sale, 8½ feet, sliding doors. Kaybell Waist, 404 4th Av.

DRESS PLANT.—Wanted, with twenty machines; immediate possession. B 51 Times.

FOR SALE.—Manufacturer going out of business desires to sell beautiful show room fixtures; have lease up to Feb. 1; most desirable location for dress, suit, coat or waist house; particularly good opportunity for out-of-town manufacturer who desires show space only. D 55 Times.

INTERESTED to make connection with resident buyers before buyers come to town; we have very good line of popular priced coats. Farragut 3207.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress goods salesman wanted. Apply at once to Spitz's Department Store, Paterson, N. J.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday......6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.......6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Satin Popular Dress Fabric.

One of the chief reasons for the widespread demand and consequent scarcity of satins in the local market for broad silks is said to be the unusual popularity which satins have attained as a dress fabric for the coming Fall season. They are being used very extensively by a great many manufacturers in their early models for next Fall, and from all indications promise to run in close competition with serges. Satins are employed alone in some models, and in others are effectively combined with a woolen material or with another silk weave.

⁂

Elaborate Night Gowns for Women.

Apparently no design is too elaborate for women's nightgowns, now being shown for next Fall, and no material too fine. The best white or pink batiste is used in many models, beautifully decorated with hand embroidery in delicate colors. The finest crepe de chine and georgette are combined in other models, and Valenciennes lace is variously used for trimming. Many striking effects have been produced by employing tucks and pleats. It is said that buyers almost always are pleased with the new offerings.

⁂

Little Life to Gray Goods.

With the second price-fixing conference only a few days off, very little life was visible in trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. Secondhands showed some disposition to sell during the day, but this was offset by the lethargy displayed by buyers. As far as firsthands were concerned, most of them were content to let matters drift for the time being. Some business was put through here and there in odd lots and constructions, but practically none of it was worthy of special mention. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s..26c	38½-inch, 64-60s..18½c
39-inch, 72-76s..22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s..18c
39-inch, 68-72s..21c	38½-inch, 60-52s..16½c
39-inch, 56-44s..15c	38½-inch, 60-48s..16c
38½-inch, 64-64s..19c	27-inch, 64-60s..13c

⁂

Demand for Invalids' Supplies.

Though rather a grim prospect to look forward to, it is expected that in the not far distant future there will be need of a great many more invalid chairs, crutches, and other appliances of that nature than there ever has been in this country before. Already an increasing demand has been felt, it is said, from retailers of these goods in many sections. "It is inevitable, though regrettable," said an authority in this trade, "that with a war of this magnitude on our hands, there will be an increasing need for supplies of this sort, and it is up to us to be prepared."

⁂

Children's Clothes Selling.

Business in children's clothes for Summer wear is said to be very active, both at wholesale and at retail. Manufacturers report having taken an unusually large volume of reorders in which the better grade garments designed for rough wear figure extensively. "Women seem to be economizing in buying clothes for their children," said an authority in this trade, "by buying less dresses with fancy ruffles and of perishable materials and more garments that are likely to last out the season. It is the right sort of economy."

⁂

Low Heels for Women Still Liked.

Though Dame Fashion has employed all the means at her disposal to put military heels for women out of the running, they nevertheless are still wanted in practically all sections and in fairly liberal quantities. "For real dressy wear, of course," said a prominent wholesaler of this city yesterday, "military heels do not go at all. But in walking and semi-sports footwear they are very popular with a great many women. There are also many women these days wearing uniforms of one sort or another, and none of them will have anything but a military heel. French heels are, of course, the big sellers, but low heels are not dead yet by any means.

⁂

Benefits Not Yet Apparent.

Saward's Weekly will say today that, so far as the local trade can observe, this city has derived very little benefit as yet from the cutting down of Western and Southern hard coal shipments. The tonnage thereby made available for distribution elsewhere has apparently gone to New England, and to the Eastern line trade generally for the most part. Hard coal dumpings over the local piers took an upward turn about the middle of this month, it is true, but this is not necessarily indicative of any material increase in local deliveries of domestic sizes, since the figures do not differentiate between prepared coal and steam sizes or between tonnage for harbor delivery and Eastern shipment. However, it is probable that some small part of the increase has been absorbed locally.

⁂

Spring Opening Informal.

From present indications there will be no formal opening of lines of lightweight underwear for men for Spring, 1919, and it is not expected that there will even be an informal showing of these goods before the middle of August. By this time it is expected that Government needs in this direction will have been made known and the amount of goods that can be turned out for civilian use computed. One or two mills recently opened their new lines more or less informally, but withdrew them soon afterward when apprised of the probable needs of the army. Women's goods for the next jobbing season have been offered to the trade, however, and have been pretty thoroughly absorbed. About all that is left are some odd lots here and there, or some goods on which prices are too high to meet the present views of buyers.

⁂

Corset Sales Large for Fall.

Several things, not the least of which is the question of deliveries, having combined to make the advance business in Fall corsets the largest that has been done in a long time, if not ever. Buying has also been spurred by the question that has been raised as to whether the corset industry is essential or not. The lines of the new season's models are for the most part the same as Spring's, though some of the best selling corsets show a slightly more pronounced "nipping-in" at the waistline and somewhat more perceptible curves at the hips. The backs of many of the new corsets are cut a bit higher than for Spring, but there is the same proportion of medium and low bust effects that was seen then. The general effect sought seems to be the retention of the youthful silhouette without restricting it to the straight lines that distinguish the "flapper" type of figure. Elastic inserts are made use of to considerable extent to obtain this effect.

NEW EXPORT LICENSE RULE.

War Board Provides for Shipments to be Made After July. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Trade Board announced today the adoption of new rules and regulations governing the expiration dates of export licenses which will be effective as to all clearances issued on and after July 15. On and after that date export licenses shall be deemed to have been within the period of their validity.

(a) If the through export bill of lading is issued and signed on or before the expiration date of the licenses and subsequent to October, 1917, or

(b) If the ocean bill of lading is dated on or before the expiration date of the license, or

(c) If the dock receipt is dated on or before the expiration date of the license, and the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than thirty days after the expiration date of the license; or

If the dock receipt is dated on or before the expiration date of the license and prior to July 15, 1918, and the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than thirty days after July 15, 1918.

(d) If the railroad notice of arrival, issued at the port of exportation, is dated on or before the expiration date of the license, and if the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than ten days after the expiration date of the license; provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall apply only when the merchandise is exported on vessels loading at railroad docks, where dock receipts, as provided in paragraph (b) cannot be issued by the vessel or its agents.

On and after July 15 shippers shall prepare and deliver to the railroad agent issuing a through export bill of lading one additional copy of such bill of lading, which copy will be mailed by the agent to the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, after there has been noted thereon the port of exit through which the shipment will pass.

Shippers who have goods in transit on through export bills of lading issued subsequently to Oct. 9, 1917, and prior to July 15, 1918, and which goods have not actually cleared from the United States prior to July 15, 1918, must mail immediately to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, in Washington, a copy of such through export bill of lading, giving the port of exit from the United States as well as the number of the export license under which the shipment was made, so that the War Trade Board may arrange clearance for such shipments.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Wholesale Distribution Ahead of That a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Marshal Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week is substantially ahead of shipments for the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery show a good increase over those of the same week in 1917. Customers have been in the market in slightly smaller numbers than last year. Collections are very satisfactory, showing an increase over those for the corresponding week a year ago.

Outlook for Brassieres Is Fine.

Makers of brassières are practically unanimous in predicting one of the best Fall seasons for this merchandise that has ever been seen. Especially well thought of are goods of the bandeau order, and this optimism seems well placed in view of the advance business in this class of goods that has been done to date. The new brassières offered to buyers are very elaborate or very plain, the latter generally being worn under another brassière that has beauty as its chief quality. One of the features of the new goods is the wide use of elastic inserts in order to guard against a too sharp drawing in of the bust, which is not only unsightly but uncomfortable. Both back and front fastening brassières showed up well in the preliminary buying, and are expected to divide the honors all the way through the season. Drop shoulder and shield effects are more in evidence than ever. The usual silk and cotton fabrics are used, in most cases lavishly embellished with lace, embroidery or ribbon. Filet lace is employed in a large way, both as a trimming and as a body material.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

GEORGE E. BEATTY, 634 West 135th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firm of Spriegelberg & Beatty, meats, at 2,147 Seventh Avenue, with liabilities of $1,902 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are the Bronx Provision Company, $1,425, and Ederle Brothers, $308.

HERBERT H. HERRMAN, a salesman, at 312 West 109th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,145 and no assets. Petitioner has 24 shares in Butler & Herrman Company, 49 shares in Herbert H. Herrman Company, and 24 shares in Great Britain Dress Company, all given as of no value. Among the largest creditors are Frankie E. Herrman, $10,000; Helen R. Jameson, $2,491, and Walter S. Herrman, $2,600.

LOUIS M. INFUSO, a barber at 1,066 Ogden Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,906 and assets of $25.

HARSIN BUILDING CORPORATION of 1,478 Vyse Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by Mayer Malbin, $500; Minnie Wiener, $500, and John J. McDermott Plumbing Company, Inc., $500.

IDEAL SHOE REPAIRING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Berger and Paul H. Lederer, individually and as copartners trading as Ideal Shoe Repairing Company at 113 Lenox Avenue, by Harry W. Lederer, $1,250. Liabilities are said to be about $2,500 and assets about $1,250.

ABRAHAM BERLIN, a tailor, at 150 East Fifty-ninth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,940 and assets of $568, consisting of accounts due $550 and deposits of money in bank $17.

PHILLIPS BROTHERS.—Judge Mayer has issued an order dismissing the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 6, 1918, against Otto Phillips and Louis Phillips, individually and as copartners, trading as Phillips Brothers, retail shoes, 1,949 Second Avenue, a settlement of 50 per cent. cash having been made.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 180 failures for the week ended June 27, against 203 for the previous week and 290, 278, 292, and 249 for the corresponding weeks 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 40, New England 25, Southern 29, Western 46, Northwestern 13, and Far Western 27. Canada had 14, against 11 for the previous week. In the United States about 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less and 97 had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Averett, Abraham M.—B. Averett; costs	$124.30
American Temperance Forum—T. J. Hayes Printing Co.	121.79
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.—G. E. Wood; costs	118.89
Same—J. E. King; costs	107.84
Bromar Realty Co.—L. F. Weiber	1,588.73
Broadway—John St. Corp., and Elias A. Cohen—Albert A. Volk Co.	279.50
Bellnotte, Ratchelle—Export Flour and Feed Co.	115.50
Beninato, Ella—F. Light; costs	109.19
Beninato, Frank—same	109.19
Cohen, Kermeth M.—L. N. Littauer	161.70
Carpenter, Joseph O.—Sonn Bros. Co.	130.73
Commilli, Edgardo—H. W. Ayer	1,518.22
Costello, Tessie, (Eagle Art Embroidery)—A. Rothschild	563.77
Dooley, Johnny—Variety, Inc.	476.82
Dorf, Joseph—Salvation Army	2,859.10
Demarest, Warren G.—N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	427.56
Dudley, John L., Jr., Co.—Atlas Assurance Co.	9,150.00
Di Leva, Frank—Newark Trust Co.	118.55
Dykes, Bryant D.—F. I. Linon	116.88
Dollard, Albert H.—F. W. Greenfield	565.20
Gerston, Frank—N. & H. Amusement Co.	1,087.99
Gibson, Wm. O.—J. A. Haesler	559.16
Hesse, Alexander—William A. Miles & Co.	286.72
Hart, Max M.—L. F. Allison	244.85
Irwin, Mary—J. J. Steindler Co., costs	931.75
Johnston, Joseph Y.—C. Berlin	3,828.10
Keplinger, Charles—Hotel San Remo	261.08
Lavine, Joseph G.—Starobin Electrical Supply Co.	238.09
La Placa, Peitro—N. Orgel	244.20
Lamberger, Oscar I.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp.	167.70
Leventhal, Charles—Thromos Chemical Co., Inc.	527.30
Largem, Robert, John N. Howell, Emily Lenort and Robert Large, executors—A. L. Gallatin et al., costs	108.20
Matthews, Anna J.—Gimbel Bros., New York	183.42
Makepeace, George H.—P. Van Valkenburgh, costs	118.24
Mintz, Sophie—M. Goldberg et al., costs	109.09
Metal Shelter Co., Inc.—W. I. T. Fosdick	108.29
Meyer, Mortimer H.—E. Liebert	600.90
Minter, Edgar Q., (E. W. Minter & Co.) Travelers' Insurance Co.	651.80
New York Railways Co. C. Bader	100.00
Nygaard, Henry—D. Giuffre et al.	895.45
Oser, Gertrude A. F.—Sonn Bros. Co. et al.	1,929.05
Probst, Henry B.—F. S. Lathemore	165.56
Parr, Richard—Encyclopaedia Britannica	121.59
Pancker, Adolph—Success Postal Card	228.12
Provident Life and Trust Co. and Catharine S. Wood, executors; Robert C. Banes, trustee, and John M. Ward—Central Trust Co. of New York et al.	122.72
Price, E. E.—B. Weinstock	200.79
Patriotic Service League—M. Schneider	107.06
Rowe, Otis W., and Heller Industrial Film Co.—R. C. Heller	2,705.90
Restaurant De La Fountain, Inc.—A. Bock	2,047.50
Rudolph, Ernest—R. L. Sidman	109.05
Saltzsieder, Frederick W., Jr.—Guardian Finance and Trading Corp.	1,196.80
Stewart, Walter D.—A. Grimm	451.55
Salmon, Max—Satorfius & Einstein	134.74
Sullivan, Charles—A. Grey	173.22
Smith, Fred E.—J. Muller	358.48
Tull, Samuel P.—Home Ins. Co.	262.50
Wilson, John O.—C. C. Manashaw, costs	112.65
Weigert, Adolph, by gdn.—M. M. Stark, costs	126.80
Weintroeb, David and Pauline—S. L. Mark	723.65
Woods, C. John A., (C. John A Woods Sons)—Bell Co.	104.75

In Bronx County.

Fraser, Catherine B.—L. Jeffrey	$85.72
Herman, Albert B.—G. P. G. Garment Co., Inc.	167.62
Lennien, Gertrude—B. D. Deutsch	99.72
McGarry, Michael—T. F. Holtorf	279.40
Minkowitz, Jacob—M. R. Horovitz	209.15
Ritter, Lena—O. Bandini et al.	63.62
Robinson, Hugh—J. A. Michael	131.58
Vogt, Robert and Edward B. Pierce—N. Y. Independent Meat Co.	180.24
Hallfeld, Henry—G. Hurley	500.00
Same—Same	2,000.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cook, Frederick B.—J. S. Campbell, June 27, 1918	$100.00
Rosen, Louis L.—I. Bernstein et al., Oct. 4, 1916, canceled	198.70
Same—S. Schwartz, Oct. 11, 1916, canceled	107.85
Hafif, Joseph—I. Sasson, June 19, 1918, vacated	6,962.44
Fishman, Joseph, and Nathan Vendinger—People, &c., May 22, 1918, vacated	300.00
Williams, Eleanor M.—D. C. Hanfield, July 6, 1914	1,586.36
Blauman, Charles—S. Scheuer, Jan. 24, 1918	218.95
Boyd, Emily C.—Burlington Watch Co., Jan. 23, 1918	196.00
Gironde, Anselmo—Adolf Prince Co., April 23, 1913	281.11
Heckscher, August, and Percy N. Furber—T. A. Nevins, Oct. 26, 1915	110.33
Same—Same, Aug. 18, 1914	141.92
Same—Same, March 14, 1918	131.25
Weehawken Drydock Co.—Rafferty Cont. Co., April 6, 1918	3,667.96
Same—Same, April 6, 1918	3,667.98
Perry, Eugene F.—Ferguson & Wheeler et al., May 11, 1918	2,354.62
Klein, Max J.—P. S. Henry et al., May 22, 1918	110.27
Charles H. Welling Co.—J. H. Hayes, April 19, 1916	2,843.00
Same—Same, June 19, 1918	115.10
Margulies, Larry J.—A. Liau et al., Feb. 8, 1918	1,102.19
Windt, Margaret E.—E. Adolphe, Feb. 7, 1918	123.20

In Bronx County.

Buchler, Morris, and Samuel Buchler—B. Brom, Feb. 6, 1915	$152.65
Banker, Henry—A. M. Hellman, June 14, 1918	109.44
Nora Const. Co.—C. Demer, Aug. 3, 1915	59.41
Nora Const. Co. and Jacob I. Frankel—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., Aug. 3, 1915	243.82
Steele, Daniel W., Jr., and Annette Blessing—Bronx National Bank, Jan. 26, 1918	559.37
Steele, Daniel W., Jr.—Same, Jan. 26, 1918	864.26
Silberman, Israel — Howe Varnish Co., June 1, 1918	37.72

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ASHLAND, Ohio—Alvo Co.; W. Voight, underwear, raincoats, fabrics; Gerard.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Goodman, Wallach & Helber; W. F. Helber, millinery; Marlborough.

BOSTON—J. J. Connell & Co.; J. J. Connell, millinery; Bristol.

BOSTON—Boston Furniture Co.; E. Levinson, furniture; Union Square.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannen, dress goods, silks, velvets, wash goods, linings; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, men's furn. goods; 243 Church.

BOSTON—J. M. Hassall Co.; R. Hawley, manufacturers novelty curtains; Breslin.

BOSTON—Siegel & Singer; S. A. Singer, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; Aberdeen.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Liberty Clothing Co.; J. E. Harris, men's, boys' clothing, hats; Marseilles.

CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, J. Metzky, furs, skins; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—The Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs dresses, Fall coats; Miss Lefkowitz, dresses; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. H. Norsch, laces, embroidery, &c.; 395 Broadway.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. N. Perkins, domestics; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Argesinger Co.; E. Van Deusen, curtains, draperies, rugs; Herald Square.

HONESDALE, Penn.—E. Dietzer, boots, shoes, hats; Herald Square.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Blaisdell-Passons; R. J. Passons, furniture; Imperial.

LANCASTER, Penn.—W. T. Garvin & Co.; J. Hupper, domestics, bedding, linens; 37 W. 26th; York.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Ross-Shipp Co.; H. C. Shipp, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. W. Taylor, basement gen'l mdse.; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; A. Richman, ladies', children's ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Meertief; E. Meertief, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

MONTREAL, Ont.—Sabba & Shattila Bros.; A. Shattila, fancy, leather goods, jewelry; 1,367 Broadway.

NAVASTOTA, Tex.—R. A. Patout Co.; R. A. Patout, women's ready-to-wear, notions, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Spirella Co.; F. S. Clayton, mfr's corsets; 506 5th Av.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—Oneonta Dept. Store; L. H. Breese, gen'l mdse.; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein Bros.; A. Lichtenstein, ribbons, laces, hdkfs., embroideries; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Stern & Co.; L. Stern, clothing; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; Miss K. A. Schmidt, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss E. Ball, women's ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

QUINCY, Ill.—Crooks & Cox Millinery Co.; R. Crooks, millinery, millinery goods; Herald Square.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hershberg & Co.; I. Hershberg, mfrs. clothing; Hargrave.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—L. Feniger, jobs silk dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Zions Co-op. Mercantile Institution; J. K. Nicholson, men's furn. goods; 60 Worth.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; G. D. Harron, women's shoes; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—J. Rosenthal, furn. goods; Flanders.

SAN FRANCISCO—United Hat Co.; H. A. Konnoy, velvet millinery; McAlpin.

SCRANTON, Penn.—M. L. Marcus & Co.; I. L. Marcus, mfrs. clothing; Imperial.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; J. D. Zahrt, dress goods, silks, velvets; 450 4th Av.; Breslin.

SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick; Miss M. E. Swanson, neckwear, veilings, hdkfs.; 23 E. 26th.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; Miss F. Leverrier, art goods, draperies; 353 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Redding Feather Mfg. Co.; T. H. Smith, mfr's feathers; Albert.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes; E. A. Briggs, furniture, &c.; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Marcus Co.; Miss V. E. Baxter, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

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Valuable
Shoddy Mill
Leverington Ave. & Green Lane
Manayunk, Philadelphia
Thursday, July 18, 1918,
AT 10:30 A. M.
On the premises.

REAL ESTATE—Five, four, and two-story stone and brick buildings, Office and Garage having about 50,000 sq. feet of floor space, with 150 H. P. Boilers, Engines, 8,000 Gallon Water Tank, Fire Pumps, etc. Lot 248¾ x 233½ ft., with Railroad Siding.

MACHINERY — Comprising Machinery and Equipment of an up-to-date Shoddy Mill, including 3 Schofield Dusters, 2 Carbonizing Machines, Extractors, Rag Pickers, 12 Sets Furbush Double Shoddy Cards, 3 sets Bridesburg Shoddy Cards, Card Grinding Frames, Baling Presses, Willow Finishing Picker, 3 Bowl Scouring Machine, 200 H. P. Engine, 3-100 H. P. Boilers, Machine Shop Equipment, Shafting, Hangers, Belting, Small Equipment, etc.

STOCK—About 475,000 Lbs. Raw and Picked Stock, including Brown Cattle Hair, Gray Camel Hair, Horse Hair, Black Cotton Hair, Soft Back Carpets, Wool Carpet, Goat Hair, Camel Hair Cotton, Merino Camel Hair, Tallow Bags, Door Mats, etc. Also the furniture of a well equipped Office, including Typewriters, Safes, Desks, Watchman's Clock, etc.

By order of Cornelius Haggarty, Jr., Esq., Master; William T. Connor, Thomas McCaffrey, Administrators.

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Largest hotel in Western Catskills. Rooms with bath. Orchestra. Excellent Golf. Cottages for rent. Booklet and information at 1180 Broadway, New York. E. R. Jenkins, Mgr.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Week-end Saty. Dinner to Monday, $4.50. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

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Strictly Kosher. Bathing, boating, fishing.

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30 MINUTES FROM PENN. STATION
ENTIRE BLOCK OF OCEAN FRONT
Suites With Private Bath
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HOTEL OPEN JUNE 25TH
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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
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Within commuting distance. Private beach. No mosquitos. Booklet. Phone 256 Glen Cove.

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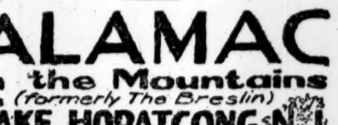
LAKE HOPATCONG, N.J.



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SEA BRIGHT, N. J. Nearest Ocean Resort to N. Y.
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Directly on the Beach.
Two New Buildings. Modern Appointments. Tennis and Hand Ball Courts; excellent roads for motoring; garage.
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A Delightful Sail of a little over an hour on the luxurious SANDY HOOK BOATS, leaving Cedar St. at 1.00, 4.10 and 5.15 P. M.

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Spring Lake Beach, N.J.
where ocean breezes temper the summer sun.
NOW OPEN
Large ocean frontage, safe surf bathing. Tennis, golf, fishing, etc.
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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Ocean front. Surf bathing, tennis, golf, saddle horses, music. Ideal family hotel. Exclusive clientele. Excellent table; good service. No mosquitoes, and no bar. Ownership management.
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Summer near New York, 1 hr. 20 min. Cottages for Rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
GOLF, TENNIS & OCEAN BATHING.
Telephone in every room
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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. Opens June 28. W. B. Stubbs, Prop. N. Y. telephone 7140 Schuyler.

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A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
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Refined Surroundings. Excellent Table.
RATES $21 WEEK UP.
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Finest European Hotel on the North Jersey Coast. Capacity 350.
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Opens June 22. Capacity 400. Running water in rooms. W. Harvey Jones, Owner & Mgr.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Rooms with hot and cold running water; $1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 300 ft. veranda overlooking ocean; Colonial ballroom; orchestra; booklet on request.
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HOTEL PRESTON
AND COTTAGES
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Open for Season June 20th
Hotel Preston caters to a discriminating patronage who appreciate the comforts of a well appointed home combined with the equipment of a modern hotel. This combination and its superb location makes Hotel Preston the "Ideal Resort Hotel."
Management of
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Cool and Delightful Climate—Wonderful Scenery—Social Attractions—All Pastimes.
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431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
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One Day Excursions
SUNDAY, JUNE 30
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$1.94 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 97c.
Lv. W. 23d St. 8:20; Liberty St. 8:40 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:58 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:45 A. M.
Atlantic City
$3.24 for adlt. (Fare incl. War Tax) Child. 5 to 12 $1.62
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:18 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:00 A. M.
New Jersey Central

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South America
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Twin Screw Steamer FRISIA expected to sail from NEW YORK under Neutral Flag about middle July, carrying 1st and 2d class passengers.
For reservations apply to the General Passenger Agency of the
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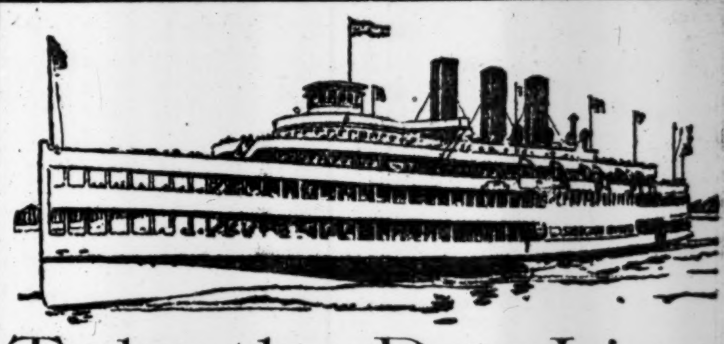

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Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain Park.

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Popular Sunday Outing
Take a delightful sail up the Hudson to
Newburgh, Beacon,
Poughkeepsie and Return
Regular Sunday service for Highland Falls, Beacon, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
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Time to visit Mount Beacon or Orange Lake Park with its amusements. Leave Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M. Music. Restaurant. Lunchroom.
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Great White Flyer "RENSSELAER"
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M. West 132nd Street 10 A. M.
Two hours' stop at Newburgh, returning on same steamer.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Night Boats to Albany and Troy.

S.S. "MANDALAY"
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS TO ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
FOR JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Opening of Season Commencing Sun. June 30
REGULAR SERVICE WILL BE RESUMED on the following schedule:
LEAVING NEW YORK Battery Landing 9:30 A. M. (except Mondays), 1:45 and 8 P. M.
Returning Leave Atlantic Highlands 11:30 A. M., 5:00 and 9:45 P. M.
MUSIC—DANCING—Mandalay Line. Telephones Broad 178-3263

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Delightful Outings Out on the Sound
Music — Dining Rooms — Lunch Counters
Tickets limited, on sale only on Piers on day of Excursions.
Steamer City of Lowell
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets $1.35 Children 70 Cents
Including War Tax.
Steamer Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St. 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd Street, 10:00 A. M.
Tickets $1.65. Children 85 Cents
Including War Tax.
The New England Steamship Co.

Hudson River Night Lines
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M.; West 132d Street, half hour later.
During June and July Steamer Berkshire will sail from New York on odd dates; Steamers Trojan and Rensselaer on even dates.
Express freight service. Automobiles carried. Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, $1.00.
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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
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45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. "Grand Republic" Lvs. Battery 9 A. M. W. 132d St. 9:45 A. M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
ROUND TRIP Weekdays, 55c.; Children, 30c. Sundays, 85c.; Children, 55c. Including War Tax.
Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708.

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For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank, Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 3:15 p. m. SUNDAYS: Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 a. m. Trolleys

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Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373
Short Up Hudson Trips every hour, 25c.

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ON THE HUDSON
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant.
*Str. "Poughkeepsie," Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
*Connects with Str. "B. B. Odell" for trip to New York same day.
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ROUTE
for Atlantic Highlands, Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant
Lv. N. Y. foot W. 42d St., weekdays, 8:45, 9:50 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 4:50, 7:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00 P. M.
Lv. N. Y. foot Cedar St., weekdays, 9:10, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 4:10, 5:15, 8:10 P. M. Sundays 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:25, 7:00 P. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule for SATURDAY, June 29
Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129 St., 10:30, 11:30; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.
Pier 1, N. R., 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
Coney, 12:25, 1:25, †2:25 3:10, 3:55, *4:55 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:35, 10:30 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 30.
Telephone Rector 3…

METROPOLITAN LINE
To BOSTON $5.23
via CAPE COD CANAL
Enough Daylight for Sightseeing
The Whole Night for Rest
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Monthly Earnings Statements

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5½s (Internal) Feb., 1926

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Volume of Trading Falls Off and Prices Move Irregularly—Russian Bonds Up.

With the same undercurrent of strength that has marked recent sessions on the Stock Exchange prices fluctuated rather uncertainly again yesterday, with little evidence of widespread public interest. The Street was puzzled by the strange happenings reported from Moscow, and inclined to question the dispatches telling of the overthrow of the Bolsheviki. At first glance the capture of Moscow by the anti-Soviet forces with the aid of German troops would seem to indicate the passing of the hope that Russia might be able to effect a reorganization which would permit her to assume at least a defensive position against the Central Powers, but Russian securities in this market advanced, presumably on the theory that the Bolsheviki, having repudiated bonds issued by the former régime, might be succeeded by a new party committed to a restoration of the monarchy. However, the dispatches were so garbled that it was difficult to arrive at their significance.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange fell short of 400,00 shares, and there was little speculative interest shown. The Copper issues responded favorably to the announcement of a conference to be held in Washington on Aug. 7 for considering the producers' application for an increase in the fixed price. It is expected that by the date of the meeting the Federal Trade Commission will have completed its investigation into the costs of production, and may supply estimates on which the Government will consent to an increase. Utah, Anaconda, and Butte & Superior advanced a point or more, while Kennecott and Inspiration made fractional gains. Steel was reactionary after an early advance, as were most of the other issues actively traded in.

The Government issues moved through a narrow range, with the new 4¼s slightly lower. The presentation by Representative Kitchin of a bill authorizing the issuance of $8,000,000,000 bonds, in addition to the $4,021,000,000 authorized by previous legislation, but still unissued, gives no new line on the nature of the October offering. The bill provides for an increase of $1,500,000,000 in the sums which may be loaned to the Allies.

Call money continues easy, most loans made yesterday being placed at 4 per cent., which was the highest rate for the day. Time funds were offered more freely and on slightly more favorable rates.

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

Dealers Disinclined to Make Extensive Commitments.

LONDON, June 28.—Trading closed quietly, but with a firm tone today, dealers being disinclined to make extensive commitments over the three-day holiday. The miscellaneous section of the list was the strongest, several stocks advancing on bonus distributions.

Gilt-edged stocks were dull because of the new New South Wales loan of £3,000,000. Grand Trunk securities were easy. There is still a demand for money over the end of the half year. Discounts were quiet.

Prices Firmer on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 28.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60f 55c for cash. Exchange on London, 27f 16c. Five per cent. loan, 88f 30c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

No Change in Rates for Demand and Times Loans—Market Quiet.

There was no change in money quotations yesterday, and the market was unusually quiet. Call loans were renewed at 4 per cent., which was the high for the day, and some new borrowings were made at 3½ per cent., the rate for sixty-day loans was 5½@5¾, and for longer maturities, 5¾@6 per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	4	High	4½
Low	3½	Low	4
Renewals	4	Renewals	4½
Last	3½	Last	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾	Sixty days	5¾@6
Ninety days	5¾@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	5¾@6	Five months	6
Six months	5¾@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅜@4⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 7-16	$4.75 7-16	$4.75 7-16	..
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	5.70⅜	+.01125
Cables	5.69 5-16	5.69 5-16	5.69 5-16	+.00625

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75 7-16	$4.76 7-16
5.1826	Paris	5.70⅜	5.69 5-16
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.00	78.25
	Peking	118.50	118.75
	Shanghai	111.50	111.75
19.50	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	50.125	50.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.73	35.73
	Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.86	8.85
	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.50	52.65
	Yokohama	52.50	52.65
19.30	Spain	27.75	28.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.50	35.90
	Copenhagen	30.80	31.20
	Christiania	31.30	31.70
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	24.90	25.00
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
5.1826	Switzerland	3.99	3.95
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	14.80	14.50
	500 rubles	14.20	14.40

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
4.72½	$4.70⅝	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅜

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $632,050,084; balance, $67,011,882. United States Treasury debit balance, $967,393; Federal Reserve credit balance, $53,373,010.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $24.3250 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 99¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$15,628,567	$178,028,161
Income and excess profits taxes	1,588,363,798	2,115,722,204
Miscellaneous	95,578,958	863,554,807
Misc. revenue	17,789,315	287,485,443
Total receipts	$1,717,360,639	$3,444,790,617
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	584,256,431	4,298,785,009
Exc. of tot. receipts over total disb.	130,780,227	477,086,975
Expenditures	1,183,104,208	7,743,575,627

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Spelter	8.67½	8.87½	8.50	8.75
Antimony	13.00	13.20	13.00	13.20
Quicksilver	$120.00	$125.00	$120.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*..	33.00	*..	33.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Thursday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	332	0	0	332	0	0
Tin, futures	332	0	0	332	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	415,210	637,388	440,948
Year to date	72,980,938	100,879,631	85,005,382

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16½	17	1,800	Advance Rumely	16½	17	16¼	17	+ ⅝
40	40½	1,300	Advance Rumely pf.	40½	41⅞	40	40	+ ½
2¼	2¾	3,400	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2½	2¼	2½	− ⅛
2	2⅛	6,900	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2	...
33½	33¾	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½	...
..	..	10	Allis-C. M. pf. cash	86	86	86	86	+ ⅞
68	68½	600	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	− ¼
46⅛	46½	1,500	Am. Can	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	46¼	− ¼
84⅝	85	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	85¾	85¾	84⅞	84⅞	−1⅛
41½	42⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	− ⅞
18	18½	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	18¼	18½	18	18	−1
80½	81	1,400	Am. H. & L. pf.	80	81	79¾	80⅝	− ⅜
53⅜	54	100	Am. International	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	− ¾
41½	42	200	Am. Linseed	41½	41½	41½	41½	− ½
67½	68	2,900	Am. Locomotive	68⅛	69	68	68	− ½
44½	45	200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	45¼	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
79	79¼	10,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅝	80¼	78⅝	79	+ ½
67	67⅞	700	Am. Steel F'dries	67⅞	67⅞	67	67	− ½
113¼	113½	600	Am. Sugar Ref.	113¾	113¾	112½	112½	−1½
109½	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	+1
142	142¼	6,200	Am. Sumatra Tob.	141½	143½	140¼	142	− ¼
100	101⅞	500	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf.	101	101⅞	101	101⅞	+1⅞
95¼	95⅝	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	95¼	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	+ ½
162½	163	100	Am. Tobacco	162½	162½	162½	162½	− ½
57⅞	58	500	Am. Woolen	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	− ¼
93⅝	94¼	100	Am. Woolen pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	...
18⅝	18⅞	6,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	18½	19⅜	18½	18¾	+ ⅝
50⅝	51⅛	400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅝
67½	67¾	29,700	Anaconda Copper	66⅞	68⅛	66⅞	67⅝	+1⅛
84½	85	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84½	84½	84½	84½	− ½
91	91½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	− ⅞
105⅛	105½	700	At. Gulf & W. I. x d.	105	105⅝	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
64	65	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	64	64	64	64	+2
93¼	93⅝	18,600	Baldwin Loco	93¼	93⅞	92¼	93⅝	+1¼
54⅜	54½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	...
92	94⅜	800	Barrett Co	94	95	94	94⅜	+ ¼
1⅛	1¼	2,400	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
85⅝	86	9,900	Beth. Steel, class B.	86	86¼	85⅝	85⅞	− ⅜
88	95	100	Beth. Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	−2
23½	24	200	Booth Fisheries	24	24	23¾	23¾	− ¼
37	38	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	36½	36½	36½	36½	− ½
63¾	68	100	Brown Shoe	65	65	65	65	+1¼
11⅞	12⅛	2,700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12	...
28	28¼	12,000	Butte & Superior	27½	•29¼	27½	28	+3
40½	41¾	100	California Packing	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ¼
19½	20	300	California Petrol	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−1
67½	72	200	Calumet & Arizona	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
147	148	400	Canadian Pacific	147½	147½	147¼	147½	− ⅝
70	70½	8,300	Central Leather Co.	71⅛	71⅛	70	70	−1⅛
33¾	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
81	82	100	Chandler Motor	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
7⅛	10	100	Chi. & Alton	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ½
7⅝	8	200	Chi. Great Western	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
42⅞	43½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43	43	42	42½	− ½
73½	74	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	...
91	93	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
23	23¼	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	− ¼
75	75¾	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛	− ¼
64	64½	800	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf.	64¼	65	64¼	64½	− ½
16½	16¾	8,300	Chile Copper	16⅛	16¾	16	16½	+ ⅜
40¼	40⅝	900	Chino Copper	39⅞	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅞
48¾	49	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	49	49	48¾	49	...
49	51	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
49	51	10	Do., odd lot	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
31¾	32	300	Columbia Gas & El	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
85½	85	300	Consolidated Gas	84	84	84	84	...
10½	12	600	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+1¼
41⅞	42	2,400	Corn Products Ref.	42	42	42	42	...
68¾	69	22,600	Crucible Steel	69	70⅛	68¾	68¾	− ¼
32¼	32⅜	5,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	32⅜	31⅛	32¼	+ ¾
81¼	81½	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80⅜	81½	80⅜	81½	+ ¼
160	164¾	100	Del., Lack. & West	162½	162½	162½	162½	...
4	5	10	Den. & Rio Grande	4	4	4	4	...
59⅛	59½	5,200	Distillers' Secur	59¼	59⅝	59	59⅛	− ½
7	7⅞	300	Dome Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	− ½
15½	15⅝	100	Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅛
32½	33	100	Erie 1st pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ⅛
38½	40	100	Fisher Body	39	39	39	39	− ¼
38½	40	60	Do., odd lot	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
28¼	29	200	Gaston, W. & W	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28¼	−1
44	50	300	General Cigar	50	50	50	50	−1
152¾	153	5,000	General Motors	152¾	153¾	151¼	153	−2
81⅞	82	1,900	General Motors pf.	82	82⅜	82	82	...
45½	45⅝	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45¼	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ¾
90¼	90⅜	500	Great Northern pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90½	...
32⅛	32⅜	1,800	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32⅜	32⅞	32½	32½	− ⅜
42¼	43	300	Greene-Cananea	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅜
54½	54⅝	7,200	Inspiration Copper	53⅞	54⅝	53⅜	54½	+ ⅝
7⅝	8	100	Interboro Consol	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
36¼	37¼	100	Interboro Con. pf.	36	36	36	36	− ¾
62¼	63	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	...
28	28½	300	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ¼
102⅝	102⅞	6,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	102⅞	103¼	102⅛	102⅝	+ ⅝
28½	29¼	700	Int. Nickel	29	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅜
34½	35	900	Int. Paper	34⅛	34⅜	34¼	34¼	− ⅞
49	52	100	Kan. City So. pf. x d	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	− ⅝
32⅝	33	4,800	Kennecott Copper	33	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
84	84¼	300	Lackawanna Steel	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	...
19¼	19½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
59⅛	59½	500	Lehigh Valley	59½	59½	59⅜	59⅜	+ ¼
25¼	25½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¾
115½	116	300	Louis. & Nash	115½	115½	115½	115½	− ½
51½	52¼	100	May Dept. Stores	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
99½	99⅞	9,900	Mexican Petroleum	101	101	99⅜	99⅝	− ¾
28¼	29	100	Miami Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ¼
52½	52⅝	3,000	Midvale Steel	52½	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	− ⅝
10½	11	200	Minn. & St. L. new	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	5⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
23⅜	23½	350	Missouri Pacific	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	− ¼
54½	55½	100	Missouri Pacific pf.	55	55	55	55	+1
18⅛	18⅜	4,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18⅛	18⅜	18	18⅛	− ⅛
59	60	300	Nat. Lead	59⅝	59⅝	59	59	...
4⅝	5	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅜
19⅝	19⅞	500	Nevada Con. Cop	19½	19⅝	19½	19¾	+ ¼
126	128	100	N. Y. Air Brake	127	127	127	127	...
38⅛	38½	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	− ⅜
21	22	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
87¼	87½	500	Northern Pacific	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	− ¼
37¼	37⅜	200	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	...
43⅜	43⅝	900	Penn. R. R.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
42½	45	100	People's Gas, Chi.	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
15	15¼	800	Pere Marquette	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
56	57¼	100	Pere Marq. prior pf.	57	57	57	57	− ½
29	29⅜	500	Philadelphia Co.	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	+1¼
39	40	200	Pierce-Arrow	39½	39½	39½	39½	− ⅜
80½	81½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
89	93	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	90	90	90	90	−1¼
36⅝	37	3,600	Pitts. & West Va.	36¾	37¼	36½	36¾	...
100	104	200	Public Service N. J.	101	101	100	100	−2
57½	58	2,200	Railway Steel Sp.	57¾	58¼	57½	57½	− ½
24¼	24⅝	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	24	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ¼
93	93⅛	19,000	Reading	93½	93⅞	92⅞	93	− ¾
91½	91¾	3,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	92⅛	92¼	91⅜	91½	− ¾
100	103	300	Royal Dutch t r	99	100	99	100	+4
12½	12⅝	400	St. Louis-San Fran	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ½
73	75	200	Savage Arms	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅞
8¼	8½	100	Saxon Motor	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
7½	8	100	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
19¼	20	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	− ¼
32⅜	32½	24,600	Sinclair Oil Refin.	30⅜	32½	30⅜	32½	+2⅜
83⅝	84	600	Southern Pacific	83⅞	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	− ⅛
24	24¼	900	Southern Railway	24¼	24¼	24	24⅛	...
46	46½	2,400	Studebaker Co.	46⅞	47	46	46	−1
42	43¼	200	Superior Steel	42	42	42	42	− ¾
19¼	19¾	1,500	Tenn. C. & C.	19⅜	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
152¼	153	900	Texas Co.	154½	154½	152½	152½	−2
64⅝	64⅞	3,200	Tobacco Products	65	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	− ⅞
10	10½	100	T., St. L. & W. pf. t r.	10	10	10	10	...
121⅛	121¾	1,700	Union Pacific	121¾	121¾	120⅞	121¾	+ ⅜
70¼	72	100	Union Pacific pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	− ½
101¾	102¼	4,200	United Cigar Stores	102½	102½	101½	101⅞	− ¾
102	115	200	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	104	104	104	104	+1
123	128¼	100	United Fruit	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
17¼	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
15⅛	16	2,200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	15	16⅛	15	16	+ ⅜
124½	124⅞	700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	125	125	124½	124½	− ½
13	14	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	6,100	U. S. Rubber	57⅞	60	57⅞	58⅝	+1
43⅞	44⅝	1,800	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	44	45	43⅝	44	+ ¼
43¾	44	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	44	44	44	44	...
108	108¼	79,400	U. S. Steel	108⅝	109	107⅞	108	− ⅞
111⅜	111⅞	100	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	− ½
81¾	82	3,100	Utah Copper	80½	82½	80½	82	+2
50⅝	51	1,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	2,900	Wabash	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	...
42¼	43	100	Wabash pf. A	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	− ¼
26	26¼	100	Wabash pf. B	26	26	26	26	...
23	23⅛	200	Western Pacific	23	23	23	23	...
89½	92	400	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90¼	90	90	− ½
42¾	43¼	800	West. E. & M. x d.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43⅛	+ ½
9	9¼	100	Wheeling & L. E.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
20	20⅛	1,600	Willys-Overland	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	− ½
55	56	400	Worthington Pump	56¼	56½	56	56½	+ ½
55	56	96	Do., odd lot	55	55	55	55	...
67	68½	76	Worth. Pump pf. B	67	67	67	67	...

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.14	60.83	61.04	− .22
25 industrials	84.41	83.39	83.77	− .34
50 stocks	72.77	72.11	72.40	− .28

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 28	72.77	72.11	72.40	− .28
June 27	73.37	72.47	72.68	− .19
June 26	73.17	72.32	72.87	+ .44
June 25	72.73	72.07	72.43	− .10
June 24	72.84	72.23	72.53	+ .39
June 22	72.30	71.79	72.14	+ .29
June 21	72.40	71.76	71.85	− .10

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	73.37	June 27	68.74	June 1	72.40
1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	82.31
1916	89.60	June 12	83.56	June 26	86.03
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	69.64	June 9	66.82	June 25	68.10
1913	69.28	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	74.82	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	72.40
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	82.38
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net change. Day.	Net change. Month.	Net change. Year.
25 railroads	72.45	+.01	− .84	− 7.57
8 indust'ls	93.13	−.04	− .58	− 1.41
6 pub. util.	68.89	+.52	−1.06	− 9.38
1 munici'l	95.37½	..	+2.37½	− 3.12½
40 issues	76.62	+.07	− .74	− 6.50

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 28	76.62	+.07	June 21	76.65	..
June 27	76.55	−.10	June 20	76.68	−.02
June 26	76.65	+.02	June 19	76.70	−.02
June 25	76.63	−.12	June 18	76.72	+.03
June 24	76.75	+.06	June 17	76.69	+.01
June 22	76.69	+.04	June 15	76.68	−.03

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	11.81	June 1	76.55	June 27	76.62
1917	88.74	June 8	83.12	June 29	83.19
1916	87.43	June 17	87.20	June 23	87.05
1915	83.69	June 21	82.51	June 1	82.60
1914	87.59	June 10	85.56	June 30	86.56
1913	87.85	June 2	85.78	June 11	86.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	76.62
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	83.12	June 29	83.12
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Miami Copper Company at their meeting yesterday declared a dividend of $1 a share for the quarter ending June 30, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record on Aug. 1.

The City of Richmond, Va., will receive bids until July 2 for $500,000 6 per cent. serial bonds, maturing $100,000 each year, 1919 to 1923, inclusive.

David R. Burbank of New York has been elected a Director of the Illinois Central Railroad, succeeding Charles H. Markham, who resigned.

The Treasurer of the City of Cambridge, Mass., has awarded a temporary loan of $250,000, issued in anticipation of taxes and maturing Feb. 1, 1919, to A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., at 4.47 per cent. discount, plus a premium of $7.

Walter Goodenough has been elected Vice President of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, in charge of ship construction. L. D. Lovekin and F. W. Wood have also been named Vice Presidents.

DEFENSE OF PARIS.

Map showing girdle of strong defenses which protects Paris against number of hostile attacks in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Lightening McAdoo's Worries.

Past the censor there has come from Paris a complete solution of the problem of financing the war. It is the brain-child of Arthur E. Stilwell, who will be remembered as an author and railroad builder. Mr. Stilwell would supplement bond sales and war taxes by issuing what he calls Liberty currency for a third of all of the annual requirements. Like most ready war financiers Mr. Stilwell passes lightly over the firmly established prejudice in solvent countries against flat money. He would make his currency redeemable by drawing in forty years 2½ per cent. each year, the money so drawn being repurchased at a rate of premium increasing from ½ per cent. the first year to 10 per cent. from the twentieth year on. Mr. Stilwell would make a start by issuing a trifle of $8,000,000,000 of the new unsecured premium currency this year. He is not daunted by the thought of the inflation he would thus bring about.

⁂

Reciprocating a Courtesy.

The provision in the proposed Fourth Liberty Bond act that bonds of the United States payable in any foreign money shall be exempt from all present and future taxes imposed by the United States or any State while "beneficially owned" by a non-resident alien, individual, or corporation not engaged in business in the United States, is regarded as a reciprocation of the courtesy afforded American holders of foreign Government securities. It will be recalled that all the foreign Government bond issues sold in this country provide that the principal and interest shall not be subject to any present or future taxes imposed by the Governments which arranged for these external loans. The same is true of the bonds of the French cities. It is not expected that United States bonds will be sold in foreign countries in any considerable amount, but it is believed that the inclusion of the tax exempt feature is only fair in view of the similar exemption conferred upon American holders of the foreign issues.

⁂

Advance in French Exchange.

Although the foreign exchange market as a whole was unusually dull yesterday, French francs, on limited transactions, advanced 1⅛ in the case of checks and 1-16 for cables. The closing rate for checks was $5.70⅜ compared with $5.71½. It was suggested that the rise in the market was probably due to first-of-the-month remittances made to American soldiers in France.

⁂

Reserve Bank Has a 100% Record.

The War Savings Society of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday a 100 per cent. membership of the 1,300 men and women who compose its staff. Only two New York institutions, the National City and the Guaranty Trust, have larger organizations than that of the Federal Reserve Bank, which has increased by more than 1,100 in the last year. Every Director, officer, clerk, stenographer, telephone operator, and office boy of the bank has "joined the army of saving and production" and is buying stamps regularly. The employes of the Reserve Bank also established a 100 per cent. record in the Red Cross campaign. This evening, the Federal Reserve Club, composed of 621 of the employes, will celebrate at a dance to be held at the Hotel Majestic.

⁂

Government Withdrawing Funds.

The Federal Government has been drawing quite heavily on the income and excess profits tax receipts which have been deposited with the various banks. Withdrawals are being made all over the country, as funds are needed by the Treasury. According to Boston dispatches, 20 per cent. of the tax deposits with New England banks was checked out on Thursday, and further calls have been issued for July 2 and 3, the amount of the withdrawals being about 25 and 30 per cent., respectively, of the balance on the dates mentioned.

⁂

The Short Line Railroads.

Latest reports from Washington, in the opinion of financiers in touch with the situation, indicate that regarding the short lines, the Administration has swung around to the view that in railroad control they will have "to let the tail go with the hide." Various proposals have been put forward for controlling the short lines without taking them over, or for taking them over without controlling them, but the whole condition is said to be so anomalous that Congress is likely to amend the Control act to sweep them all into the fold. Then arises the question of return to roads which have had no operating income for three years, but instead an operating deficit. Some kind of arbitration scheme is reported likely to be worked out for this purpose.

⁂

Production Against Perfection.

A rather interesting figure of speech was made by Vice President Dahl of the Chase National Bank yesterday in an address before the Minnesota State Bankers' Association. Speaking of some of the difficulties and delays in the war program, Mr. Dahl remarked that we are beginning to appreciate the difference between the laboratory and the factory mind. "The laboratory mind is constantly seeking to improve existing conditions. The laboratory man is an idealist—he strives for perfection. The factory mind is the practical mind which deals with an existing situation and strives to meet it with the tools at hand instead of striving to get a perfect machine."

⁂

Optimistic Cotton Crop Reports.

Practically all the private cotton crop reports, of which a number have been issued in the last two days, among the best-known being those of the Watkins Bureau and of Norden & Co., agree on a remarkably high condition figure for this stage of growth—from 83 to above 84, and the highest since 1911 in most cases, as compared with 65 or 70 a year ago. At the same time it seems established that the acreage has been increased as compared with last year by around 3 per cent. This means a yield of more than 14,000,000 bales, according to most estimates. Probably the South will have to follow the example of Kansas in the wheat fields, and turn out the inhabitants of its cities en masse to pick cotton this Fall.

⁂

The Cotton Market and the War.

The Cotton Exchange is notoriously a great place for peace talk, although emphatically peace with victory. There was some of it around yesterday, but the finest example of cotton market optimism in this direction was afforded by a market letter of one very well known cotton firm, which, referring to the end of the war, concludes: "We hope it may be in sight, though not yet visible."

⁂

"Unscrambling" the Coal Roads.

Apropos of the recent talk that the Government is going to insist on all the railroads dissociating themselves from all their interests not directly connected with railroading, with particular reference to such roads as the Lackawanna, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, Delaware & Hudson, Erie and others, which made a profit last year because the increased profits of their coal business offset the big declines in their railroading earnings, a railroad man yesterday remarked that nobody seemed to have noticed that the railroads themselves might undertake the task before the Government asked them, if Mr. McAdoo insisted upon telling them what to do with all their income, from whatever source derived. By "unscrambling," a flank movement might be achieved heading off Mr. McAdoo, leaving him with no excuse for attempting to control the coal income, while the stockholders would receive their property without any fundamental change.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$9,311,000	$2,798,600	$3,082,000
Year to date	746,247,000	507,588,300	541,712,950

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s
$185000....99.60
43000....99.58
1000....99.56
15000....99.58
28000....99.60
36000....99.58
13000....99.60
4000....99.58
158000....99.60
1000....99.58
30000....99.60
10000....99.58
38000....99.60
10000....99.58
10000....99.60
11000....99.58
139000....99.60
5000....99.58
2000....99.56
11000....99.58
229000....99.60
35000....99.58
4000....99.56
14000....99.58
2000....99.56
1000....99.58
1000....99.56
1000....99.58
30000....99.60
4000....99.58
5000....99.60
8000....99.56
10000 c....99.56
3000....99.58
5000 c....99.50
11000....99.58
6000....99.60
1000....99.58
50000....99.60
94000....99.54
50000....99.52
124000....99.50
25000....99.56
50000....99.50
$1,513,000, total sales.

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$15000....94.36
5000....94.42
10000....94.38
10000....94.36
1000....94.40
18000....94.42
4000....94.30
1000....94.34
2000....94.30
8000....94.36
11000....94.22
25000....94.28
3000....94.30
4000....94.26
1000....94.22
11000....94.26
25000....94.34
$149,000, total sales.

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$131000....94.44
20000....94.46
120000....94.44
13000....94.46
5000....94.44
270000....94.42
236000....94.40
2000....94.36
48000....94.34
17000....94.36
7000....94.38
1000....94.40
69000....94.38
10000....94.36
25000....94.34
94000....94.32
10000....94.36
4000....94.30
10000....94.34
295000....94.32
250000....94.30
10000 c....94.36
226000....94.30
8000....94.32
104000....94.30
11000....94.34
39000....94.32
61000....94.30
1000....94.34
1000....94.36
118000....94.38
29000....94.36
25000....94.32
180000....94.30
136000....94.28
100000....94.26
3000....94.24
79000....94.30
1000....94.28
10000....94.30
1000....94.32
24000....94.30
35000....94.34
1000....94.32
5000....94.34
1000....94.36
358000....94.40
11000....94.36
16000....94.38
1000....94.36
11000....94.38
5000....94.40
10000....94.38
2000....94.40
1000....94.38
65000....94.40
2000....94.38
50000....94.40
15000....94.42
37000....94.40
$3,415,000, total sales.

U S Liberty 4¼s
$5000....96.82
50000 c....96.86
10000....96.82
73000....96.80
2000....96.78
25000 c....96.82
15000....96.78
5000....96.76
50000....96.80
222000....96.76
5000....96.78
7000....96.76
25000 c....96.80
152000....96.72
42000....96.70
225000....96.60
77000....96.56
33000....96.60
40000....96.52
1000....96.54
26000....96.52
63000....96.58
3000....96.54
27000....96.52
423000....96.54
25000....96.52
35000....96.54
128000....96.52
3000....96.54
115000....96.50
23000 c....96.60
14000....96.48
60000....96.46
10000....96.44
13000....96.38
50000....96.40
5000....96.44
25000....96.40
8000....96.46
59000....96.44
10000....96.40
19000....96.44
2000....96.48
1000....96.50
10000 c....96.52
10000 c....96.54
2000....96.48
100000....96.52
1000....96.56
11000....96.58
42000....96.60
27000 c....96.66
2000....96.58
20000....96.50
10000....96.54
13000....96.52
9000....96.54
26000....96.52
4000....96.56
111000....96.60
$2,600,000 total sales.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
5....97
1....97⅛
15....96⅞
1....97¼
Anglo-Fr 5s
5....92¼
55....92⅛
40....92
5....92¼
56....92
4....92⅛
153....92¼
56....92⅛
CityofBord6s
5....92
2....91⅞
7....92
CityofLyons6s
4....91⅝
71....91
5....91½
CityofMars6s
5....91⅝
5....92
CityofParis6s
10....82½
2....82⅝
1....82½
7....82⅝
6....82¾
Dom of Can 5s, 1926
1....93
1931
4....91⅝
50....91
1....91¼
FrenchGov5½s
27....98
1....98⅛
Jap Govt 4s, sterling loan
1....73⅛
4½s, sterling loan, 2d ser, German stp
1....80
UKofGB&I5s
34....99⅝
5½s, 1919
5....97¾
new
25....99¼
2....99 1-16
5½s, 1921
20....94⅝
16....94¼
NYC4s,1957
1....91
AmAgChcv5s
1....96⅝
4....96¼
AmHide&L6s
5....101
Am Sm & Ref temp 1st 5s
9....88
2....87¾
1....88
Am Tel & Tel conv 4½s
1....85
col tr 5s
11....86½
3....86⅜
A, T & S Fe gen 4s
11....80½
1....81
AtlCstL1st4s
2....79¼
B&Oconv4½s
15....79¼
ref 5s
2....78⅝
1....79
Beth Stl 1st & ref 5s
4....90
pur money 5s
1....81
Braden Cop s f 6s
5....90
BRT5s,1918
213....96½
62....96⅝
1....96¼
Cent Leath 5s
2....94¼
CenofNJgen5s
1....101
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1....96⅝
1....96½
1....96⅜
conv 4½s
1....75¾
conv 5s
11....80⅞
1....80⅝
1....80½
C,B&Qgen4s
1....81
joint 4s
9....94
1....94⅛
1....93⅞
Chi & E I ref & imp 4s, ctfs of dep
3....28
ChiGtWest4s
2....59¼
1....59⅛
Chi,M&StP 4s, 1925
1....81
conv 4½s
1....75½
ref 4½s
1....67⅝
1....67¼
1....67⅛
C,RI&Pgen4s
1....73½
Ry ref 4s
2....66⅞
5....66⅝
1....67
1....66⅞
1....67
Chile Cop 7s
6....104⅞
3....105
11....105⅛
conv 6s, rcts pt pd, extd
18....79
5....78⅝
14....79
C,C,C&StL deb 4½s
2....76½
C,L&W1st5s
1....96½
Col & So ref & ext 4½s
12....70⅝
1....71
Con Gas cv 6s
5....99½
2....99⅝
D&RGimp5s
1....75
1st & ref 5s
5....51¼
Erie1stcon4s
2....67
conv4s,SerB
3....49½
GenElecdeb5s
4....98⅝
4....98⅛
Ga & Ala 1st con,5s
2....90¼
Hud&Man1st &ref5s,SerA
2....59⅝
10....59
30....59⅝
adj inc 5s
3....21
IllCent4s,'53
5....74⅛
Ill Steel 4½s
2....81⅝
Inter-Met4½s
1....52
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
5....81¼
Int MerMar s f 6s
7....98
10....97¾
10....97⅝
30....97½
IowaCenref4s
1....44½
KanCitySo3s
1....62
Lac Gas Lgt ofStL1st5s
1....98⅞
LS&MS4s,'28
1....85
L & N gen 6s
1....110⅞
MidStlcoltr5s
2....88
Mil&N1st4½s
2....85
M,K&TofT5s
5....50½
MoPacgen4s
1....58
NO,Tex&Mex income 5s
7....46⅛
NYCentdeb6s
1c....94½
6....94
con4s,SerA
1....73½
10....74
deb 4s,1934
1....78
NYRysref4s
1....52¼
adj 5s
1....22
9....23
NY,Susq&W gen 5s
1....60
N Y Tel 4½s
2....85½
NY,W&B4½s
4....52
No Pac 4s
1....80¼
Oreg-WRR& Nv1st&ref4s
1....72
PRRgen4½s
2....87
4....87¼
1....87½
5....87¼
1....87¼
P Gas & C of Chi ref 5s
8....73
PereMar1st5s
2....81½
Pub Serv Cp s f 5s
3....77½
Readinggen4s
1....83¼
1....83⅜
2....83⅝
RI,A&L4½s
1....67⅝
StL,IrMt&So River&G4s
2....71
St L & San F pri lien 4s, Series A
1....59⅝
5....59
Pri lien 5s, Series B
2....75
adj 6s
10....67¼
7....67¼
Sinc Oil & R 1st s f 7s
17....91½
9....91
with war
3....93
1....92⅞
11....93
12....92⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
7....91
1....90⅝
So Pac conv4s
5....79
4....78⅝
1....79
conv 5s
6....91
2....90⅝
1st & ref 4s
12....78¾
3....78½
3....78¼
So Ry 1st 5s
6....89⅛
Tex Co deb 6s
2....97⅞
ThirdAvref4s
1....55
adj 5s
13....35
Tol,StL&W4s
1....47⅞
Un Pac 1st 4s
11....84½
UnRysofSL4s
1....50½
USRubber6s
6....100
1st&ref5s
4....79⅝
10....79½
USSm,Ref&M conv6%notes
2....95½
USSteelCorp s f 5s
1....98½
1....98⅜
3....98½
2....98⅝
3....98½
1....98⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2....93
West Elec 5s
1....96⅛
West Shore 4s
3....73
WestUnfund& real est 4½s
2....80⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
3....94
3....95
WisCentgen4s
1....72

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	..
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	99½	..
3s, c, 1918	99½	..
3s, r, 1946	83	..
3s, c, 1946	83	..
4s, r, 1925	106	..
4s, c, 1925	106	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	85	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	60	65
Alb & S.	..	179⅞
Allis-Ch M pf, ex d.	82½	83
Am Ag Ch.	87	91
Do pf.	92	94½
Am B N.	34	37
Do pf.	40	45½
Am B Sug pf.	75	85
Am B S & Fdy	..	99
Do pf.	151	175
Am C pf.	93	95
Am C & F pf.	102	110
Am Coal	46	..
Am Cot Oil pf.	72	82
Am Exp.	85	95
Am Ice	31½	32½
Do pf.	48	50
Am Lin pf.	79¼	81
Am Lo pf.	98	99
Am Malt.	7½	8¼
Am Sm pf, A	87	89
Am S & R pf.	105	106
Am Snuff.	95	105
Do pf.	85	100
Am Shipb.	125	130
Am T & C.	50	60
Am Tob pf.	94	98
Am Wr Pa pf.	22	24
Assets R.	1⅛	1⅜
Asso D G.	12	15
Do 1st pf	46½	63¾
Do 2d pf.	42	59
Assoc Oil, ex div.	..	58
A, T & S F pf.	82	83
A, B & A.	9½	12½
Bald Lo pf.	97½	103
B & O pf.	55½	57
Barrett Co pf.	98	105
B'ch Cr'k.	..	80
Beth Steel.	86	87½
Do 8% pf.	105¾	106
B Un Gas.	75	88
Br Sh pf.	97	101
Bruns Ter.	11	12
B, R & P.	70	75
Do pf.	100	107
Burns Br.	120½	122
Do pf.	110	118
Bush Term.	..	97
But'k Co.	7¼	9⅝
Cal Pet pf.	59¼	61¼
Can So, ex div	..	54
C, C & O.	..	26
Do pf.	..	50
Case (J I) pf.	80	86
Cent Fdy.	35	38
Do pf, ex div	45	46
C'tain-teed.	34	36
Do 1st pf	84½	87½
Do 2d pf.	78¼	..
Cent L pf.	103	104½
C R R of N J, ex d.	196	220
C & S A T.	104	106
Ches & O.	56⅝	56⅞
C & A pf.	..	20
Chi Gt W pf.	23⅝	24
C & N W pf.	120	130
Chi Pn T.	71	72½
Chi, St P, M & Om.	70	90
Do pf.	100	130
C, C, C & St L.	30	34¼
Do pf, ex div	60	63¾
Cl & Pitts.	..	80
Clu-Peab.	48	50
Do pf.	98½	102
Col & So.	21	23
Do 2d pf.	43	48
Comp T R.	33	40
Cons Coal.	..	88
Con G, B.	93	100
Cont Can.	68	71
Do pf.	99	101½
Cont Ins, ex div	50	60
Corn P R pf.	101½	102⅝
Crex Carp.	40	55
Cruc S pf.	89⅝	90⅝
C-Am Sug.	144½	160
Do pf.	95	105
D & Co pf.	92½	94
Del & Hud.	108	110
D & R G pf.	7	8
Det Ed.	104½	105½
Det & M.	..	85
Det U Ry.	80	90
D, S S & A	3	4¼
Do pf.	6½	9
Elec S B.	50½	52
Elk H Coal	26⅝	27⅞
Do pf.	36	47
Erie 2d pf.	23	24
Erie & P.	..	70
F M & S.	10⅝	12¼
Do pf.	32	34
Fisher Bdy pf.	86	89
Gen Chem.	181	185
Do pf.	98	103
Gen Cig pf.	99½	99⅞
Gen Elec.	147½	149½
G'drich pf.	98	98¼
Granby Con	74⅞	78½
Gulf S S.	84	86
Do 1st pf	..	102¼
G M & N.	9	12¼
Do pf.	30	38⅜
Hartman.	42	46
Hask & B.	42½	42⅞
Homestake.	67	70
Ill Cent.	95	97
Int Agric.	17½	18¼
I H, N J.	126½	128
Do pf.	110	110⅝
Int H Cor.	64	66
Do pf.	96	..
Int N pf.	90	..
Int Pa pf.	80	100
Do pf s.	62	63
Int Salt.	54	64
Iowa Cent.	3	5
Jewel Tea.	31	35
Do pf.	91	95
K C, Ft S & M pf.	55	60
Kan C So.	18	19
Kelly S T.	50	51
Do pf.	81	87
Kelsey Wh	24½	29½
Do pf.	83	90
K & D M.	3	7
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	89	90½
Kress (S H)	55	59
Do pf.	101½	105
Lacl Gas.	83	87
L E & W.	8	9
Do pf.	17	21
Ligg & M.	165	170
Do pf.	102	104
L-W B 1st pf.	81¼	90
Do 2d pf.	65	..
Lorill'd Co.	175	250
Do pf.	101	105
M'kay Cos.	72	75
Do pf.	64	64½
Man B'ch.	½	2½
Man El S.	40	49
Do 1st pf	..	97
Man Elev.	95	100
Math Alk.	35	45
Max Motor.	27⅝	28¼
Do 1st pf	55	..
Do 2d pf.	19	21
M Dep Sts pf.	98	106
Mex P pf.	93	98
Mich Cent, ex div.	92⅞	109
M, St P & S S M.	88	89
Do pf.	98	105
Do l l.	55	70
M, K & T pf.	8½	9
Mon Pow.	63⅝	67
Do pf.	100	..
Mor & Es.	65	72
N, C & St L.	108	120
Nat Acme.	30⅝	31
Nat Bis, ex div	91½	93
Do pf.	107½	112
Nat C & S.	50	75
Do pf.	98	108
Nat Enam.	51	52
Do pf.	95	97
Nat L pf.	101	104
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	15
N O, T & Mex	19	21
N Y Cent.	72⅜	72½
N Y, C & St L.	15	18
Do 1st pf	55	70
Do 2d pf.	36	45
N Y Dock.	23¼	24
Do pf.	43	51
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So.	16	18
Norf & W.	103½	104¼
Do pf.	75	78
North Am.	42	45
Nova Sc S, ex div.	56	58
Ohio F S, ex div.	42	44¼
Ont Min.	11⅞	12¼
Owens B M	55	61
Do pf.	106	..
Pac Coast.	42	50
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	55	80
Pac Mail.	28¼	29⅝
Do pf.	102	..
P T & Tel.	20	24
Do pf, ex div.	..	90
Pan-Am P & Tr pf.	90⅝	92⅞
Peo & E.	4½	6¼
Pere M pf.	35	37
Pett-Mull.	30	45
Do 1st pf	95	100
Pierce-A pf	95	97
P, C, C & St L.	50	53
Pitts Coal.	52⅝	53
P, Ft W & C	125	158
P & W Va pf.	79	79¼
Pond C C.	18⅛	19
Pr Stl Car.	67¼	68
Do pf.	93½	95
P'man Co.	113	115
R R Sec, I C stk ctfs, ex div.	..	70
Ry Stl Spr pf.	96½	101
Rdg 1st pf.	37	38¼
Do 2d pf.	37	40
Rep I & S pf.	99½	100
St L S F pf.	26	28
St L S W.	21	23¼
Do pf.	35	40
Sears-R	135	137
Do pf.	114	120
Shat Ar, ex div	16	16⅞
S-S S & I.	64	65
Do pf.	92	95
So P R S.	128	130
Do pf.	100	105
So Ry pf.	62¼	62¾
St'd Mill.	105	107
Do pf.	79	81
Studeb Co pf.	80	90
Stutz Mtr.	40⅝	43¼
Sup Stl 1st pf.	95	97
Texas Pac.	16⅝	17¼
T P L Tr.	185	200
Third Av.	18	19
Tide W O.	182	192
Tob P pf.	93	96
T, St L & West	2	8
Do ctfs.	4	5½
Do pf.	10	11
Tran & W.	39	41
T C R T.	40½	44
Do pf.	..	125
Und Type.	102	107
Do pf.	102¼	..
U B & P.	73½	77
U Alloy S.	39½	40
Un Drug.	69½	72
Do 1st pf	48½	49½
Do 2d pf.	76½	77½
U Rys Inv.	9	9½
U S C I P pf.	42	45½
U S Exp.	16¼	17
U S Ind A pf.	95	97
U S R 1st pf.	103¼	104½
Utah Sec.	12¼	13½
Va-Car Ch pf.	106	108⅝
Va I, C & Coke	71	73
Va R & P.	22¼	..
W F Exp, ex div.	60	65
West Md.	15	15½
Do 2d pf.	28	32
W Pac pf.	63⅞	64⅛
W E & M 1st pf, ex div	59	65
W & L E pf.	19	21
White Mtr.	41	42
W-Over pf.	81	83
W & Co.	61¼	63
Do pf.	90	100
Wis Cent.	35½	37
W'w'th (F W)	112	114
Do pf.	113¾	117½
Wor Pump pf, A.	88	89¾

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.		Aug., 1919	97	97¼	7.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	97	97½	8.60
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅝	8.00
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	98⅛	98¼	6.70
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	39	41	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	46	47	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	95	100	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100⅜	101⅛	4.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1918	99½	99⅞	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅝	7.15
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	6.65
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98⅝	99⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96¼	96½	..
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98½	99	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98⅝	98⅞	7.00
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	93⅝	94⅛	6.25
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	99⅛	7.50
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99⅛	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	99¼	99⅝	6.05
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¼	97⅝	5.90
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	96½	96⅞	8.40
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	100	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99½	100¼	5.75
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97½	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99⅝	100	6.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	99	99½	5.70
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July, 1921	94	95	..
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	95⅝	97⅝	8.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Miss. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
Mon. T. & P.		Apr., 1919	91	93	12.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99	100	5.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.90
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	96	96⅝	5.90
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	96⅛	97	8.00
Phila. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98½	99	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅞	6.00
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100½	100⅞	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100⅝	100⅞	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100½	101¼	6.60
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	96½	97¼	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	98¼	98½	7.20
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97⅝	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99⅝	99⅛	6.90
Win. R. A.		Mar., 1919	99¼	99⅝	7.40
Wis. Edison	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	94½	98½	6.75

DEVELOPING EXPORTS

A marked feeling of friendship toward America now exists in the Latin American republics, for they are coming to better understand our ideals and purposes. This is creating an advantageous commercial situation which should be developed to the fullest extent.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas offers an unexcelled service to American exporters in Latin America, and will be glad to confer with them about business in those countries.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1961, of
HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY

The stockholders of the Hocking Valley Products Company, at a special meeting held June 12th, 1918, voted to issue $1,000,000 6% cumulative preferred stock, each share having a par value of $20 and preferred to common stock, both as to assets and dividends, having same voting power as common stock, and with the provision that no mortgage or other lien prior to said preferred stock shall be created by the Company without the consent of 75% of the preferred stock; such preferred stock to be redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, after July 1st, 1919, at 110 per cent. of the face value thereof.

Pursuant to the vote of the stockholders, the HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY offers to the holders of its First Mortgage Fifty Year five per cent. sinking fund Gold Bonds, due 1961, the privilege of exchanging said bonds, with all coupons from and after January 1, 1919, and certificates for relinquished interest attached, for the 6% preferred stock now authorized, upon an equal basis, that is, five shares of preferred stock of $20 par value, for each $100 face value in bonds, and at the time of such exchange the Company will also deliver to the holders of said bonds so exchanged its ten-year 5% Certificates of Indebtedness, dated July 1, 1918, in full payment and satisfaction of the certificates for relinquished interest held by them to the amount of such certificates accrued on July 1st, 1918.

The bonds, when acquired by the Company in exchange for the preferred stock, shall be kept alive as valid and existing obligations of the Company and held in trust for the benefit and security of the preferred stock until all of the outstanding bonds shall be acquired, at which time the bonds and mortgage will be retired and discharged.

Bondholders are accordingly requested to deposit their bonds, with all coupons due January 1, 1919, and thereafter attached, together with the ten certificates for relinquished bond interest accompanying each bond, to the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, the Depositary for the Company, which will issue negotiable certificates of deposit in exchange therefor.

The conversion authorized by the stockholders will be effected on or before July 1, 1918, if a sufficient number of the bonds have, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of the Hocking Valley Products Company, agreed to the exchange, with the right to the Hocking Valley Products Company to extend such privilege.

In the event the plan is declared operative and the exchange effected, the Depositary will, upon delivery to it of the preferred stock, accompanied by the opinion of counsel to the Hocking Valley Products Company that such preferred stock has been properly and legally issued, deliver to the Hocking Valley Products Company the bonds deposited with it in exchange for the preferred stock and take the Hocking Valley Products Company's receipt therefor, and thereupon deliver to the depositors the preferred stock upon surrender of its negotiable receipts duly endorsed.

No charge or expense of any kind whatsoever in connection with this conversion shall be paid by depositing bondholders in any event.

Copies of the resolutions authorizing the issue of the preferred stock may be had from the Bankers Trust Company upon application.

Dated, June 20, 1918.
HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY.
By S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, President.

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "FRANKLIN," ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred seventy thousand dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "FRANKLIN," dated September 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on September 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270, inclusive, maturing from September 1, 1918, to September 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to September 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due September 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on such bonds will cease on September 1, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By John [illegible] Crowley, Treasurer.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William St., New York City.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON,
Assistant Secretary.

VARDAMAN ASSAILS DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN

Senator Charges That Some of Them Are Using Their Offices for Profiteering Purposes.

HOG ISLAND CASE BOBS UP

P. A. S. Franklin Defends His Course Against Complaint Made by E. L. Doheny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Charges that many men working for the Government at nominal salaries were using their offices to make money for themselves, were made today by Senator Vardaman at a meeting of the Senate Commerce Committee. During the hearing the affairs of the New York Shipbuilding Company and the American International Company were brought forward and the old Hog Island shipyard controversy again cropped up.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, who was a witness before the committee, said he had been giving 95 per cent. of his time to the work of the Shipping Board, with which he has been connected since last February. He appeared to reply to statements made the day before by E. L. Doheny of Los Angeles, who testified that the transportation company of which he was head had been required to pay excess prices by the New York Shipbuilding Company, with the sanction of the Shipping Board. Mr. Doheny stated at the time that Mr. Franklin's company, the International Mercantile Marine, had an interest in the New York Shipbuilding Company.

The Hog Island controversy was reviewed by Senator Vardaman. After referring to the conditions that he maintained were uncovered there as the result of the hearings before the Commerce Committee, Senator Vardaman said:

"There has been a great amount of profiteering. Many people have taken advantage of the country's emergency to make money for themselves."

Franklin Explains Contracts.

Mr. Franklin reminded Senator Vardaman that the contracts given to the various shipbuilding companies had been made by the United States Government through the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"That is true, but men are just as human when they get into office as when they are engaged in private business," replied Senator Vardaman.

Shortly after Mr. Franklin had begun his statement, Mr. Doheny interrupted to deny that he made any charges whatever about the head of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

"I simply told of his connection with the Shipping Board, with the International Mercantile Marine Company, and with the New York Shipbuilding Company," he said. "I stand back of everything I said, however, and if the committee wishes me to testify again I will return from California and tell the same story, except it will be 200 or 300 per cent. stronger."

Mr. Doheny is President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transportation Company. He told the committee that by reason of excess contract prices allowed to the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Fore River Company his company had been forced to pay from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 more than the amount called for by the original contracts, which were made before we entered the war.

Mr. Franklin said the International Mercantile Marine owned about 20 per cent. of the stock of the New York Shipbuilding Company. "I was referred to by name yesterday, and I should like to state my connection with the various companies," said the witness.

He then said that the contract between the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the shipbuilding company was made many months before he became connected with the Shipping Board.

"I had absolutely nothing to do with the making of that contract and know nothing about it except that it was referred to the Board of Directors of the shipbuilding company at one of its meetings," Mr. Franklin said. "I have never been a member of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. At the request of Mr. Hurley I became connected with the Shipping Board and Chairman of the Shipping Control Committee."

"You've done good work there, and I wish we had more men like you in these Government bureaus," said Senator Nelson.

Mr. Franklin said that, while he had no specific knowledge of the exact nature of the contract under discussion, he believed it to have been fair and similar to others awarded to various shipbuilding companies. "The shipbuilding companies would have preferred to have been left alone. They would have made more money than they have made since the Government took them over."

Due to Rising Costs.

Differences between the old contract and the new one, of which Mr. Doheny complained, were due to extra cost of materials and labor and a general speeding up of the work, Mr. Franklin stated.

"It hurt every fellow who had a ship building," he said. "It hurt my own company; in fact, one of the ships had so increased in price that we could not afford to take delivery."

The witness stated that the officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company had no connection with the Hog Island plant other than that they had sometimes been called upon in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Franklin said the general shipping situation had improved, although there were not nearly enough ships to go around. "It is like trying to put five gallons in a pint pot," he remarked, referring to conditions.

"We are going to be very short of coal all along the Atlantic coast next Winter. One reason is that every ship leaving port has to be coaled for the round trip. Every ship is being used for war purposes. The two chief problems we have before us are to ship goods and troops to France and coal to New England. That is vitally necessary to provide fuel for the manufacturing plants.

"There is also considerable coal being shipped to Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Pacific Islands. This, too, is for war business. Every bit of the coal shipped to South America is used for fuel of nitrate and other plants absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the war."

MAIL TUBES WIN AFTER ALL.

House Finds Error in Vote, and Report Is Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Rechecking today of the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill providing for retaining pneumatic tube systems in certain cities resulted today in a reversal of the action, and the report was adopted. Representative Rose of Pennsylvania had been erroneously recorded against the report, the correction making the vote 150 from the report to 149 against it.

This action is final, the Senate having adopted the report. It provides that contracts for continuing the tubes in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis may be renewed until March 4 next, and in the meantime the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to investigate whether it is practicable to purchase them, or continue their operations under contract, or abolish them and return to the automobile method of transporting mail from Post Offices to railway stations.

DAY OF FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COTTON MARKET

Close Steady, 3-5 Points Off on Old Crop and 13-21 Points Up on New Crop Deliveries.

A sharp demand for July options at the opening, apparently due to apprehensions from the still remaining short side, sent that month up to a premium of 300 points over October on the local cotton market yesterday. The demand was speedily met, however, and was followed by increased Southern selling of nearly all months, which carried prices down nearly 50 points below the opening. At this point there was a rally on better export prospects, combined with favorable interpretation of the war news, particularly the Russian reports. Business fell off to a marked degree, however, late in the session, and the close was quiet but steady, with 3 to 5 points decline on the old crop and 13 to 21 points advance on the new crop deliveries.

There was no new or striking features in the session, which was mostly a trading market. The majority of men in the cotton trade appear to be marking time for the present, waiting for the Government crop report and forecast, which is due Tuesday. The belief is that it will be a highly favorable one, but the only question is, just how favorable, and to what extent the market has discounted it. There was some demand for August, once more, and that relatively inactive month ruled relatively strong during part of the session, but this appearance of activity would not have been sufficient to excite comment in any other month in which any business at all is done.

Although the statistics of actual exports do not yet show it, cotton men yesterday were talking of much better prospects for cargo space, and it was reported that one large local spot firm had recently received inquiries for several thousand bales to go abroad, where a few months ago it had been compelled to leave large amounts of cotton on lighters for lack of either warehouse or hold space. The opinion of the trade seems to be balancing the hopes of more tonnage for overseas against the expectations of a big crop.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	28.10@28.15	28.15	27.50	27.85@27.95	27.90
Aug.	......	27.20	26.90	27.02@27.08	27.05
Sept.	......	......	......	25.86 Bid	25.65
Oct.	25.10@25.15	25.40	24.92	25.30@25.31	25.14
Nov.	......	......	......	24.90 Bid	24.76
Dec.	24.63@24.66	24.93	24.48	24.80@24.81	24.66
Jan.	24.55@24.60	24.79	24.44	24.67@24.69	24.54
Feb.	......	......	......	24.63 Bid	24.50
Mar.	24.50@24.57	24.77	24.41	24.64@24.67	24.50
May	......	......	......	24.64 Bid	24.50

The local market for spot cotton was 5 points lower at 31.90c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.05c; New Orleans, 31c; Savannah, 31.25c; Augusta, 31.75c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 31c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	9,655	5,857	18,827
Exports	......	18,726	14,518
Exports, season	3,795,003	3,774,389	5,278,515
N. Y. stocks	143,880	148,958	64,633
Port stocks	1,179,435	1,176,186	771,262
N. Y. arrivals	......	3,432	......

Liverpool Cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; middling, old contract, 22.50d; good middling, new contract, 22.11d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, none. Futures opened quiet, 5 to 10 points advance. Closed irregular and unsettled. June, 23.19d; July, 22.43d; August, 21.25d; September, 20.23d; October, 19.63d. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths irregular.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Large Proportion of the Week's Changes Were Advances.

Quite a sharp upward trend developed in wholesale commodities prices this week, as reflected by Dun's list. Only fifty-six of the 325 articles quoted showed change, but of this forty-one were advances. Last week there were thirty advances in fifty-two revisions. The changes were restricted generally to a smaller group of commodities than is usually the case. Advances in foodstuffs and metals were among the features, the latter as a result of Governmental price revising.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$13.00	$13.00	$16.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08¼	.08⅜	.09⅜
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.11	.10¾	.10
Stand. brown sheet., yd.	.28	.28	.16
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.18¾	.18¾	.10¾
Butter, cream. extra, lb.	.45	.44½	.38
Cheese, w.m., fresh, spl., lb.	.23¾	.23¾	.23½
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.35	.35	.33
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15¼	.15¼	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.12	.12	.10¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.14¼	.14¼	.13½
Raisins, lb	.10½	.10½	.08½
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	*10.75	*10.75	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	..
Corn, No. 3 (K.D.), bush.	1.81¾	1.79½	1.84¾
Oats, No. 3 white, bush.	.88¼	.86½	.75
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.50	1.60	1.20
Hides, Chi., pack., No. 1, lb.	.33	.33	.33
Hides, Chi., cows, native, lb.	.30	.30	.32½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.52	.52	..
Leather, union backs, lb.	.75	.75	.80
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phila., ton	34.40	34.25	50.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	100.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.30½
Copper, electro., N.Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.32½
Lead, New York, lb.	.079	.078	.11¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.94	.90	.62¼
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.17	.17	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	12.00	12.00	8.50
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	16.40	16.25	14.60
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.50	10.50	8.60
Lard, Mid-West, 100 lbs.	25.10	24.40	21.20
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	22.75	22.00	21.37
Mess pork Chi., bbl.	45.00	46.00	40.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.05½
Rubber, up-Riv. Para, lb.	.68	.68	.69
Sugar, fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.45	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.29½	.29½	.23
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.20
Potatoes, new, bbl.	3.00	..	6.00
Wool, aver., 100, Phil., lb.	.728	.728	.579

*Government basis.

In the foodstuffs the advances outnumbered the declines by nearly three to one. The best eggs went up another cent a dozen and are now 10 cents a dozen higher than at this time in 1917. The best Western eggs did not change. The best butter also advanced a little, and there was a further increase in the price of prime quality renovated stock. Live beef was the only major provision that did not show a change at Chicago. Live sheep and mess pork declined, while live hogs, short ribs and Middle Western lard all went up.

Vegetable changes were fewer than for a long time, being confined to a rise in cabbage and a drop in choice red kidney beans. Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits showed change one way or the other. The coffee list showed a rise in No. 4 Santos and a decline in No. 7 Rio. The teas were unchanged, and this condition was also true of the spices. A slight advance took place in raw sugar and in fine granulated. The grains contributed advances in corn, malt, and oats, while the declines came from rye, malting barley and prime timothy hay.

Ten of the seventeen fluctuations in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were advances, but, excepting for a drop in some of the soda products, there was little feature to the changes. In the naval stores, resin and turpentine advanced. The paper list showed higher prices for news rolls and M. F. book stock, while lead paints also were firmer. The advances were shown by American litharge, American red lead, dry white lead, and white lead in oil. Tallow advanced.

Additional price revising by the Government brought higher quotations on No. 2 foundry pig iron, as well as on Bessemer and gray forge. Open-hearth billets and refined iron bars also went up, as did spelter, lead, and tin. The only decline in the metals was in ordinary antimony. Pending the second price-fixing conference at Washington, there was little feature to cotton goods during the week. Burlaps were also without special interest, and the week's transactions in woolen and silk goods—or, possibly, the lack of them—do not call for special comment.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Forecast:

Tenn.—Fair Sat.; cloudy Sun.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat.; cloudy Sun.

Ohio and Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat.; cloudy Sun.

Ga. and Fla.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Thundershowers Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Cloudy and thunder showers Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

ASK NATION TO SHARE IN TUNNEL TO JERSEY

Calder and Eagan Introduce Bill Based on Plans Approved by Goethals.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY HALF

Ferry Traffic Can Be Relieved Much Quicker and at One-fourth the Cost of a Bridge, Experts Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Half of the cost of building a tunnel between New York and New Jersey under the Hudson River, upon plans approved by Major Gen. George W. Goethals, is to be defrayed by the Federal Government by the terms of a bill introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House today by Senator Calder of New York and Representative Eagan of New Jersey. The bill appropriates $6,000,000 on condition that the State of New York and the State of New Jersey shall each appropriate the sum of $3,000,000.

New Jersey has already committed itself to the project and a bill was pending in the New York Legislature when that body adjourned. Favorable action is expected upon the reassembling of the Legislature. The authors of the bill say that the tunnel, which will be used for vehicular traffic, will not cost more than $12,000,000, and this amount, they say, is about one-fourth of what it would cost to build a bridge between the two States. Plans for the tunnel have been made by General Goethals and other engineers have favorably passed upon them.

Such a tunnel would be of immeasurable service to the Government and the two States, it is contended, in that it would relieve the congested ferry traffic and expedite the movement of freight and troops as well as mail. The following statement was made jointly by Senator Calder and Representative Eagan:

"War conditions have demonstrated the need for prompt measures to relieve the intolerable condition of traffic congestion resulting from complete reliance upon inadequate ferry boats for the transportation of trucks and other vehicles from Manhattan to the Jersey shore. Plans must be adopted and put into execution without further delay to tunnel or bridge the Hudson River as a means of furnishing for vehicular traffic quick and continuous connection between these points, unhampered by weather conditions. Transportation by ferry is almost entirely superseded by tunnels and bridges between Brooklyn and New York. Communication between Manhattan and the Jersey shore is made rapid, convenient and safe for passenger traffic by means of the Pennsylvania and McAdoo tubes. Vehicular traffic, however, between these points must still rely for its transportation entirely upon the slow and antiquated ferryboats.

Delay at the Ferries.

"At the present time, long lines of trucks waiting at the ferry entrances for hours until room can be found on the boats to transfer them across the river, are a familiar sight on both shores of the Hudson, not only during the busy parts of the day, but also during all hours of the night. The delay resulting from this condition is a tremendous tax not only upon the business community, but also upon consumers throughout the country who us the freight handled in this expensive way. During these war times it has resulted also in seriously hampering the Government. Unless something is done to relieve the situation this congestion will steadily grow worse in direct proportion to the rapid increase in the use of motor trucks for short hauls.

"Another consideration of particular interest to the Government is that valuable waterfront space needed for docks for foreign commerce and for terminals for inland waterway shipments is now used in handling the traffic of ferryboats, floats, lighters, &c., for carying freight across the river. Such waterfront space is extremely valuable. It is claimed by the New York Chamber of Commerce that at the present time the cost of handling freight is higher per ton in New York City than in any other city of the United States, and that New York is generally considered one of the most expensive ports in the world for the transporting, transferring, handling, and rehandling of freight. This is due almost entirely to a failure to provide for such improvements in terminal facilities and methods of transportation as will keep pace with the growing commerce of the city. New York possesses the greatest harbor in the world. It is now the greatest commercial and financial centre of the world. The maintenanceof this supremacy in these rsspects is not a matter of local concern, but of direct and immediate importance to the entire nation.

"The coal famine of last Winter brought out in a startling way the danger to the city, State, and nation, resulting from a complete reliance upon a method of freight transportation between New York City and the Jersey shore, which is at the mercy of the elements. A long period of cold at one time almost severed this vital artery of the nation's commerce.

"The subject of adequate means of transportation for vehicular traffic between the States has been considered for some time by joint commissions representing both New York and New Jersey. These investigations have resulted in the definite conclusion that the most immediate and at the same time most inexpensive relief can be obtained by the construction of a tunnel rather than a bridge.

"Plans for the tunnel have been prepared and have the approval of General George W. Goethals and other eminent engineers. They have uniformly agreed that the construction of such a tunnel for vehicular traffic is entirely feasible, and that it can be built far more quickly than a bridge. Ventilation of such a tunnel can be satisfactorily accomplished and the complete cost under present conditions would be approximately $12,000,000, about one-fourth the cost of the bridge.

Quick Passage of Troops.

"In view of the present war conditions and conditions likely to exist after the war, it is a matter of greatest importance to the Federal Government to see that at this vital point in the nation's system of transportation, adequate, convenient, and inexpensive means be had for the handling and transshipment of freight, destined not only for foreign ports, but also for the rest of the country. This tunnel would also be of tremendous value to the Government in the transportation of mails, and in time of war, for the quick passage of troops from one shore to the other.

"A recent conference conducted under the direction of the Motor Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense emphasized the fact that improvement in the means of transportation on main highways over which the food supply of large centres of population can be carried has become a major national policy. This conference was carried on between Government officials and the representatives of war boards of twenty-four States east of the Mississippi, and it was indicated therein the Government would aid in supplying money and materials for the accomplishment of such purposes. Probably no single mile of highway in America would be more important or valuable or bear a heavier load of vehicular traffic than the proposed tunnel. The value of tunnels in the transportation of the nation's mail has recently been emphasized by Postmaster General Burleson in his plan to substitute tunnels for tubes for the quick transportation of mail in large centres of population.

"The State of New Jersey is formally committed by legislation to a participation in the undertaking. The commission representing the State of New York, in its last report to the Legislature, formally recommended the construction of the tunnel in accordance with plans and specifications, submitted as approved by General Goethals, and also proposed a definite plan of financing based upon the participation of the two States and the Federal Government in the enterprise. In the closing days of the last session a bill embodying the recommendations of the New York commission was introduced in the New York Legislature, and favorable action is expected when the Legislature convenes for its next session.

"The present administration of the City of New York is known to favor the tunnel plan. At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the Mayor appointed a subcommittee of the board consisting of the City Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Borough of Manhattan to consult and co-operate with the commissions of the two States for rapid furtherance of the plan."

8-BILLION BOND BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Vote Is Unanimous and Less Than an Hour Is Devoted to Debate on Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In less than an hour after taking it up the House today passed the bill authorizing bond issues to the amount of $8,000,000,000. There was a very brief debate, and no roll call. Conference reports were disposed of in quick order, and, if the Administration does not insist upon the passage of the pending waterpower bills before the recess, the House will be ready to take a holiday from the first week of July.

When the Bond bill has been enacted the Secretary of the Treasury will have authority to float loans to the amount of more than $12,000,000,000, as bonds already authorized but not issued amount to more than $4,000,000,000. The total of bonds authorized, including the present authorization, amounts to $22,000,000,000. The present bill not only grants authority to issue $8,000,000,000 in bonds, but also permits the Government to loan $1,500,000,000 more to the Allied nations, to which loans of $5,500,000,000 have been authorized.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, made a brief explanation of the bill and asked the House to pass it quickly. Short speeches were made by several members on the liberality with which this country had spent its money to conduct the war.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio suggested that the proper subtitle of the bill would be "Huns Take Notice." He predicted that the next loan would be bought by more than 30,000,000 persons.

"We shall have authorized a public debt of $24,000,000,000 with the passage of this bill," he said. "The total public debt of Germany is only about $1,000,000,000 more than that. This Government in fifteen months has authorized the creation of a public debt within one billion dollars of the amount that Germany has authorized in forty-seven months. We are going on to issue Liberty bonds, and American citizens are going to buy them, until we have enough to lick Germany."

Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio called attention to the fact that the House was passing the Bond bill on the fourth anniversary of the act which "started this world on fire," the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by an oppressed half-wit.

"At that time," he said, "Great Britain had an indebtedness of $3,000,000,000. Today it is $37,000,000,000. We had an indebtedness of $973,000,000. Today we shall have an indebtedness probably of between $17,000,000,000 and $18,000,000,000, if you omit our loans to foreign countries. France had an indebtedness at the time of nearly $6,000,000,000. Her indebtedness now is approaching $30,000,000,000."

CAPT. BULLOCK'S WILL FILED

Entire Estate of German Bomb's Victim Left to His Sister.

The will of Captain Harry A. Bullock of the United States Army, who lost his life while on duty with the American Expeditionary forces on the battlefront in France on Memorial Day, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. He leaves his entire estate, the value of which is not stated, to his sister, Miss Grace F. Bullock, of 211 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan. His brother, Charles J. Bullock, of Cambridge, Mass., is named as executor of the will, to serve without bonds. The will was executed in August last, soon after Captain Bullock entered the Federal military service.

Captain Bullock was killed by the explosion of a bomb dropped by a German aviator flying over the American lines in France. He was for more than ten years a reporter on THE NEW YORK TIMES, and at the time he entered the army was Secretary of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

John Jerome Kelly Left $100,000.

The will of John Jerome Kelly, late of the firm of Kelly & Wallace, stock brokers at 2 Wall Street, who died at 119 East Seventieth Street, on April 27, disposes of an estate of more than $100,000. His widow gets the estate for life and on her death it goes to the testator's sister, Josephine C. Kelly.

Sumatra Tobacco Seeks Capital.

It was reported yesterday that the Directors of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company had made application to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to increase its capital stock. The amount of the proposed increase was not made public. There are now outstanding $6,813,900 of common stock out of an authorized issue of $7,000,000 and $1,963,500 preferred out of an authorized issue of $2,000,000.

Aetna Creditors Receive $994,959.

The receivers of the Aetna Explosives Company announced yesterday that they had obeyed the orders of Federal Judge Mayer and had paid $994,959 to creditors of the company whose claims aggregate $1,504,860. They also reported that since their appointment in April, 1917, the surplus net profits have exceeded $4,940,000.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 21,597 packages. Supplies are coming forward very freely, and under some accumulation of stock there is more pressure to sell and a little easier feeling. This applies to all grades of creamery, but particularly on the fine firsts and extras. Renovated, well sustained. Ladies and packing stock in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 45½@46c; extras, (92 score,) 44¾@45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@42½c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47½c; extras 46@46½c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 41@43½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 41@44c; common to fair, 36@40c; renovated, extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37½@38c; lower grades, 34@36½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36@36½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33½c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 33c.; lower grades, 29@32½c.

EGGS—21,883 cases. Arrivals have been considerably lighter than last week since the middle of the week, and there has been a more active trade, accumulations on hand are being reduced to some extent, advices indicate light supplies in transit and the firmer tone noted yesterday is more pronounced. There is some scarcity of strictly high grade goods, and the sales reported show some advance, amounting in many instances as much as ½@1c. per dozen. Some of the ordinary qualities are still obtainable at about the same prices as recently quoted. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are in light supply and firm. There is a fair supply of average prime and ordinary qualities, and these move rather slowly at more or less concession, according to size, fullness and color. fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 40½@41c; storage packed firsts, 38½@40c; regular packed extra firsts, 38½@40c; regular packed firsts, 35½@38c; seconds and poorer, 30@33c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 31@32c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 27@29c; under grades, 15@26c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 42@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 42@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@41c.

BEGIN WORK ON BARRACKS.

Buildings on Court House Site to be Finished in Thirty Days.

Work began yesterday on the War Department buildings on the Court House site near City Hall. The contractor, the Glaser Engineering and Construction Company expects to complete the buildings in the record time of thirty days, according to announcement yesterday. Two hundred men are at work on the structures.

The buildings, all frame, will include four barracks, each 43 by 132 feet, officers' quarters, mess hall, guard house, and garages. The barracks will be two stories and will accommodate 600 persons.

Butte and Superior Funds Freed.

Judge Borquin of the United States District Court, in Helena, Mon., has removed the restraint on funds of the Butte & Superior Mining Company in connection with the Mineral Separation Company, Ltd., suits. Reports received here yesterday stated that the order entered in October, 1917, restraining the company from disposing of its assets, had been set aside. Judge Borquin was said to have set aside also the order requiring the filing of monthly statements and the deposit of earnings with the court.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS
CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1918, payable Monday, July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 24, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company

Second Installment of Dividend on Common Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the second installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 6th, 1918, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on July 31st, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business July 13th, 1918.

Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Ship Building Company, held on June 26, 1918, a regular dividend of 1¾% in cash, and an extra dividend of 5% in 3½% Liberty Loan Bonds (taken with their accrued interest as equivalent to par) on the common stock, were declared, payable August 1, 1918, to common stockholders of record July 15, 1918; provided that fractions of less than $50.00 of such bonds shall be adjusted by payment of such fractions in cash.

O. J. FISH, Secretary.

EAST COAST FISHERIES CO.

120 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1918.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record June 18th, 1918.

MARK W. NORMAN, Secretary.

THE Citizens National Bank OF NEW YORK

June 21, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%), payable on and after July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22nd, 1918.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY.
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

June 28, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of $1 per share for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1918, on the capital stock of the company, payable August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1918. Books will not close.

SAM. A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

June 27, 1918.

United Gas & Electric Company
61 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record June 29, 1918. Dividend checks will be mailed.

J. A. McKENNA, Secretary.

Office of
DAY & ZIMMERMANN
Engineers—Managers.
611-613 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors of the Citizens Traction Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1918.

B. W. FRAZIER, Jr., Treasurer.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Company,
120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-Five (25c.) cents per share, payable July 20th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1918. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LaMOND, Ass't. Secretary.

April 16th, 1918.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, June 28, 1918.

The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been duly declared, payable August 1, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1918.

Transfer Books will not be closed.

ROBERT L. DEAN, Treasurer.

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

June 20, 1918.

A dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 3% have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, both payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1918.

A. H. Merry,
CASHIER.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

June 20, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record June 22, 1918.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

Finance and Trading Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

June 24, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the three months ended June 30, 1918, payable July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1918.

OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, Jr., Treasurer.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
The Sixtieth Consecutive Dividend.

New York, June 12, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four (4%) per cent. out of the earnings of the Bank, payable June 30, 1918, to the shareholders of record of June 19, 1918.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY,

White Plains, N. Y., June 14, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 6, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 29, 1918.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORPORATION

June 26, 1918.

The Directors of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $6,000,000 preferred stock, payable July 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record July 2nd, 1918.

B. A. GUY, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Board of Directors of the
BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3%, payable July 1st to stockholders of record June 28th.

DAVID STEWART, Secty.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Citizens' Savings Bank
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
116TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have oredred interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 15, 1918, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1918, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1918:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1918.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

New York, June 6, 1918.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend July 1st, 1918, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINKERHOFF, Secty.

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 25, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 1st next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th next. Transfer books will be closed June 28th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secy. & Treas.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 25, 1918.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%), and an extra dividend of Eleven and One-quarter Per Cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 1st next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th next. Transfer books will be closed June 28th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secy. & Treas.

COMMONWEALTH LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
141 Broadway, New York City.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28th, 1918.

M. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803

June 20, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this bank payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27th, 1918.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

230th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

225th Dividend
Chartered 1799
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

New York, June 20, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after July 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, June 25, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 26, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, July 20, 1918.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, June 26, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of City and State tax, on and after June 29th, 1918.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 1st, 1918.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Interest on Thirty-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1941, will be paid on and after July 1, 1918, upon presentation of Coupon No. 15, to the Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of $1½ per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 20th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1918. The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., June 29th, 1918, and be re-opened at the opening of business July 19th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, June 27, 1918.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 18th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1918.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, June 21st, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1918. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. E. CABLE, Jr., Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GENERAL UTILITIES CORPORATION
Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of GENERAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be legally brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, at the office of David G. McIntosh, Jr., in the Town of Towson, Baltimore County, State of Maryland, on Tuesday, July 9th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated: June 27th, 1918.

JOSEPH MORJE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 1108 South Ferry Building, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Port Henry Harbor, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. July 29, 1918, and then opened. Further information on application.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York

London — Paris

Foreign Exchange

Administrator — Guardian

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JULY 1st, 1918, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co., 1st 5s.
Athens Terminal Company, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Auburn Gas Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s.
Bronx Gas & Electric Co., 1st 5s.
City of Oregon, Mo., W. W. & Electric Light 5s.
City of Rome, Georgia, Ren. or Ref. Mtge. 4½s.
City of Sedalia, Mo., Ref. 4½s.
Central Market Street R'way Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s.
Citizens Gas & Electric Co. of Council Bluffs, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Ref. 50-Yr. 5s.
Clinchfield Coal Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
D. K. E. Holding Corp., Gen. 5s.
Denver Union Water Co., 1st 5s.
East Hampton Elec. Light Co., 6s.
East Ohio Gas Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s.
Edison Electric Lt. & Pwr. Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st Mtge. 6s.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Lt. Co., of Phila., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Erie County Elec. Co., 1st Mtge. 4s.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co., Gen. Ref. 4s.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co., 1st Cons. Rfdg. 4½s.
Greenwich Tramway Co., 1st 5s.
Hackensack Water Co., 1st Mtge. 4s.
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co., Purchase Money 1st Mtge. 6s.
Indianapolis Water Co., Gen. 5s.
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s.
Kansas City R'ways Co., 1st 5s.
Kansas City Railways Co., 2nd 6s, Series A.
Kansas City Railways Co., 2nd 5s, Series B.
Kansas City Light & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., Ref. & Imp. 5s.
Lincoln Traction Co., Gold 5s of 1939.
Lincoln Traction Co., Gold 5s of 1920.
Lockport Lgt., Heat & Pw. Co., 1st Mtge. Ref. 5s.
Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
New Orleans City Railroad Co., Gen. 5s.
New Orleans Railway & Light Co., Gen. 4½s.
New York Mining & Mfg Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co 1st Mtge. 5s.
Pine Bluff Company, 1st Mtge. 30-Yr. Gold.
Plattsburgh Traction Co., 1st 6s.
Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co. Inc., 50-Yr. 5% Gold.
Rockingham County Light & Power Co., Gold 5s.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Sharon & New Castle Railways Co., 1st Lien S. F. 5s.
Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s.
South Shore Gas Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Terminal Warehouse Co., 2nd 5s.
Toledo Traction, Lgt. & Pw. Co., 1st Lien 2-Yr. 7s.
Underground Electric Rys. Co. of London, Ltd., 4½s of 1933.
Underwriters Building Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
United Fuel Gas Co., 1st S. F. 6s.
United Gas & Electric Co. of N. J., 1st Mtge. 5s.
United Light & Railways Co., 6% Notes.
Utica Belt Line Street Railroad Co., 2nd Mtge. 5s.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad Co., General 5s.
Washington Sugar Co., 1st Mtge. 6s.
Willapa Electric Co., 1st Gold Series A & B, 6s.
Worcester & Connecticut Eastern Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. 4½s.
Youngstown-Sharon Railway & Light Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s.

DUE JULY 15, 1918.

Restigouche Salmon Club, 1st Gold 5s.
McWilliams Bros. Inc., 5s.

Call for Deposit of Stock with

Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company

And Notice of Amendment of Deposit Agreement.

TO ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation of Virginia:

The two Protective Committees known as the "Wilson" and "Matchett" Committees, supported by a large number of independent stockholders, have formed a joint or consolidated committee which will act on behalf of **all stockholders of the company, who are now requested to deposit their stock at once with Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, and to contribute toward the expense of enforcing and protecting the stockholders' rights the sum of ten cents a share, together with the sum of one cent a share for necessary transfer stamps. This request is joined in by the Special Committee appointed by the stockholders, and headed by Judge Delevan A. Holmes.**

John B. Stanchfield, Esq., has been retained by the new Board of Directors as associate counsel with Messrs. Chadbourne, Hunt and Jaeckel to protect the interests of the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation and its stockholders, and it is proposed to enter suit promptly for the return of the properties of the company which were transferred to the Island Oil and Transport Corporation. The suit brought by the debenture holders will be defended on the ground that the debentures were issued without consideration.

All checks should be made to the order of "Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation Stockholders' Committee," and should be presented or mailed to Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, together with certificates of stock, or certificate of deposit to be stamped "Contribution Paid."

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders, who have deposited their stock with the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, that the agreement of Sept. 1st, 1917, has been amended, and that a copy of the amendment has been filed with such Depositary.

CHARLES C. MATCHETT, Chairman,
HOWARD D. ROSS, Secretary,
Stockholders' Committe.

New York, June 19, 1918.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF INVESTMENT GOLD BONDS:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Trust Agreement of the Childs Real Estate Company with the Guardian Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated 1st day of September, 1909, the following bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption:

"SERIES A"

12 18 86 88 93 101 156 172 213
229 282 272 277 278 298 317 339 356
368 386 392 420 445 505 576 595 616
618 650 676 705 724 731 744 753 787
807 811

"SERIES B"

13 25 27 208 370 402 420 468 477
500 516 552 554 557 558

and will be redeemed at 110% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on the 3rd day of September, 1918, out of funds to be provided for that purpose, at the office of the Empire Trust Company, Trust Dept., 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which date interest will cease on the above numbered bonds.

Series "B" bond No. 470 called for redemption on September 1st, 1917, has not yet been presented for payment.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
By SAMUEL S. CHILDS, President.
Dated New York City, June 22, 1918.

THE ONTARIO PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William St., New York City.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of June, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON,
Assistant Secretary.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1918, from the Five Per Cent. (5%) Gold Mortgage-Bonds, Series 3, of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, June 29, 1918.

New York, June 27, 1918.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

The coupons of the first mortgage 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1918, will be paid at NATIONAL CITY BANK, NO. 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on and after July 1, 1918.

PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Incorporated.

Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after July 1, 1918, upon presentation of Coupon No. 13 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State,—ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the American-Foreign Equipment Corporation, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 27th day of June, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[Seal]

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the Company's office, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between GEORGE W. HANEY, ISRAEL KUTTNER, and CHARLES RAAB was dissolved on the 22d day of June, 1918, so far as relates to the said CHARLES RAAB. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged at 1326 Vine St., Philadelphia, where the business will be continued by the said GEORGE W. HANEY and ISRAEL KUTTNER, under the firm of HANEY & KUTTNER.

GEORGE W. HANEY,
ISRAEL KUTTNER,
CHARLES RAAB.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at office of Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York, until 10 A. M., July 10, 1918, and then opened, for such motor truck service as may be required for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1918. Further information upon application.

PAPER AND PULP MEN GET WAGE INCREASE

Taft-Walsh Board Grants 10 Cents an Hour Advance to Employes in 19 Mills.

ASKS NEW PRICE RULING

Suggests to Federal Trade Board That Newsprint Manufacturers Deserve Higher Fixed Scale.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Award of a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour for workers in the wood pulp and newsprint paper industry, with equal pay for men and women doing the same work, was announced today by the War Labor Board, which at the same time made public a letter to the Federal Trade Commission recommending that newsprint paper prices recently fixed be reconsidered to determine whether there should be a further increase to cover the advanced cost of production.

The wage advances are binding upon nineteen companies and affect the membership of eight unions. The new scales, running from 25 to 33 per cent. over schedules established in October, 1917, give inside day workers the lowest rate of 38 cents an hour, increasing for more skilled trades to a maximum of 50 cents an hour for mechanical repair men. Eight hours is made a day for mill workers and nine hours for employes outdoors, with time and one-half for overtime. An arrangement is made for revision of the scales on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, in accordance with the rise or decline of commodity prices.

Notifying the trade commission of the advance, a letter signed by Joint Chairmen Taft and Walsh said:

"The National War Labor Board in rendering its decision relative to working conditions and additional compensation to be paid by the newsprint paper manufacturers to their employes, which said decision will measureably increase the cost of production of newsprint paper, feel constrained, in simple justice to the parties in interest, to most respectfully request that the case involving the fixing of the selling price of newsprint paper recently decided by your honorable commission be reopened, and that your honorable commission reconsider your finding in said case with a view to determine whether our award in this submission 'should require an amendment of your finding."

A minimum of 3.1 cents a pound for newsprint paper was fixed on June 19 by the Federal Trade Commission, the previous figure having been 3 cents.

In its wage award the Labor Board declared the new scale was based entirely upon increased cost of living. It orders recognition of the right of workers to organize, and fixes four holidays for each year—July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. C. A. Crocker and T. M. Guerin, as a section of the board, fixed the details of the award, which were approved by vote of the whole board. A recommendation is made for an investigation by the workers and employers, which will classify types of work in the mills and establish differentials in wages within six months.

Paper, pulp, and sulphite mills of the following corporations are goverened by the finding:

International Paper Company, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Company, St. Regis Paper Company, Tidewater Paper Mills Company, St. Maurice Paper Company, De Grasse Paper Company, High Falls Pulp and Paper Company, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited; Taggerta Paper Company, E. B. Eddy & Co., Ontario Paper Company, Falls River Company, Union Bag and Paper Company, Lake Superior Paper Company, Itasca Paper Company, Pajepacet Paper Company, Powell River Company, and Finch Pruyn Company.

Production of standard newsprint paper increased during the first two weeks in June, although the output of total print showed a slight decline. The Federal Trade Commission today announced that total production amounted to 50,062 tons in the two weeks, and that mills stocks June 16 were 24,935, an increase of nearly 400 tons over the preceding week. Marked improvement was shown in the amount of time lost.

Production of total print from Jan. 1 to June 16 amounted to 563,713 tons, more than 42,000 tons below the output of the corresponding period last year.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.40
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.80	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.95	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	7.75	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.12	5.75
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.95	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.20	5.70
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.30
Seab. Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.60
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.60	6.00

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	7	8	Homa Oil	65	67
B S Gas	7	9	Iron Blos.	40	45
Begole	50	60	Iron Cap.	18½	19
Black H.	1⅛	1 3-16	La Rose	35	40
Bohemia	85	88	Majestic	20	22
Bost. Ely	80	83	Mex Met.	35	42
Bost & M.	52	53	Mojave T.	9	11
Butte & L.	17	20	New Balt.	80	90
Bost & Ar.	1	2	N Z & L.	17	19
Calaveras	50	1⅝	N Cornelia	17¾	18¼
Crown Res.	15	25	Nev Doug.	48	52
Con Ariz.	1¾	1⅞	Nixon Nev.	45	46
Cortez	5	15	Oneco	20	25
Champ. old	6	7	Onondaga	20	30
Chief Cons.	2⅝	2¾	*S W M.	75	1¼
E & B B.	2¼	2½	†S W M.	1	1¼
Earl Eagle	2	3	U V Ext.	40	40¼
Fortuna	4	6	Victoria M.	75	80
Houghton	50	75	Yukon Gold	1	1¼

*Part paid. †Full paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.08	Justice	.01
Andes	.06	Mexican	.24
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.51
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.63	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.32	Sierra Nevada	.10
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.41
Hale & Norcross	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77

TONOPAH.		GOLDFIELD.	
Belmont	2.90	Atlanta	.04
Cash Boy	.04	Booth	.02
Halifax	.10	Florence	.10
Jim Butler	.63	Goldfield Cons.	.18
McNamara	.20	Lone Star	.03
Midway	.04	Silver Pick	.02
Mizpah	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Monarch Pitts	.04	Consolidated	.04
Montana	.11	Union Amelg.	.01
North Star	.07	White Caps	.26
Rescue	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Divide	1.40	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Exten.	1.40	Packard	.28
West End	.94	Rochester	.37
West Tonopah	.17	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.90

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4 11-16	Isabella	4	5
Dr. J'pot.	3	4	McKinney	5	10
Elkton	4	5	Portland	72½	80
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	14	15
Golden C.	165	166	Vindicator	27	32
Granite	18	20	Rose Nicol.	6	8

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99¼	4s, registered, 1925	106¼	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	99¼	4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	107
3s, registered, 1918	99½	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98¼
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, 61, coupon	85	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	5s Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	100⅝	100⅝	100¼
4½s June,	1965	..	100⅝	100⅜
4½s Mar.,	1963	100⅝	101	100
4½s Nov.,	1957	100⅜	100⅝	100¼
4½s May,	1957	100⅜	100⅝	100¼
4¼s Mar.,	1960-30	95⅝	96	95
4¼s April,	1966	95⅝	96	95
4¼s Mar.,	1964	95⅝	96	95
4¼s Mar.,	1962	95⅝	96	95
4¼s Sept.,	1960	95⅝	96	95
4s May,	1959	90⅝	91¼	90½
4s Nov.,	1958	90⅝	91¼	90½
4s May,	1957	90⅝	91¼	90½
4s Nov.,	1956	89¼	91	89
4s Nov.,	1955	89¼	91	89
4s Nov.,	1936	92½	93⅜	91
4s May,	1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov.,	1918	99¼	..	99½

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
3½s Nov.,	1955	80½	..	79½
3½s Nov.,	1954	81¼	..	81¼
3½s May,	1954	81¼	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
4¼s	1924-1931	4.65	4.50	4.65
4¼s	1921-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4¼s	1919-1920	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1924-1932	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s	1940-1956	4.65	4.55	4.70
3½s	1930-1939	4.65	4.55	4.70
3½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.55	4.70
3½s	1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
3s	1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.80
3s	1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.80
3s	1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
250	Cities Service	210	209½	208½	210½
325	Cities Service pf	75¼	75	74¾	75½

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17	Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75	Miss. River Power	14	17
Am. Gas & Electric	82	85	Miss. River Power pf.	41	46
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39	40½	Northern Ohio Electric	..	25
Am. Light & Traction	193	196	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94	96	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	38	42	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Power & Light pf.	68	70	Northern States Power	40	43
Am. Public Utilities	..	25	Nor. States Power pf.	84	85
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	50	Northern Texas Electric	55	60
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58	Pacific Gas & Electric	34	35
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12	14	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Carolina Power & Light	25	30	Puget Sd. T., L. & P.	13	16
Carolina Power & L. pf.	85	90	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf	40	46
Colorado Power	24	25	Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Republic Ry. & Light	18	20
Columbus Electric pf.	68	73	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	58½	60
Com. Pow., Ry. & L.	20	22	Southern Cal. Edison	79	80
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	44	46	South. Cal. Edison pf	95	98
Conn. Power pf.	79	83	Standard Gas & Elec.	4	6
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	23	25
Eastern Texas Electric	50	58	Tampa Electric	100	105
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	74	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	2⅝	3½
El Paso Electric	..	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14	16
El Paso Electric pf.	81	85	United Light & Rys.	80	81
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	92	United L. & Rys. pf.	62	64
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75	Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	82	84
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10	Western Power	12	13
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	34	40	Western Power pf.	49	50
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..	West., Church & Kerr.	65	68
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	65	West., Church & K. pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	80	85			

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	96	..	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	63	64½	Middle W. U. 6s, '25	85	90
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '32.	67	70	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	70	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	89½	92½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	78	80
Cities Fuel & P. 7s	95½	98½	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	89	91
Cities Service 7s, 1966	100½	102	Nor. States Pow 5s, '41	86	87
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	76	Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	84
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s	80	85
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	Puget Sd. Tr., L.&P. 6s.	100	..
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	87½	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	96	96½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	86½	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	87	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	80	85
Empire Gas & F. 6s	95½	96½	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	79
Empire Refining 6s	90	91½	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	83	87
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	78½	80	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	90	95
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	87	90	Utah Securities 6s	85½	86½
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s.	98½	99½	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
			Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Pet.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	23	M. & M. Tr.	73½	73½	73½
14	Con. Coal	85	85	85	50	M. & M. Bank	27¼	27¼	27¼
15	Con. Power	97	97	97	49	North. Cent.	73½	73½	73½
100	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	25	Wayland Oil	3	3	3
15	Do pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	45	W. B. & A.	29¼	29	29
10	Davison Ch.	35½	35¼	35½	5	Do pf	37½	37½	37½
10	Fidel. & Dep.	110	110	110	21	United Rys.	19	19	19
45	Hous. Oil pf.	76½	76	76					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. & C. 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	$2,000	Md. State 4s, 1928	98	98	98
5,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	89	89	89	1,000	Kirby Lum. 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5,000	Cos. 6s, B.	78	78	78	1,000	Unit. El. Lt. & P. 4½s	83½	83½	83½
8,000	Con. P. 5s nts.	90¼	90¼	90¼	2,000	U. Ry. 6s nts.	92	92	92
1,000	Charleston W. C. 5s	90½	90½	90½					

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,003	Am. Zinc	19¼	18¼	18⅝	525	May.-Old C.	2⅝	2½	2½
30	Do pf	50	50	50	375	Michigan	50c.	40c.	40c.
100	Adventure	50	50	50	55	Mohawk	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
20	Ahmeek	76	75	75	100	NewArcadian	2	2	2
410	Alaska	2½	2¼	2⅜	30	North Butte	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	Allouez	49½	49½	49½	10	Ojibway	75	75	75
45	Anaconda	68	67	68	135	Old Domin.	42	40¾	42
955	Ariz. Com'l.	14¼	14	14	25	Ray	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
50	Butte & Sup.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	50	Quincy	67	67	67
50	Bingham	10	10	10	1,620	Shannon	4	3⅞	4
14	Cal. & Ariz.	67½	67	67	10	Sup. Copper	5	5	5
100	CopperRange	46⅝	46½	46⅝	100	Sup. & Bos.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
60	Davis-Daly	6	6	6	100	Tuolumne	96	96	96
75	East Butte	9	9	9	1,266	U. S. Smelt.	45¼	43½	43½
5	Greene-Can.	42	42	42	125	Do pf	44	44	44
45	Island Creek	63½	62⅝	62⅝	215	Utah Con.	10	9½	10
20	Isle Royale	25	25	25	50	Utah Cop.	81	81	81
50	Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	350	Utah Metal	2⅛	2	2⅛
60	Mass Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	250	Victoria	2½	2½	2½

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Bost. & Alb.	131	131	131	600	Mass. Elec.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
110	Boston Elev.	74	73	73	625	Do pf	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
185	Bost. & Me.	32⅝	32½	32½	144	New Haven	38½	37⅞	37⅞
3	Conn. River	115	115	115	23	West End	49	48¾	49
8	Fitchb'g pf.	61	61	61	20	Do pf	56	56	56

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	93½	93½	93½	1,937	Fairb'ks Co.	31⅝	30	31⅝
20	Am. Pn. pf.	11	10½	11	200	Island Oil	4⅝	4½	4⅝
10	Am. Sugar	113	112¾	112¾	20	Mass. Gas	86½	86	86
524	Am. T. & T.	95⅝	95¼	95¼	5	Do pf	63	63	63
5,540	Do rights	4c.	3c.	3c.	239	Swift	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
30	Am. Wool. pf.	94	94	94	85	United Fruit	125	124	125
360	Art Metal	15	14½	14½	836	United Shoe	40½	39⅞	40
15	Booth Fish	24	24	24	100	Do pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Century Steel	10½	10½	10½	1,300	U. S. Steel	108⅝	107⅞	108¼
100	East Boston	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	10	Ventura Oil	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	$3,000	Lib'ty cv. 4s	94.34	94.04	94.14
2,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	17,000	Do 2d 4s	94.38	94.04	94.32
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	83	83	83	18,000	Do 4¼s	96.90	96.14	96.24
7,300	Liberty 3½s	99.60	99.34	99.34					

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Shipb'g.	130	130	130	25	M. Ward pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10	Booth Fish	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	275	S. Warner	58¼	58	58
165	Chi. P. Tool	74	72¼	72¼	220	Swift	109	108¼	108¼
510	Cudahy	115	114	115	1,795	Un. Carbide	56¼	55¼	55½
25	Com. Edison	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	397	United Pap'd	22	19½	22
110	Lindsay L.	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	94½	94½	94½	$15,000	U. S. Lib'y 4s	94.40	94.40	94.40
3,000	Swift 1st 5s	94	94	94					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Brill	26	26	26	50	Ton. Belm't.	3	3	3
175	Elec. Stor.	52	51	52	25	Union Trac.	37½	37½	37½
570	Gen. Asphalt	30½	30	30½	133	*U. G. Imp.	65½	65¼	65⅜
6,820	Lake S. Cp.	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	1,080	U. S. Steel	108⅞	107⅞	108⅝
145	Lehigh Nav.	67	66⅞	67	5	War. I. & S.	8	8	8
170	Pennsylvania	43⅝	43½	43½	5	West. Coal	74	74	74
650	P. R. T. t. c.	25⅛	25	25⅛	130	Wm. Cramp	83½	82	83

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Beth. S'l 5s	81	81	81	5,000	U. S. Lib. 2d 4s	94.30	94.30	94.30
1,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	72	72	72					
$25,000	P. El. 1st 5s	93	93	93					

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	97	100	97	MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	93
Do pf.	85	90	85	P. R.-Am. Tobacco	130	140	130
Conley Foil	190	210	190	R. J. Reynolds, A.	230	260	230
J. S. Young	130	150	130	Do rights	32	35	32
Do pf.	100	106	100	Do B, common	185	210	180
MacAndrews & F.	167	175	167	Do pf.	100	102	100

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market weak. No. 2 Western, $1.81, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market was nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.95¾, cost and freight, New York, domestic, ten days' shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	1.48¼	1.46⅛	1.48¼	1.46¼	..
July	1.48⅝	1.46½	1.48⅝	1.46⅝	1.57
August	1.51⅛	1.49	1.50⅞	1.49	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 89@89½c; No. 2 white, 89¼c; No. 3 white, 88½@89c; No. 4 white, 88@88½c; ordinary clipped, 88½@89¼c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	79⅞	78⅝	79⅞	78½	..
July	73⅝	72⅝	73½	72⅝	64⅝
August	69¼	68⅛	69⅛	68⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	25.60	25.30	25.47	25.40	21.05
September	25.80	25.62	25.75	25.65	21.27
Ribs—					
July	23.45	23.35	23.40	23.35	21.35
September	24.02	23.87	23.97	23.90	21.50
Pork—					
July	43.55	43.40	43.55	43.35	39.10
September	43.75	43.60	43.75	43.65	39.30

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	8.25	8.12	8.16	8.15
August	..	..	8.21	8.20
September	8.32	8.23	8.27	8.25
October	..	..	8.33	8.32
December	8.55	8.40	8.46	8.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks were reactionary at the close of a fairly active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices showed net losses from a fraction to more than a point in a majority of the issues. They were better, however, than the low levels made in the pronounced selling of the forenoon. The course of the market throughout the session was irregular and uncertain.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
230	Alaska Gold.	2½	2⅛	2⅛	80	Int. Paper	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
130	AlaskaJun.	2⅛	2	2⅛	10	Ken. Copper	33¼	33¼	33¼
60	Am. Can	46½	46¼	46⅝	750	Mex. Petrol.	100⅞	99⅝	99⅝
200	Am. Car & F.	85½	84⅝	85	850	Midv. Steel	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
90	Am. H. & L.	18½	18⅛	18½	20	Nev. Con	19½	19½	19½
50	Do pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	250	New Haven	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝
60	Am. Loco.	69	68½	68½	10	Ohio Cit. Gas	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
500	Am. Sm. & R.	80	78⅝	79¼	20	Pennsylvania	43½	43½	43½
150	Am. Sum. Tob.	148⅝	140¼	141¾	10	P. & W. Va.	37	37	37
30	Am. Sugar	113½	113	113	20	Ray Copper	24⅝	24	24⅝
20	Am. Zinc	19	18¾	18¾	1,250	Reading	93⅝	92¾	92⅞
1,920	Anaconda	67⅞	66⅝	67⅝	90	Rep. Iron & S.	92	91¼	91⅝
3,340	B'dwin Loco.	93⅝	92½	92⅝	2,210	Sinclair Oil	32¼	30⅛	32¼
700	Beth. Stl., B	86⅛	85⅛	85⅝	10	SouthernPac.	83½	83½	83½
160	Butte & Sup.	28⅝	27½	28½	10	Studebaker	46¼	46¼	46¼
40	Cal. Petrol.	20	19⅝	19⅝	40	Tenn. Cop.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
10	Can. Pacific	147¼	147¼	147¼	150	Tob. Prod	65	64⅝	65
140	Cent. Leath.	71	70⅛	70⅝	80	Union Pac.	121⅝	121	121¼
50	C., M. & St. P.	42⅝	42½	42⅝	180	U. C. Stores	102¼	101⅝	101⅝
120	C., R. I. & P.	23¼	23	23	20	U. S. Ind. Alco.	125	124½	125
80	Col. Fuel & I.	49⅛	48⅝	49	170	U. S. Rub.	59⅝	58½	59⅛
50	Corn Prod.	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	11,940	U. S. Steel	108⅞	107⅝	108⅛
3,090	Cruc. Steel	69⅞	68⅝	69	110	Utah Copper	82⅝	81¼	82
260	Cuba C. Sug.	32½	31⅝	32¼	10	Va.-Car. Ch.	51	51	51
200	Dist. Secur.	59⅝	59	59⅝	20	W'house El.	43	43	43
20	Erie	15½	15⅜	15½	140	Willys-Over.	20⅝	20	20¼
10	Gen. Motors	152	152	152		BONDS.			
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	33	32¾	32⅝	$1,850	Lib. 3½s	99.60	99.52	99.56
340	Inspir. Cop.	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	1,700	Do 1st 4s	94.38	94.20	94.20
10	Int. Mer. Mar.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	$7,950	Lib. 2d 4s	94.38	94.26	94.34
400	Do pf	103⅝	102⅛	102⅝	3,650	Do 4¼s	96.82	96.34	96.34

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Exp.	13⅝	13⅜	13½	300	‡Pa. C. & C.	32¼	32	32¼
600	‡Burns Bros. Ice	27½	26¼	27½	600	Penn. S. S'l v. t. ctfs.	56	55⅝	56
2,500	Chev. Motor	144	139	140	1,500	‡Poul. Wire	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
70	‡Cramp Ship	83	83	83	500	Smith M. T.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16
700	‡East. V. Co	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	200	Strom. Car'r.	25	25	25
1,000	‡Gen. Asp.	30¼	29½	29⅝	1,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	17	16½	16½
1,050	‡Gil'e S. R.	97	94	96	1,560	‡Thiogen	6	5⅞	5⅞
250	Grape-Ola	⅝	11-16	⅝	600	‡U. S. L. & Heat Corp.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Do pf	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	40,000	‡Un. Motors	34¼	31⅝	34½
100	Key. T. & R.	19	19	19	4,100	U. S. S'p Co.	6⅛	5⅝	6
4,600	‡Kirby L'r.	19⅛	18¼	19	4,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp	10	9⅝	9⅞
125	‡Do pf	62	61	62					
500	Mar. of Am.	3¼	3⅛	3¼					
200	N. A. P. & P	2¼	2¼	2¼					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	‡Ohio Oil Co.	324	324	324	270	‡S. O. Co. of N. Y.	270	270	270
10,000	‡Pierce O. Cp	17	16¼	16½					
12	‡S. O. Co. of Ind	620	620	620					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	†‡Am. Ventu.	18	17	18	10,000	Met. Petrol.	1⅜	1¼	1 5-16
40,000	†‡Appalach.	9	7½	9	500	‡Midcon. Con.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,500	‡Barn't O. & G.	1-16	⅝	1-16	2,000	†‡Midw. Oil	115	113	114
10,000	†‡Bos.-Wyo.	21	19	20	960	†‡Midw. Ref.	120	118	118
900	‡Cos. & Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	300	†‡N. Y.-Chino	43	43	43
1,500	‡Crystal Oil, (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	†‡Northw. Oil	62	61	62
					2,000	†‡Okla. Oil	2½	2	2½
4,000	‡Drillers Oil	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	7½	7⅝
300	‡Elk Basin	6	6	6	1,100	Okmulgee	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4,100	†‡Esmeralda	6	6	6	870	‡Penn.-Ky.	*5¼	5¼	5⅛
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	8,000	†‡Rice Oil	25	22	24
9,500	‡Glenrock Oil	4⅝	4½	4½	1,000	Sequoyah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	‡Hanover	2	1⅞	1⅞	3,500	‡SinclairGulf	20¼	19	20¼
5,500	‡Houston Oil	73⅝	69¼	69⅝	38	‡Sinclair war.	30	20	25
5,000	‡Imper. Con.	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	16,000	†‡Southw. Oil	58	55	56
300	‡Int. Petrol.	14	13¾	14	1,400	‡Stanton Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,500	‡Isl'd O. & T.	4⅝	4½	4½	3,500	†‡Texana	80	74	74
4,800	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	15,000	‡TuxpamStar	2	1½	2
400	‡Merritt Oil	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	500	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	†‡Am. Mines	70	68	69	1,200	†‡Kewanas	3½	2½	2½
11,000	‡A. Tin & T.	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	5,000	‡Lamp. S'r.	½	½	½
2,000	†‡Amine M., (a pros.)	39	38	39	25,000	†‡Lone S. C.	4	4	4
2,000	†‡Atlanta	5	4½	5	300	Magma Cop.	35	35	35
11,000	B. L. C. Co.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	200	Mason Val.	4⅛	4	4⅛
11,000	Big Ledge	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	9,000	‡Monster C'f.	7	6	7
15,000	†Bos. & Mon.	54	51	53	3,600	†‡Mother L.	37	35	36
4,500	†‡Caledonia	43	42	43	14,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	2½	2	2½
4,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	†‡N. Z. & L.	18	18	18
700	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1,000	Nixon Nov.	45	45	45
5,500	†Cashboy	5	4½	5	4,800	‡Ohio Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞
2,100	‡C.S. M. & M	1	⅞	⅞	8,500	‡Onon. Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	‡Coco R. M.	2	2	2	4,000	‡Pac. Tung.	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
500	‡Con.-Home.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	‡Ray Her. M.	4⅛	4	4⅛
175	‡Copper Val.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	‡Rex Con. M.	8½	8¼	8½
300	Cresson C. G	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	3,800	†‡Roch. Com.	40	39	40
1,200	‡Friar Oil	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	2,500	†Roch. Min.	40	38	39
5,000	†‡El Sal. S.	75	74	75	1,000	Senorita Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	‡Emma Con.	17	15	16	1,100	‡Sil. F. Sil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	‡E. C. M. Co	2 1-16	1⅞	2	23,000	Sil. Kg. of Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	½
800	†‡G. Rule M.	½	⅜	⅜	300	Std. Sil.-Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,500	†Goldf'd Con	21	20	20	300	†‡Success M.	9½	9½	9½
1,000	†‡Gold. M'r.	2½	2½	2½	700	‡Sup. C. M., (a pros.)	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,000	†‡Gt. Bend.	2½	2½	2½	500	Ton. Exten.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
550	Hecla Min'g.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	500	†‡Troy-Ariz.	14	14	14
16,500	†‡Hyp. M. & M. Co.	34½	33	33	300	Un. Eastern	3 3-16	3⅛	3 3-16
9,000	†‡Int. Mines	10	9	10	3,500	†‡U.S.L.&Z., (a pros.)	27	27	27
200	‡J.-Pres. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	3,500	†‡W.M.& M.	10	10	10
1,000	†‡Jim Butler	66	65	65	1,750	†W. E. Con.	1	96	98
3,000	†Jumbo Ext.	8½	8½	8½	1,000	W. Caps M.	28	27	27

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. T. & T. rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$5,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, notes, 1920	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15,000	‡ Do 6s, w. i.	94½	94½	94½	110,000	‡Russ. Gov. 5½s	47	40	47
5,000	‡ Do 1-yr. 6s	99½	99½	99½	110,000	‡ Do 6½s	47	40	47
5,000	‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-year notes	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	8,000	‡Sin. G. 6s	79½	79½	79½
5,000	Fed. F. L. 5s, w. i.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	300,000	Un. Pacific 6s, w. i.	98½	98⅛	98¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Ask.	INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduc'n.	70	74	70	74	Man. Transit.	⅛	⅝	¼	⅝
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3	6	Mitch. Motors	32	36	32	36
Do pf	22	30	22	30	N. Y. Transp.	13⅞	15	13⅞	15
Am. W. P'r.	2	2½	2	2½	N. Y. Ship.	40	42	40	42
Brit.-Am. Tob., coupon	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	Poc.-Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Do reg.	15½	16½	15½	16½	St. Jo Lead	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Carwen Steel	7½	9	7½	9	St. L., R. M. & P.	35	..	35	..
Charcoal Iron	8	8½	8	8½	U. S. L. & H. pf.	2½	3	2½	3
Do pf	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	Un. Profit S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corp. of Flor.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	U. S. Aero	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Curt. Aero. pf.	65	80	65	80	OIL STOCKS.				
EmersonPhon.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	Allen Oil	1-16	½	1-16	½
Free. Texas	33	34¼	33	34¼	Boston-Wyo.	20	22	20	22
K. T. & R. pf	18½	19½	18	19	Cos. & Co. pf.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Kresge	82	86	82	86	Min Wells P.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Do pf	98	102	98	102	Okla. Oil pf.	4	7	4	8
Lake Tor. Bt.	4½	5	4½	5	Un. West. Oil	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Do pf	4	5	4	5	Do new	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
L. Val. C. S.	78	82	78	82	VacuumG.&O.	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]	½
Lima Loco	45	47	45	47	BOND.				
Marlin Rock.	85	89	85	89	Pierce Oil 6s, 1924	82	84	82	84
Maxim Mun.	1-16	½	1-16	½					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13	13¼	13	Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	30	34	30
Atlantic Refining	900	910	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	490	500	500
Borne-Scrymser	440	465	440	Prairie Pipe Line	253	258	255
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	Solar Refining	300	310	300
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	330	315	Southern Pipe L.	180	184	180
Colonial Oil	10	40	10	South. Penn. Oil	260	270	260
Continental Oil	425	450	425	S. W. Penn	92	95	92
Crescent Pipe Line	35	38	35	Stand. Oil of Cal.	206	209	206
Cumberland P. L.	140	150	140	Stand. Oil of Ind.	615	625	615
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	470	450
Galena Signal Oil	126	130	126	Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	125	135	125	Stand. Oil of Neb.	450	475	450
Illinois Pipe Line	164	168	164	Stand. Oil of N. J.	523	528	525
Indiana Pipe Line	94	96	94	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	268	272	269
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13½	14	13¾	Stand. Oil of Ohio	390	400	390
National Transit	13	14	13	Swan & Finch	90	95	90
N. Y. Transit	200	210	200	Union Tank	96	98	97
Northern Pipe L.	103	108	103	Vacuum Oil	335	340	335
Ohio Oil	320	325	320	Washington Oil	27	32	27

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	65	69	66	Eastern Steel	88	94	88
American Brass	225	228	226	Hercules	242	246	242
Atlas Powder	175	180	175	Do pf.	112	114	112
Do pf.	90½	92	90½	Niles-Bem't-Pond	118	125	120
Babcock & Wilcox	113	115	113	Penn. Seab. S. Corp.	55½	56¼	55
Bliss	350	425	350	Scovill Mfg.	475	480	465
Do pf.	..	78	..	Thomas Iron Co.	25	35	25
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140	Winchester Arms	700	825	700
Colt's Arms	63	67	63	Woodward Iron Co.	45	60	45
Du Pont	272	277	272				

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for five months ended May 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross	$6,445,263	$5,438,202	$4,936,644
Net aft. taxes	232,147	827,512	1,256,109
Def. aft. chgs.	228,480	*473,501	*871,545

*Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY for May—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Receipts	$6,919,460	$5,887,225	$1,032,235
Expenses	5,672,085	4,217,284	1,454,801
Prof. in oper.	1,247,374	1,669,941	*422,566
Rent, int., tax, &c., (est.)	882,500	832,500	50,000
Surplus	364,874	837,441	*472,566
From Jan. 1—			
Receipts	28,852,023	26,754,715	2,097,307
Expenses	26,557,178	19,789,053	6,768,125
Profit	2,294,844	6,965,661	*4,670,817
Charges	4,412,500	4,162,500	250,000
Deficit	2,117,655	†2,803,161	*4,920,817

†Surplus.

READING CO. for May—

Receipts	611,747	591,041	20,705
Expenses	7,356	18,969	*11,612
Profit	604,390	572,072	32,318
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	474,500	493,000	*18,500
Surplus	129,890	79,072	50,818
From Jan. 1—			
Receipts	3,038,242	2,935,810	102,431
Expenses	49,868	56,442	*6,755
Profit	2,988,556	2,879,368	109,187
Charges	2,372,500	2,465,000	*92,500
Surplus	616,056	414,368	201,687

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON CO. for May—

Receipts	4,543,357	4,175,608	367,749
Expenses	4,143,869	3,603,976	539,892
Prof. in oper.	399,487	571,631	*172,143
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	20,000	25,000	*5,000
Surplus	379,487	546,631	*167,143
From Jan. 1—			
Receipts	21,4[illegible],789	18,757,137	2,654,651
Expenses	19,9[illegible],142	16,609,608	3,369,533
Profit	1,4[illegible]2,646	2,147,529	*714,882
Charges	340,000	75,000	265,000
Surplus	1,092,646	2,072,529	*979,882

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ADAMS EXPRESS report for February, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Tot. trans. rev.	2,231,434	1,849,672	381,762
Tot. op. rev.	2,269,366	1,880,077	389,280
Net op. def.	715,020	......	530,071
Def. aft. taxes	741,273	207,566	533,706
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28:			
Tot. op. rev.	4,398,054	3,763,793	634,060
Tot. op. rev.	4,478,122	3,855,461	622,661
Net op. def.	1,382,208	360,245	1,021,962
Def. aft. taxes	1,434,961	405,085	1,029,876

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	19,813,381	18,615,498	1,197,883
Net after op. chgs.	6,958,690	7,806,615	*847,925
Total net	7,467,037	8,316,501	*849,464
Bal. after int.	3,181,081	4,298,381	*1,117,300
Pf. dividends	1,471,104	1,374,637	96,467
Com. dividends	1,281,372	1,708,168	426,796
Surplus	395,970	1,161,169	*765,199

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. for the four weeks ended June 15—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Sales	$1,144,095	$1,157,091	12,995
For 24 weeks ended June 15—			
Sales	7,044,815	7,044,815	57,700

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Citizens' Trac. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 24
General Motors	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
General Motors pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Hamilton Woolen	3	SA	July 10	June 28
J. B. Stetson	10	...	July 15	......
J. B. Stetson pf.	4	SA	July 15	......
Louis. & Nash.	3½	SA	Aug. 10	July 19
Phila. & Cam. Ferry	5	Q	July 10	June 28
Utah Con. Copper	50c.	...	July 17	July 6

GRAIN CONFERENCES END.

Agents of Government Corporation to Draw Up New Regulations.

When the grain conferences which began on Monday at the offices of the United States Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, for the purpose of modifying the existing Government control of wheat trading, ended yesterday, the agents of the Government corporation went into session. It was said yesterday that the agents would sift the views of the various elements in the trade as developed by the conferences, and then proceed to draw up the general plan of operations to be put into effect at once. According to a statement made at 42 Broadway, the new plan for grain trading on the Pacific Coast has been worked out and submitted to Federal Food Administrator Hoover.

The revision of grain control undertaken at the conferences was reported yesterday to have proved a much more complicated problem than had been expected, unusual difficulty being encountered in meeting the demands of millers, traders, and other factors in the several markets, in order that a harmonious and unified administration of the wheat situation might be assured for the coming months. According to a man who took part in the conferences, the larger number of those attending left for home yesterday without knowing definitely what the new trading rules would be. In this connection, this man said the agents now in conference would formulate the final policy to be laid before Mr. Hoover for approval.

Name Commerce Board Secretary.

Mayo Fesler of Cleveland, Ohio, has been made Executive Secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce by the Board of Directors of that organization. Mr. Fesler, who is now the Secretary of the Civic League of Cleveland, will take up his duties in Brooklyn on Aug. 1. He has been engaged in civic work in Cleveland and St. Louis for the last sixteen years. The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce was formed last February as a result of a consolidation of the Brooklyn Civic Club and the Manufacturers' Association.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—Forty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $3,613,800, were chartered today. They include:

Multiplex Tool Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; G. S. Joberg, O. Nygren, E. Anderson, 373 West 123d St.

Zwiren & Schaer, Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; M. Schaer, L. and J. Zwiren, 829 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Kalmus Holding Co., Manhattan, $18,000; I. K. Auerbach, G. Spingarn, S. Blum, 563 West 144th St.

The Textile Hat and Cap Co., Manhattan; J. Burn, C. Webb, J. Shulman, 528 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

J. Marksamer, Son & Co., Manhattan, millinery, $50,000; L. Fleissler, M. and J. Marksamer, 441 Fort Washington Av.

The Greely Importing and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, jewelry and novelties, $10,000; M. Daisheim, J. Wincig, O. Winkler, 217 East 82d St.

Kenny Warehouse and Transp. Co., Manhattan, $25,000; C. A. Christensen, J. R. Kenny, E. J. Dalton, 263 Maple St., Brooklyn.

Port Ewen Ice Co., Port Ewen, $12,500; J. Ahrens, S. Abrams, L. Hasbrouck, New Paltz.

64 West 77th Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $75,000; F. L. Fossune, L. Cowan, E. M. Becker, 616 Madison Av.

L. Bregman & Son, Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $20,000; L. Bregman, H. Weltfisch, A. Karp, 350 Broadway.

K. W. S. Distributing Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; A. Kander, S. Garrett, E. E. Wolf, 51 East 42d St.

Oneida Barracks Corp., Oneida, realty, $50,000; J. M. Goldstein, W. J. Clark, J. Maxwell, Oneida.

Kam Water Heater Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Abelman, A. Kamenetzky, I. Moser, 418 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

R. Simpson & Co., Esopus, storage, contracting, and pawnbrokerage, $2,000,000; T. E. Meehan, T. Simpson, C. Richardson, 575 West End Av.

Simplex Vending Co., Long Island City, automatic machines, $25,000; G. W. Curry, J. J. Kelly, R. Bugden, 15 Park Row.

The Derf Mfg. Co., Manhattan, motors, engines, and spark plugs, $100,000; W. B. Noble, F. L. Hartt, W. F. Wilson, 28 West 130th St.

Charles F. Seeger, Manhattan, shipping and forwarding business, $100,000; L. McCanliss, W. M. Hunter, C. F. Seeger, 133 East 29th St.

Leahy's Laundry, Utica, $75,000; C. Osborne, M. M. and J. F. Leahy, Utica.

Santi Bros. & Co., Bronx, moving van and express, $6,000; F. J. Natalini, P. Gemigani, C. P. Pinton, 320 Broadway.

The H. J. Rigby Co., Manhattan, confectionery, $150,000; H. J. and R. Rigby; C. A. Hitchcock, 455 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Vehicle Corp., Manhattan, groceries, $200,000; L. J. Hess, G. H. and A. F. Beckman, 460 Greenwich St.

Prebis Chemical Co., Manhattan, $25,000; B. A. Biskind, L. Berenstein, B. Presman, 1,808 Marmion Av., Bronx.

Hernandez Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. G. Lampke, A. Schoeneis, S. V. Stein, 29 Broadway.

All-Americas Medicine Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; A. P. De Camino, H. Escobales, W. F. Murphy, 64 Murray St.

Commonwealth Supply Co., Manhattan, marine hardware and general merchandise, $20,000; A. P. Synder, W. R. Foster, M. A. Clifford, 100 Broadway.

Wood and Stevens, Manhattan, commission merchants in dried fruits and foodstuffs, $25,000; J. D. Jones, E. L. R. Jenkins, H. E. Wood, 113 Hudson St.

The Heywood Co., Manhattan, freight brokerage and forwarding, $25,000; G. H. Leggatt, H. E. and F. A. Heywood, 18 Broadway.

The Crescentini Air Ship Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; F. C. Haven, G. Doyle, L. Crescentini, 149 Broadway.

Binghamton Auto Wrecking and Parts Co., Binghamton, $10,000; H. J. Sherman, J. Bronsky, E. Kaplan, Binghamton.

United Lubricants Co. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000; R. H. Gernand, H. S. H. Pope, H. T. Smith, 51 East 42d St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Candelilla Wax Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $50,000.

Leah Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

J. Aron & Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $1,800,000

E. R. Squib & Son, Brooklyn, $1,100,000 to $1,650,000.

S. J. Manne & Bro., Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

J. Remond Beaufils Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $76,000.

Cassella Color Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $50,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Van Camp Products Co., Inc., $1,900,000. Representative, J. H. Kampf, 100 Hudson St.

United States Ammunition Co., Del., $2,500,000. Representative, F. E. Chandler, Poughkeepsie.

Associated Mills and Trading Corp., Del., 2,500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; active capital, $5,000. Representative, W. O. Selover, 54 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn.

Independent Aetna Sprinkler Co., Del., $10,000; shares preferred stock, $100 each; active capital $1,000. Representative, W. R. Osborn, 165 Broadway.

Hunterden Storage and Trucking Co., New Jersey $10,000. Representative, E. L. Corcoran, 120 Liberty St.

W. B. Dick & Co., Eng., oil merchants and refiners, £200,000. Representative, F. Schofield, 71 Broadway.

A. E. Rothstein, Del., cotton prints and fabrics, 5,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $100,000. Representative, J. S. Rothstein, 89 University Place.

DISSOLUTIONS.

American Foreign Equipment Corp., Manhattan.

Loebs Diabetic Food Bakery, Manhattan.

G. B. Raffetto, Manhattan.

Rosa Meinhard House, Manhattan.

Henry Meinhard Memorial, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 28.—Charters filed:

Specialty Sales Co., Trenton, $10,000; John B. Cole, Owen W. Kite, Trenton; Newman S. Raymond, New York.

Herrmann Motor Truck Co. of New Jersey, Newark, $25,000; Morris E. Gossett, Abraham Beck, Cecil Rosing, New York.

Newark Lunch, Newark, $5,000; J. E. Berkowitz, F. J. Sullivan, William Harris, Newark.

William A. Stafford, Inc., plumbing, Elizabeth, $25,000; William A. Stafford, Edith S. Stafford, Charles Noe, Elizabeth.

Metzger & Siegelman, liquors, Jersey City, $2,000; Abraham Metzger, Aron M. Siegelman, Joseph Holz, Mendel Holz, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, June 28.—Charters filed:

Mineral Corporation of America, $600,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, G. V. Reilly, all of New York.

S. Feather Co., artificial and natural silks, wools, &c., $150,000; F. D. Buck, M. T. Horty, J. D. Frock of Wilmington.

Standard Securities Co., $100,000; R. R. Philip, Erie, Penn.; A. W. Posey, H. Bonsall of Wilmington.

Sargent Barge Line, $75,000; D. J. Sargent, Jersey City; C. Harrington, New York; R. M. Falconer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ver-Lux Mfg. Co., spark plugs, auto supplies, &c., $50,000; E. H. Sedlak, D. MacDonald, Homestead, Penn.; R. K. Rowand, Bellevue, Penn.

Swift Land Co., real estate, $18,000; Frederic L. Kuntz, D. J. Reinhard, R. H. Morton of Wilmington.

Sargent Transp. Line, $10,000; D. Sargent, Jersey City; C. Harrington, New York; R. M. Falconer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Moulteau Co. of St. Louis, from $200,000 to $600,000.

The Carroll Co. of Wilkes-Barre, from $25,000 to $100,000.

RESIN INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL.

War Board Denies Report Which Has Disturbed the Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Rapid and unwarranted advances in the prices of resin and turpentine and considerable disturbance in the trade have resulted from the widely circulated report that the production of these articles might be classed by the Government as a "nonessential industry." The War Industries Board denied that the industry has been so classed. In a statement the board said:

"On the contrary, a large proportion of the total production of both resin and turpentine is needed to meet the war requirements of the United States and the Allies.

"The idea that the industry might be classed as a nonessential arose from the calling of a meeting of turpentine and resin producers by Cliff Williams, Commissioner of Labor for Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida. This meeting was held in New Orleans on June 10. It was Commissioner Williams's purpose in calling the meeting to discuss with the producers labor conditions in the industry, and to determine whether there was any surplus labor which might properly be released for other work.

"Russell S. Hubbard, Chief of the Paint and Pigment Section of the War Industries Board, has been assured by Commissioner Williams that he will not take any action that would lead to the withdrawal from the industry of any labor required to produce the needed supplies of these commodities."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

"While business interests have been quick to adapt themselves to the frequent and radical economic changes of the war period, hesitation and caution not unnaturally prevail in many quarters," Dun's Review says, "and forward projects are being confined within still closer limits. Such a condition has resulted, not alone from doubts as to future readjustments, but also from a disposition to await more exact knowledge of governmental necessities, and the steadily increasing scarcity of supplies places tighter restrictions on ordinary commitments.

"Where price regulations are in prospect and transactions subject to later revision, as in textiles, there is a disinclination among buyers and sellers alike to operate extensively, even were it possible to do so, and the removal, for another three months, of price uncertainties in iron and steel has not materially stimulated regular demands, which have been brought more completely under official supervision. There is no industry or trade of importance, in fact, that is not now dominated by the Government."

"Industrial movements, propelled by Government orders, are intensely active," Bradstreet's Journal says, "readjustments to a war basis, implying regulations of one kind or another, loom larger than anything else, and in consequence fresh operations in ordinary business lines proceed at a halting gait. With the Government exercising priorities, regulating prices, and taking such goods as are needed, free trading on civilian account is out of the question. This condition is responsible for the universal cry of a shortage of merchandise."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.

US<John Celmer.	Same<G Schemardan.
Same<D McManagle.	Same<H Meyerdierks.
Same<Charles Konz.	Same<G J Walker.
Same<T Whitney.	Same<C Goldstein.
Same<W Roberts.	Same<S Kayakki.
Same<J Beruna.	Same<C Szymanalis.
Same<A Pauggis.	Same<James Kenney.
Same<S Christopher.	Same<W Krauges.
Same<Louis Kies.	Same<Hyman Israel.
Same<Urbano God.	Same<O Anderson.
Same<James Cooper.	Same<S L Lobel.
Same<Paul Orchel.	

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.
US<John J McGinniss et ano.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Re Ferguson (Bozman)—Thomas W Healy. Union Estates Co<Loretta Corp—Israel Thurman. Brower<Fritz—Lawrence C Hull, Jr. Whitlock<Murphy—Joseph P Morrissey. Guaranty Trust Co<Calvin Realty Corp—Morris Quasha. City R E Co<Fordoraw Co—William B Roulstone. Brown<Fritz—Lawrence E Hull, Jr. N Y Sav Bank<Scully—James A Lynch. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Donellan—Thomas W Churchill. Volk<Volk—Bernard Naumberg. Re Hurley, Inc—William B Roulstone.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Michelow<Runetz—Edward T Dunphy.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Hecht—Richard J D Keating.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Michelow<Runetz—John C Hertle.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Francis Kaliski<Hannah H Lerner—Hannah H Lerner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 771; J. W. Clark, Inc., against Henry F. Deane, owner and contractor $187.50

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 54 and 56; A. W. Garstner Co. against Lulu Benedict and Lena Shepman, owners; Julian Benedict, contractor $107.15

1ST AV, 813 and 815; George Schmitt against Ella Samuels, owner; Sam Samuels, contractor $57.95

3D AV, 1,503; Samuel Liffshitz against Estate of Michael A. McManus, owner; Morris Steinheimer et al., executors, contractors $30.00

5TH AV, 661 and 663, and 52d St, 1 East; Comstock Association Co., Inc., against Henry Phipps Estate, owner; Maison Maurice, Inc., and M. M. Leasing and Holding Corp., lessees, (renewal) $2,905.21

35TH ST, 226 to 230 West; Charles F. Peck against Walter Brooks and Yorkville Realty Co., owners; Liberty Bakeries Corp., lessee $150.00

50TH ST, 25 West; Joseph Davidson & Co. against Trustees of Columbia University, owner; W. L. Sutphin Realty Co., contractor $323.37

57TH ST, 158 West; Maurice Lustbader against Lucielle B. Aspergren, owner; Frederick Construction Co., contractors $124.00

57TH ST, 158 West; Whitlaus-Glessner Co. against Lucielle B. Aspergren, owner; Frederick Construction Co., contractor $95.00

68TH ST, 302 and 304 West; National Fire Proofing Co. against 302 and 304 West 68th St. Co., Inc., and 68th St. Realty Corp., owners; John O. Devlin Construction Co., Inc., contractor $1,562.18

70TH ST, 10 West; Samuel Klein against Patrick H. McGratty, owner; E. J. Wood, contractor $525.00

85TH ST, 228 and 230 East; Rubinstein Bros., Inc., against Grand Building Corp., Inc., owner; H. & I. Levine Construction Co., contractor $390.00

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD, n s (?), 102.9 ft n of 165th St., 100x100; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Samuel Williams, owner and contractor $1,575.00

HULL AV, n e corner of 205th St., 110x100; William Hauptmann against Harsin Building Corp., Adela M. Harrington, Julia Foley, Elizabeth Brown, and Margaret Boylan, owners; Harsin Building Corp. and Adela M. Harrington, contractors $4,073.86

MARION AV, n w corner of Fordham Rd., 35x95; Frank Ramstedt against Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church, owners; George W. Flagg, as Treasurer, contractor (renewal) $291.50

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 7, first floor and basement; Samuel Kohn and another, trustees, to Moses Stoll, 1,227 32d St., Brooklyn, 3 years, from May 1, 1918; address on premises $1,650

VARICK ST, 137-141, n w corner Spring St, all, Rector, &c., of Trinity Church to Garvin Machine Co., 10 years, from May 1, 1916; address 187 Fulton St $28,000

WADSWORTH AV, 188-190, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x100, all; Giovanni B. Raffeto to A. Z. Realty Co., 170 Broadway, 5 years, from June 1; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway $12,273

42D ST, 215-23 West, and 43d St, 234 West, all; the Sperry and Hutchinson Co. to Selwyn & Co., 1,451 Broadway, from completion of buildings to May 1, 1938, and option of 21 years' renewal; attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $75,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 62.2 ft s of 85th St, 20x67.2; 84th St, 352 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x81.2, June 26; Frank J. Feuerbaer and another to Highmount Realty Co., 87 Maiden Lane, due Aug. 31, 1921, int. as per bond, secures performance of lease; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $5,000

2D AV, 104, n e corner of 6th St, 51.9x87, June 26; Annie Rosen to Morris Fein, 1,370 Lyman Place, Bronx, due in 18 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St, notes $4,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11x110, June 24; Long Beach Automobile and Storage Co. to Michael H. Marks, 518 West 135th St, due July 13, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cass & Appel, 35 Nassau St $10,000

8TH ST, 318 and 320 East, n s, 308.4 ft e of Avenue B, 39.8x97.6, June 15; Max L. Rosenbaum to Sarah Gens, 543 West 162d St, due Jan. 15, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St, notes $1,500

122D ST, 431 East, n s, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, P. M., June 28; Samuel Panza to J. Scheuer, 801 West End Av, due July 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $13,500; attorneys, Kurzman & Frank, 25 Broad St $3,000

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, e s, 155.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x115; Antoniotta Toiosi to Philip Lewerth, 636 Eagle Av, June 27, 4 years; attorney, L. A. Sable, 51 Chambers St $5,000

EASTBURN AV, s e corner of 173d St, 46.9x95; Taroof Construction Co., Inc., to John Gerosa, 295 Alexander Av, and another, June 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway $5,000

MELROSE AV, n e corner of 159th St, 101.2x21; Mary C. Veth et al. to Emma Unger, 3,154 Decatur Av, June 26, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $3,500

MORRIS PARK AV, plot begins 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs n 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., to John W. Nuth, 1,030 Cauldwell Av, June 1, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St $4,500

ROAD from highway from Westchester to Throgs Neck, e s, at n s of land of James Lewis, 30x218; James Flaherty to Anna Peidl, on Sharrott Road, near Bloomingdale Road, Pleasant Plains, S. I., June 28, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 552.4 ft n e of Westchester Av, 30x81x23.2x86; George C. Altman to James G. Patton, New Rochelle, N. Y., prior mtg $4,000, June 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

5TH AV, w s, being Lot 101, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; also Rockwood St, n s, plot, begins n w corner of Lot 101, said map, runs s — to n s of Rockwood St x e 81.3 x n — x w — x n 50; also Hawkstone St, s s, at s s of Walnut St, runs w 1 x s 100 x w 50 x s 50 x e 100 x n 114.10 x n w 60.3; Joseph Schonleben to Elsa B. Palmer, 106 West College Av, Decatur, Ga., June 27, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. Schaefer, 111 Broadway $2,000

140TH ST, s s, 543.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; Barnett Weinberg to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $16,000, June 26, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

167TH ST, 818 to 822 East, s s, two lots, each 40x100, two mtgs each $29,000; Press Improvement Corporation to Queen Mab Co., 60 Wall St, two prior mtgs, $29,000 each, June 20, due July 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $58,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,679; Columbus Av, n w corner of 206th St, mtg $25,000; Jared W. Bell to Fort Independence Realty Co., 9 Pine St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CLINTON ST, 240-42, mtg $5,500; Leon and Rachel Arnowitt to Sarah Schaeffer, on the premises; attorney, S. L. Zuckerman, 350 Broadway $1

MANHATTAN ST, 5; mtg $6,000, 12 assignments; Max Zucker to Hygrade Products Trading Co., and Hygrade Products Trading Co. to State Mercantile Co., 51 Chambers St; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway ....Each $1

2D AV, 73, mtg $18,000; Kate F. and Arthur J. McClure, executors of David McClure, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,000

17TH ST, 21 East, mtg $30,000; Virginia S. Mackay-Smith et al., executors, to William C. Stuart et al., trustees; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St $1

17TH ST, 115 East, mtg $33,000, now $22,000; Charles H. Russell and another, executors, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, sub-trustee; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $1

101ST ST, 121-23 West, mtg $2,000; The Natsun Corp. to the State Bank, 378 Grand St $1

107TH ST, 315-17 East, mtg $32,800; Levi S. Tenney and another, trustees, to Mary R. Bryan, 1,109 St. Paul St, Baltimore, Md.; address 141 Broadway; mtg of $3,451

SAME PROPERTY; Mary R. Bryan to Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore, 13 South St, Baltimore, Md.; attorney, Levi S. Tenney, 141 Broadway $1

120TH ST, 51 East; Mary E. Merritt to Rosa Rosenfeld, 1,128 Franklin Av, Far Rockaway, L. I. $1,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,501; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Mary N. Bliss, 423 West 154th St, executrix; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

HEWITT PLACE, w s, 100 ft n of Macy Place, 35x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to American Tract Society, 101 Park Av; attorney, W. H. Van Steenbergh, 10 Wall St $7,000

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 183d, 49.10x50; Cohodo Realty Corp. to Wilfred S. Cousins, 3,505 University Av; attorney, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilfred S. Cousins to Wilco Realty Co., 370 East 149th St; attorney, same $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilco Realty Co. to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., 5 Beekman; attorney, same $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Anthony Avenue Realty Co. to Henry Young, 125 West 115th St; attorney, same $2,000

KELLY ST, 738; Joseph Corn to Samuel Kandel, 1,580 President St, Brooklyn; attorney, S. I. Hartman, 51 Chambers St $1

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 204; Winfield S. Hoyt et al. against Sheppard H. Sapiro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

GRAND ST, 155; Jacob Boss against Charles W. Bauschat et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lewis & Schaap.

MADISON AV, 2,137; Etta Crakow against Daniel H. Holloway et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Sammet.

Bronx.

BARNES AV, s e corner of Adee Av, 101.3x209.7; Holland Av, w s, 100 ft n of Burke St, 100x100; also other property described as Salt Meadows and Uplands; James H. Wainwright et al., as executors, against Grace C. Mack et al., as admx., foreclosure of mortgages, and action to declare mortgages, deeds; attorney, C. V. Pallister.

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 140th St, 100.8x95. New York Title and Mortgage Co. against William Prager et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Bollinger, Jr.

JEROME AV, e s, 85.5 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 57.4x90.9; Sampson H. Schwartz, as trustee, against Isabel Weiner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Jonas & Neuburger.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,376 and 1,378; Jennie Rudinsky against Jay Tee Bee Holding Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Gilman.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,380 and 1,382; Jennie Rudinsky against Jay Tee Bee Holding Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney J. A. Gilman.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SALE OF CONTRACTOR'S SEA DUMPERS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
In the Matter of JOHN D. DAILEY and De WITT C. IVINS,
Bankrupts in Bankruptcy.
CAHILL TOWING LINE vs. DAILEY & IVINS DUMPERS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and JAMES SHEWAN & SONS vs. DAILEY & IVINS, Dumper No. 7.

By order of this Court in Bankruptcy, dated June 24th, 1918, and by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas in each of the above suits in admiralty, directed and delivered to the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, the said Marshal and George G. Tennant, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above named bankrupts, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the

LIBERTY DRY DOCK AND REPAIR CO.'S DOCK,
at the foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 9th, 1918,
Each of the DAILEY & IVINS DUMPERS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Dumpers Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are 135 feet long, 37 feet wide and 14.6 feet deep, each with eight pockets; carrying capacity 1,032 yards. DUMPER No. 7 is 130 feet long, 36 feet wide and 14 feet deep, with eight pockets; carrying capacity 950 yards.

The place where the dumpers are now located (adjoining the Candle Works of A. Gross & Co.) and open to inspection, is about one mile and a half on the road which turns to the left just beyond the bridge over the Passaic River on the Plank Road, between Jersey City and Newark. On and after July 4th, 1918, the dumpers will be located at the LIBERTY DRY DOCK AND REPAIR CO., foot of Henderson Street, Jersey City, in the Morris Canal Basin.

DIRECTIONS:

From Exchange Place Tube Station take Grand Street or Bayonne Trolley. Get off at Henderson Street and walk over south to Liberty Dry Dock, where dumpers will be located for inspection.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash is required upon bid. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court, on July 10th, 1918, at 10 A. M., at the Post Office Building, in the City of Newark, N. J.

GEORGE G. TENNANT, Trustee in Bankruptcy,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS WEINER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 5, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 160 East 116th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, woolens, silks, trimmings, buttons, 17 Singer machines, power table, motor, large safe, etc.
HARRY C. ADAMS, Receiver.
FERRIS, DANENBERG & ANSBACHER, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25954.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB G. NEUMAN, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on June 24, 1918, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on July 9, 1918, at 4:30 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26008.—In Bankruptcy.—ERNEST RUDLOFF, Bankrupt.

Ernest Rudloff was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 26, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 11, 1918, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26002.—In Bankruptcy.—ELIAS GELBWAKS, Bankrupt.

Elias Gelbwaks was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 11, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26003.—In Bankruptcy.—ATLAS BUILDING MATERIAL CO., Bankrupt.

Atlas Building Material Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 24, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 11, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,939.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB SATURENSKY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 24, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25182.

Notice is given that ROBERT DANCHIG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 31, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25,999.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP C. PFISTER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 22, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on July 11, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 25635.—Notice is hereby given that CARL KOEHLER, individually and trading as BENSON HAT CO., Bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the composition should not be confirmed.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25855.—In Bankruptcy.—FERDINAND FRIEDENTHAL, Bankrupt.

Ferdinand Friedenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 16, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 11, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25824.

Notice is given that BARTHOLOMEW J. GALLIGAN, trading as B. J. GALLIGAN & CO., bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25639.

Notice is given that LEO J. EPSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 31, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

U. S. District Court, District of New Jersey, ss.:

Cahill Towing Line v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 1.
Cahill Towing Line v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 2.
Cahill Towing Line v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 3.
Cahill Towing Line v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 4.
Cahill Towing Line v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 5.
Cahill Towing Line v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 6.
James Shewan & Sons v. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 7.

In Admiralty. Ventitioni Exponas.

By virtue of the above writs to me directed and delivered, I shall expose for sale at public auction, at foot of Henderson St. and Morris Canal, Jersey City, New Jersey, ON TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918, at 10 A. M., the Dailey & Ivins Dumpers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, their tackle and apparel, as they lie at said place.

ALBERT BOLLSCHWEILER,
U. S. Marshal,
District of New Jersey.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Manhattan-Bronx Exchange Involving $1,325,000—Philadelphia Investor in Market.

A Central Park West apartment house and a Westchester Avenue taxpayer figured yesterday in an exchange transaction involving about $1,325,000. Sonn Brothers, operators, purchased from Charles W. Ogden the twelve-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street and known as 2 West Eighty-sixth Street. The property, which covers a plot measuring 103.2 on the avenue and 133 feet on the street, carries an annual rent roll of about $120,000 and has been held at $1,000,000. It is assessed by the city at $960,000.

In part payment, the buyers gave the row of one and two-story taxpayers occupying the entire block front on the south side of Westchester Avenue from Simpson to Fox Street, in the Bronx, with frontages of 246 feet on Westchester Avenue, 163 feet on Simpson Street and 105 feet on Fox Street. This property, which rents for $33,000 a year, has been held at $325,000. William S. Baker and William S. Sussman were the brokers in the transaction.

Philadelphia Investor Buys Beckman Street Loft.

To meet the growing demand for loft space in the wholesale paper district William Lynn, of Philadelphia, purchased for investment from the estate of Margaret L. Foote the five-story building at 20 Beekman Street.

The structure, which is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $61,000, was sold for about that figure. It occupies a lot 24 by 85 and will be extensively altered to meet the demands of the trade by the new owner. The Duross Company negotiated the transaction.

Harlem Investment Purchase.

An investing client of J. B. Wood has purchased from the Rev. C. Lee Butler, the five-story flat at 119 West 137th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The deal was closed on an all-cash basis.

Resale of $250,000 West Side Apartment.

Kendal Court, a six-story elevator apartment at 521 West 111th Street, acquired by Frederick Brown, operator, in a trade last week, has been resold to an investing client of J. Pollatschek. The structure, which has a rent roll of about $27,000, was held at $250,000.

Deal for Vacant Broadway Plot.

An upper Broadway unimproved plot owned by a syndicate of neighboring owners, has been sold to a new company acting for other owners in the same section by Francis B. Robert, as broker. The Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway Corporation, representing Jacob Hirsch, Sonn Brothers, Gutwillig Brothers and others, who own the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, sold the adjoining plot at 1,991 Broadway, 27 by 160.2 by 25 by 117.4, to the newly-formed 1,991 Broadway Company, representing interests which will hold it preliminary to the erection of a business building. The plot has been held at about $100,000, and is one of the last remaining vacant Broadway parcels south of Seventy-second Street.

Manufacturers Buy Fifth Avenue Home.

Titus, Blatter & Co., manufacturers of cretonnes, draperies and other printed cotton goods, have purchased from the Markham Realty Corporation, Clarence W. Eckhardt, President, for their own occupancy, the two-story building now being completed at 162 Fifth Avenue. The structure, covering a plot 27 by 120, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, is replacing the old Andrews residence, which for many years occupied the site.

The erection of a low fireproof building, built expressly for occupancy by a single firm instead of improvement by a tall building, was a departure from the usual procedure in such operations. The property was held free and clear by the Markham Realty Corporation, and the present transaction is a cash one. M. & L. Hess, Inc., were the brokers.

Cash for Upper East Side Tenement.

As an investment Joseph H. Waterman purchased from the H. W. G. Realty Company the five-story twenty-family tenement 226 East 100th Street for each. The S. H. Raphael Company negotiated the sale.

Acquires Three Bronx Apartment Houses.

The Benenson Realty Company has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company the six-story new-law house at 3,651 Third Avenue, on a plot 50 by 130, held at $65,000; also from Mrs Jennie Rubinsky, 845 Walton Avenue, a five-story house, on a plot 50 by 100, held at $55,000, and from William Rankin, 433 East 147th Street, a five-story building, 45 by 100, held at $40,000. The three deals were for all cash.

The Bronx Market.

John Dolan purchased from the Benenson Realty Company 507 East 179th Street, a five-story, twenty-five-family flat on a plot 50 by 100.5, located between Third and Bathgate Avenues. In part payment the buyer gave 338 East 137th Street, a five-story double tenement on a lot 27 by 100, located near Seventh Avenue. The seller acquired the property last month.

Anna H. Jones sold to an investing client of H. H. Cohen 547 East 180th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 57 by 100.

Samuel Blaustein purchased from S. Stein 1,053 Morris Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 101.9.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for James Ruddiman, Theodore Frost, and the Boyd Realty Company, the plot 90 by 35 on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 130 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

R. Mesina sold to A. Morina the dwelling and plot, 40 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Lamartine Avenue to Bismark Avenue, Bayside.

Parshelsky Brothers, Inc., sold to S. Tuchman of New Haven, Conn., a plot 81 by 84 feet, on the northeast corner of Cooper Avenue and Wilton Avenue, Newtown.

The Prudential Savings Bank sold to A. E. Kraft the dwelling on the west side of Dubroff Avenue, 106 feet north of Altantic Avenue, Jamaica, and to the H. S. Realty Corporation a plot, 60 by 85 feet, on the northwest corner of Atlantic Avenue and Guion Place, Woodhaven.

James H. Cruikshank has sold to Otto D. Parker the nine lots which he recently took in an exchange, on the east side of Nineteenth Street, between Mitchell Avenue and State Street, Broadway, Flushing, assessed at $5,175.

Westchester County.

George Howe sold for Alexander Enroth of Elmhurst, L. I., now with the American Army in France, his holdings in Larchmont Gardens, consisting of Lots 21, 22, and 23 in Block 427, to M. McGregor Jamieson of Lawrence Park West, Bronxville. Mr. Jamieson recently purchased the two adjoining lots, 19 and 20, from the Larchmont Gardens Company, and plans to erect a residence on the property.

E. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins sold a tract of about six city lots on Beach Avenue, near Elm Avenue, Larchmont, to a Mrs. Little of New York City, who will erect a residence on the property.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc., a plot facing Broadway in the bungalow section of Philipse Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., to David Konrad.

Thomas S. Baines sold to a client of Thomas S. Burke the twenty-family apartment house at 564 to 566 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Temporary Plant for National Casket Company.

The National Casket Company has leased, through the Roman-Callman Company, as a temporary location for a portion of its extensive plant, the greater part of a two-story concrete building containing 60,000 square feet, and occupying the block front on Webster Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Long Island City. The National Casket Company's plant, one of the foremost in the new industrial section of Long Island City, is to be used for war work by the United States Government, to whom it was offered by the owners and occupants.

Commercial Lease.

James S. Anderson & Co. rented for a term of years to Nelson & Davidoff the two-story building, on a plot 50 by 100, at 130 and 132 West Eighteenth Street. After alterations are made they will use the premises for garage purposes.

Auction of Shore Road Lots.

Considerable interest is centring upon the sale of the 123 lots comprising the Gelston estate in Brooklyn, to be held at 2 P. M. today by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Co., on the premises.

Included in the sale is the Gelston homestead at the corner of Shore Road and Third Avenue, and four frame houses on 100th, Ninety-ninth Streets and Fourth Avenue. Valuable business lots on Fourth Avenue at the terminus of the Third and Fifth Avenue trolley lines are also to be offered. The balance of the property is located on Third, Fourth and Marine Avenues, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth, 100th and 101st Streets.

A Recent Buyer.

Mrs. Josephine Long is the buyer of the dwelling 145 East Thirty-eighth Street, sold Wednesday by Mrs. Helen R. Anthony.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

Seaman Av, 13 and 15, 150 ft e of Academy St, 50x100, five-story flat; S. G. Fuller against Samuel Eichhorn et al; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $6,679.83; taxes, &c., $2,635, prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $48,800.

By Henry Brady.

Whitlock Av, 959, w s, 200 ft n of Barretto St, 25x100, three-story tenement; John Raschen against Katharine Eckhardt et al; P. P. Smith, attorney; due, $8,165.42; taxes, &c., $4,719.14; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Morris Av, n e corner 193d St, one-story brick garage, 12x18; Wm. Sohmer, 37 Liberty St, owner; John P. Boyland, 4,780 3d Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

131st St, 120 to 124 East, for a two-story garage, 92.2x99.11; J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., 205 East 24th St, owner; J. T. Simpson, Newark, N. J., architect; cost, $40,000.

21st St, 517 and 519 West, for a five-story factory, 50.10x90; A. Louy, 511 West 21st St, owner; J. Mitchell, 332 West 24th St, architect; cost $50,000.

49th St, 605 and 607 West, for a one-story garage, 50x100; D. Wilson and G. A. Herbst, 617 West 49th St, owners; J. Mitchell, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

116th St, 12 to 16 West, to a two-story stores public market and restaurant; Barnel Realty Co., owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $25,000.

72d St, 117 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; C. C. Bates, 131 West 66th St, owner; A. N. Allen, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Lafayette St, 428 and 430, to a five-story office, &c.; F. T. Hopkins, Jr., Katonah, N. Y., owner; L. C. Patton, 597 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

78th St, 302 West, to a five-story dwelling; 302 West 78th St Corp., 15 East 40th St, owner; A. J. Thomas, 137 East 46th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, runs w 70.7x n e 83.1 x11x s 30.6 to beginning, gore; Mary E. Ensko et al. to Morris Mindel, 1,927 Washington Av, Bronx, June 21; attorney, L. Fine, 1,376 Lyman Place, Bronx $1

ESSEX ST, 49, w s, 50.8 ft s of Grand St, 25x87.6; George W. and Mark Goldberg, executors, to Peter W. Hudtwelker, 462 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $25,000, this deed given to avoid foreclosure, June 25; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Goldberg et al. to same, mtg $25,000, this deed given to avoid foreclosure proceedings, &c., June 25; attorneys, same $1

LUDLOW ST, 175, n w s, 25x87.6; Rabinowitz Realty Co. to Louis Smolowitz, 203 Rochester Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, June 25; attorney, Maurice Rose, 1,773 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn $1

MADISON AV, 2,137, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x35; Daniel H. Holloway to Pearl Niles, Union, N. J., mtg $44,000, all liens, June 22; address, Weehawken Post Office, Town of Union, N. J. $1

MADISON AV, e s, 33.7 ft n of 127th St, 16.7x60; Madison Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 127th St, 16.4x60; Ernest Tapper to Alfons Cloos, 335 Lexington Av, Brooklyn, mtg $13,500, March 8; address, 1,997 Madison Av $1

2D AV, s w corner of 126th St, 24.11x100.5; John M. Ward, referee, to P. Chauncey Anderson at the Highlands, Connecticut and California Avs., Washington, D. C., exr., this deed given to correct address of executor in foreclosure deed recorded June 14, 1918, June 26; attorneys, Anderson, I. & A., 25 Broad St $10,000

7TH ST, 215 and 215½, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; Harris Joseph to Meyer Edelstein, 215½ East 7th St, mtg $23,750, all liens, Dec. 29, 1917; attorney, C. K. Landesberg, 35 Graham Av, Brooklyn.$1

19TH ST, 519 West, n s, 25x91.11; James P. Eadie and another, executors, to Gertrude H. Ogden, 61 Eaton Place, London, England, to George B. Ogden, 122 East 72d St, and William Harrison, 157 Franklin St, Astoria, Borough of Queens, trustees, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,500

49TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x117.5; Broadway-25th Street Realty Corporation to Margaret Casey, 540 West 165th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

53D ST, 158 and 160 East, s s, 97 ft w of 3d Av, 75.5x48x irregular; Bernard J. Morse to William G. Green, 39 Claremont Av, ½ part, mtg $40,000, b. and s., April 25, 1916; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Joseph W. Sandford, 443 Stella Av, Plainfield, N. J., ½ part, b. and s., mtg $40,000; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St $1

69TH ST, 42 East, s s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Isaac N. Heidelberg to Nora H. Herzberg, 42 East 69th St, and Stella H. Abrahamson, 156 East 79th St, b. and s., June 28; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway ....Gift

102D ST, 224 East, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Gussie Starkman to Joseph Teitelbaum, on the premises, all liens, June 21 ....$1

104TH ST, 180 to 184 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Noah S. and Julia Shelfer to J. & N. S. S. Holding Co., 170 Broadway, all liens, June 25; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway $100

110TH ST, 27 East, n s, 276.3 ft e of 5th Av, 46.10x100.11; Henry M. Bloch et al. to Riverview Construction Co., 170 Broadway, all liens, June 24; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway $500

111TH ST, 521 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Olds Holding Corporation to Harry Hirschfeld, 518 West 111th St, mtg $145,000, June 28; attorney, Mark Aaron, 27 Cedar St $100

116TH ST, 11-17 East, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Clarence J. and Beulah Horwitz, by Essie Harris, general guardian to J. Horwitz, 270 Riverside Drive, ½ part, mtg $115,000, all liens, April 23, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; allotted in partition.

117TH ST, 4-10 West, s s, 45.6 ft w of 5th Av, 79.6x100.11, mtg $50,000; 115th St, 124-26 West, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11, mtgs $37,500; 118th St, 35 West, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, mtg $17,499; Broome St, 161-63, s s, 20 ft w of Attorney St, 40x50, mtg $23,000; J. and Lillian Horwitz to Clarence J. and Beulah Horwitz, 108 West 121st St, ½ part, all title, subject to life estate of Essie Harris to 1-3 part of ½ right, title and interest, April 22; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway; allotted in partition.

SAME PROPERTY and mtgs; same to Essie Harris, 108 West 121st St, 1-3 part of ½ right, title and interest, life estate, April 22; attorneys, same $1

122D ST, 431 East, n s, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Jonas Scheuer to Samuel Panzer, 1,500 Vyse Av, mtg $13,500, all liens, June 17 ....$1

122D ST, n s, 98 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Carl Remsen to Gilbert A. Robertson Home, 14 Wall St, April 1; attorneys, Wing & Russell, 14 Wall St $100

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, e s, 539.11 ft n of 183d St, 29x100; Mary Boyland to Clementina Fanning, 60 East 93d St, mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BARRETTO ST, s e corner of Fox St, 100x52; Hunts Point Realty Co. to Fannie Lehr, 656 West 162d St, mtg $44,000, June 27; attorney, E. P. Karkus, 192 Broadway....$100

EAGLE AV, 636, e s, 19x115; Philip Lewerth to Antoinetta Tolosi, 688 Eagle Av, mtg $5,000, June 27; attorney, S. H. Sternberg, 233 Broadway $100

LOTS 11 and 12, Block 6, map of Section 1, Bathgate Estate; Rosina Dietzel to Maria V. Hill, 79 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 54 to 57, 81 to 95, and 106 to 110, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; John W. Cornish to William H. Harden, Aug. 20, 1906, mtg $9,888; attorney, I. T. Flatto, 201 Broadway $1

LOTS 315 and 316, map of Van Cortlandt Park; Joseph H. Bennis to Pearl D. Bennis, 676 Riverside Drive, April 24; attorney, C. Huth, 34 Nassau St $1

LOTS 334 to 338, amended map of Adee Park; John Knewitz to Orville Realty Co., Inc., 3,424 Olinville Av, June 26; attorney, A. M. Schwartz, 3,471 White Plains Av....$1

MORRIS AV, 1,053, w s, 25x101.9; Samuel Stein to Samuel Blaustein, 1,053 Morris Av, mtg $6,500, June 25; attorney, Abr. Beck, 261 Broadway $100

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 552.4 ft n e of Westchester Av, 30x81x23.2x86; Ralphine A. Lane to George G. Altman and another, 984 Jackson Av, mtg $5,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TIFFANY ST, e s, at s e s of 167th St, 39.3x94.4x69.10x74.8; Annie Socol to Globe Realties Operating Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtgs $42,750, June 26; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $100

9TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 3d St, 25x114, Wakefield; Maria Colonna to Vincenza Ribaudo, 1,167 2d Av, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$900

140TH ST, s s, 543.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x400; Benenson Realty Co. to Barnett Weinberg, 683 East 138th St, mtg $10,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

152D ST, 419 East, s s, 25x100; Grace E. Brady to Louis Erlenkoetter, 130 Highpoint Av, Weehawken, N. J., June 17; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 233 Broadway $1

167TH ST, 822 East, s s, 40x100; also 167th St, 818 East, s s, 40x100; Press Improvement Corporation to Ray Friedman, 428 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, mtg $58,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

174TH ST, s s, 39.1 ft e of West Farms Road, runs e 164.5 to w s of Bronx River x s 36.5 x w 184.9x w 51.9; also 174th St, n s, 35.10 ft e of West Farms Road, runs e 106 to w s of Bronx River x n w 153.3x w 62.10x s 105.11x e 35.11x s 8.11; Hirsch Lumber Co. to Quay Street Dock Corporation, 1,016 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, mtg $29,000, June 27; attorney, S. H. Guggenheimer, 50 Broad St..$1

236TH ST, s s, 72.8 ft e of Verio Av, 20x100; Maria V. Hill to Margareta Wagner, 1,635 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $3,500, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Shore Road Lots will be sold first

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AT 2 P. M.
ON THE PREMISES,
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REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEERS

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

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Estate of Maria Antoinette Gelston
and Heirs of Geo. S. Gelston, dec'd,

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Fronting on

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Full particulars and descriptive maps from HAMILTON & STRATMANN, Esqs., Attorneys, 2 Rector St., New York; H. B. HUBBARD, Esq., Atty., 26 Court St., Brooklyn, or JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., Auctioneers, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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New 7-room stucco house, laundry, storage rooms; room for garage and garden; every improvement; high ground; convenient to schools, stores, churches; city sewer; Dyre Ave. Station, Westchester & Boston Railroad. Sacrifice $1,000 cash; 5c. fare. Office, 704 South 5th Ave.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE 12 Room tapestry brick Mansion, 3 baths, slate roof, sun parlor. Plot 160x160. Corner, on Hill, wonderful view over Hudson and Valley. Cost 4 years ago to build $21,000. Will sell for $17,500.

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Detached House Near N. Y. University, 50x100; wide lawn adjoining; 9 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors; desirable home for REFINED FAMILY, at your price. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

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RIDGEWOOD.—Modern eight-room home in beautiful residence park; large living room, fireplace, gas, electricity, steam heat, tiled bath, shower, large attic; garage, large lot, 125x150; room for garden; bargain at $8,000; rent $55. Call Chelsea 6896.

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Call here today and I will take you out to see my dandy 2-family house, near station, trolley; all modern improvements; great bargain; easy terms. B. Hodas, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Home at Bayside, twenty minutes from New York; ten-room house, seven bedrooms, hot water heat, electric and gas lighting; two-story garage, with chauffeur's quarters; corner plot, 100x125, with large shade trees, shrubs, flower and vegetable garden; three minutes to bathing beach; convenient for yachting, golf, tennis; price, $18,000; reasonable terms. Address Mr. Kent, 361 Madison Av. Phone 5592 Murray Hill or Bayside 3383-R.

Bayside.—Practically new house, six rooms, bath, open attic; front plot 40x100, additional 80x100 in rear; hardwood floors and trim, fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; building on premises suitable for garage; six-minute walk from station; small cash payment and $45 monthly. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH ST.

New house overlooking water, near station; terms very reasonable. Telephone Hammels 1688.

Suburban home, cost $10,000; lot 43x100; nine rooms, all improvements; garage, elevation, low taxes; twenty minutes to city; price $8,500; mortgage $5,000. Telephone Flushing 3361.

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House ready for immediate occupancy; must be sold. Apply R. C. Popper, 206 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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A beautiful home built for a home; twelve-room house; third floor can be shut off if necessary; large living room with beamed ceiling, big fireplace, sun parlor, and all modern conveniences; newly painted; almost two acres of ground; chicken yard and barn, fruit trees, garden all planted, grapes, berries, shrubs, beautiful old trees; excellent neighborhood; across street from Drew Seminary; lovely surroundings; within ten minutes' walk of Lackawanna Station, Madison, N. J.; forty-five minutes out; price $16,500; reasonable terms; only reason for selling is on account leaving this section of the country. B. D. Cole, 1 Wall St. Rector 463.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors, every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

A very attractive homestead with 8 acres, all modern improvements, beautiful shade trees, orchard, apples, peaches, pears, berries; large barn, hennery; convenient express commuting station. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

My 9-room modern home for sale; garage, solarium, porch, awnings, hardwood floors, gas, electricity, furnace, laundry; also fruit trees; $1,000 required. Tel. 561 Morsemere. Address Box 24, Morsemere.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Beautiful eight-room modern house, $40. Grimshaw, Woodridge, N. J. Phone Rutherford 1169-W.

Fine corner residence, ten rooms, perfect condition; garage; near station. Owner, 149 Lafayette Av., Passaic, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

527 FIFTH AVENUE

TO SUBLET—SUITE OF OFFICES.

Immediate Possession. Apply Room 309, or Telephone Murray Hill 2850.

2 LOFTS, 75 x 100 EACH.

Light manufacturing; steam heat, 2 elevators; 2 fireproof stairs; light on all sides; good location to get help. Apply on premises, 133 Mulberry St., near Grand St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Northhold and Southhold
150th to 151st Sts. West side of Broadway.

Modern, attractive, ten-story apartment houses of recent construction, with every convenience.

Large Rooms AMPLE CLOSETS FOYER HALLS

3 ROOM SUITE......	$400 to	$700
4 ROOM SUITE......	$700 to	$1,200
5 ROOM SUITE......	$1,000 to	$1,200
6 ROOM SUITE......	$1,050 to	$1,350
7 ROOM SUITE......	$1,500 to	$1,675

Superb modern Apartments, where attractive surroundings, appointments and conveniences are ideal.

REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

Apply Res. Mgr. Tel. Audubon 8110

THE SUTHERLAND
158th St., 611 West at Riverside Drive.
Subway 157th St.-B'way, two Blocks.
9 Story Apartment house, modern, fireproof, recent construction.

5 ROOM APARTMENT....	$960
6 ROOM APARTMENT....	$1,200
7 ROOM APARTMENT....	$1,500
9 ROOM APARTMENT....	$1,850
10 ROOM APARTMENT....	$2,000

Possession at once, or October 1st.
All large rooms. Appointments ideal.
Satisfactory references essential.
Apply Res. Mgr. Tel. Audubon 5600.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.

4 Rooms & Bath..........$840 to $1,200
5-Room Doctor's Apartment........$1,500

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

Academy St., 645, nr. Broadway and Dyckman St.
HIGH CLASS MODERN BUILDING.
5 LARGE ROOMS, $40-$43.

Beautifully decorated, well arranged apartments; unexcelled service; A-1 references indispensable; ownership management.

ABERNETHY,
540 West 189th St.
Near 191st Subway and 5th Av. Bus.
An Exceptional High Class Apartment.
4 & 5 ROOMS, $43 & $51.

BROOKLYN.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK

Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Ave. and Park Place, 8 rooms, doctor's suite with separate office entrance, rented $75, four families in house. Apply to Supt., 220 Kingston Ave., or to undersigned.

Kings & Westchester Land Co.
350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BACHELOR APTS.
to let at
HOLLENDERS
RUSSIAN & TURKISH BATHS
149 WEST 125TH ST.
158 WEST 126TH ST.
Near 7th Ave.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
116 West 72d St.

Finest furnished in city. 2 Rooms, with bath; special summer prices to September 30; maid service included; elegant RESTAURANT.

Tel. Columbus—5611 & Vanderbilt—4041.
WAITT CONSTRUCTION CO.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Richmond.

Fine stone bungalow; grandest ocean view, hill; $6,000, $1,000 cash. G 214 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

Larchmont in attractive Park.—Eight-room cottage, modern improvements, hot water heat, large sleeping, also living porch; high location; six minutes' walk from station; $8,500. Address Room 3454, 120 Broadway.

Beautiful country home at Rockville Centre; fine grounds; shade, fruit trees; new house, A1 condition; large porch; easy terms. B. Kerr, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New, attractive 7-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Jackson, 7915 Columbus.

Pennsylvania.

For Sale.—8 rooms, bath, electricity, cellar, attic, rear porch; bargain, $4,500; large lot also. 3,153 Chapin St., Erie, Penn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Ten-room house, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, gas range, gas hot water heater, electric light; 2 porches, sleeping porch; 2 baths; garage, and pretty garden; 10 minutes from station; rent $125 per month; rented for number of years. Dr. Franzius, telephone Bronxville 177, or city address, 201 E. 82d St., telephone Lenox 2268.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON.

Most comfortable home, in large grounds, for July and August; moderate rental; rare opportunity. Telephone Hackett, Kingsbridge 123.

For rent, Larchmont, 16-room house, four baths; garage; on the water; elegantly furnished; reduced rental. Address J. T. Lamprey, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle. Tel. 1404.

Bedford Hills.—Attractive house, two acres, vegetable garden, fruit trees, modern improvements, near golf club. Call or phone Keller, Bedford Village 34, or Lenox 4993.

Furnished house for Summer in Pleasantville in the Westchester Hills; good commutation train service. Telephone Murray Hill 7100 or Pleasantville 244.

Port Chester, N. Y.—Modern eight-room house, furnished; electric lights; all improvements; $125 per month. Telephone 131. S. L. Loder.

White Plains.—Nine rooms, vegetable garden; $45 per month. Borner, 4,443 Matilda Av., Wakefield, N. Y.

Long Island.

Beautiful bungalow at Belle Terre, Port Jefferson, L. I., for rent for season; splendid location on shore front, overlooking harbor and Sound; 5 bedrooms; electric lights and all conveniences; completely furnished; garage. Apply to L. C. Clarke, P. O. Building, Port Jefferson, L. I.

In Flushing, beautiful house, well furnished; nine rooms, two baths, lavatory in two of the bedrooms; Ruud heater, electric lights, gas; house and porch screened; splendid garden; garage. Flushing 2307.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Colonial cottage, 6 large bedrooms, all improvements; large grounds, trees, and fine shrubbery; $700. Telephone Greeley 8367.

Woodmere, L. I.—Furnished house to rent, two or three months; ten rooms, two baths; convenient to station; very reasonable. Tel. Woodmere 3630.

NINE rooms, garage; electric, laundry; three screened porches, including sleeping porch; trees, garden; telephone Flushing 800. A 175 Times.

Cedarhurst.—Attractive stucco house, season; seven bedrooms, three baths, two sun parlors; reasonable. Phone Pearl, 6880 Broad.

Beautiful room, week ends; only adults; light housekeeping. Edgemere Boulevard, Bungalow 4.

Goodground, L. I.—Waterfront home, garage; beautiful location. Nugent, 692 Lenox.

Far Rockaway.—To rent, near water, furnished house. Phone 17, Far Rockaway.

New York State.

COUNTRY HOME FOR RENT FOR SUMMER.—Home of Colonel William Cary Sanger at Sangerfield, 18 miles southwest of Utica; stone house with everything complete, including electric lights, hot and cold water, &c.; garage for three cars connected with house, under cover; spacious and attractive grounds. For full particulars inquire of HUGH R. JONES COMPANY, JONES BUILDING, UTICA, N. Y.

Highmount, Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains.—Hilltop cottage, completely furnished; dining room, living room, kitchen, pantries, four bedrooms, bathroom, &c.; extra maid's room and toilet; reasonable terms. Inquire Koschereau, 129 5th Av.

New Jersey.

Three-room rustic bungalow, large porch, affording extra sleeping, dining, sitting rooms; boating, bathing; July 1 to Oct. 31. Madison Square 7067. Gerisch, 5 West 32d.

Overlooks Sunset Lake, North Asbury Park; furnished cottage, garage; electric light; July and August, $300. Apply 1,206 Sunset Av.

Commuters.—Summer cottage, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 14 rooms, garage, $500. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Connecticut.

To rent, in Connecticut, beautiful Summer resort at Norfolk; furnished cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; ideal location; terms moderate. Address Mrs. W. B. Johnson, Box 1018, New Britain, Conn.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Couple want Summer home, furnished house or apartment, with garden, not further than 30 miles from city. G., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$8,000 to loan: first mortgage; principals only; full details in first letter. Address P. O. Box 3, Station Y.

$4,500 and $4,000 to loan on first mortgage, together or separately. 1,790 Broadway, Room 514.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Long Island City.—Plot for garage or commercial building, 125x125; two frontages; near Ford, Gas Mask, and National Casket Co. buildings; easy terms. Bellamy, owner, 1,630 3d Av., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small country place for family wanting a home and 5 acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, outbuildings, &c., near town. Will sell for $1,625 on easy terms. Call or write to B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Water front; 4½ acres; sea wall; shade; house; garage; stable; bathhouse; owner, going abroad, anxious to sell. Archibald C. Foss, 304 Madison Av., N. Y.

FREEPORT, L. I.—Houses and bungalows, 5 to 16 rooms, $2,500 to $10,000. John J. Randall Co., 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Country store property; excellent opportunity; cheap for cash. For particulars address I. D. Duryea, 11 Manitou Av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

JERSEY FOR BROOKLYN.

Modern stucco cottage, 9 rooms and bath, 45 minutes out; $4,000 equity. GHEGAN & LEVINE, 123 Kingston, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

In New Rochelle, to lease for one or three years, one acre and house containing five or six master rooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; steam or hot-water heat; garage for two cars and man's room. L. M. Totten, 120 Broadway, Room 201, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28TH ST., N. W. CORNER 1ST AV. Lofts, ground floor and basement; 100x100; power, large elevator, light, sprinklers. Rieser, on premises. 5850 Madison Square.

Nice, light office on Madison Av. and 25th St. to sublet; very reasonable. Excelsior Silk Mills, 440 4th Av. Phone Madison Sq. 6587.

STORAGE SPACE, fireproof, low insurance, on East River; reasonable rates. Tough's Warehouse, 510 East 73d. Tel. Rhinelander 3586.

Light loft, 25x80, steam heat, elevator service. Inquire 214 Fulton St., Wollins & Bull, Inc., 321 Cortlandt.

Suite consisting of 3 private offices, modern office building, Park Row section; very reasonable rent. Call Cort. 755.

At Broadway, 21 Park Row, private office or desk room, telephone, stenographic service, mailing privilege. Room 2309.

STORE, 560 WEST 181ST ST.; AT SUBWAY STATION, INQUIRE ON PREMISES OR S. E. JACOBS, 151 WEST 42D ST.

Immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished office, 100 Broadway, Room 1305; rent reasonable.

To Sublet—Part of suite; rent reasonable; available July 1. Apply Suite 522, 52 Broadway.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50, telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th, Room 206.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th, Room 206.

Desk room and desk, light office. Room 302, 17 Battery Place.

Building suitable garage, storage, factory; $5,500 net; particulars, Barnett, 11 E. 125th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT.

5,000 square feet, in a modern fireproof building, 450 East 148th St.; steam heat, electric light; large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger's Sons, Owners, 509 Willis Av., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

My office in Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Av., divided into three small rooms; one of the most desirable offices in the building, overlooking Madison Square; rent $50 monthly. Telephone Mr. Rowland, Rector 956.

TO LEASE.
50,000 SQUARE FEET.
STORAGE OR FACTORY BUILDING,
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL SECTION.
33 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
ADDRESS X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

To let, 10-12 Maiden Lane, (near Broadway,) first floor above street; very desirable; large window space; all improvements; splendid light and air; rent $2,500. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

To let, 31 Maiden Lane, adjoining corner of Nassau St.; only one floor left; about 1,200 square feet each; steam heat, good light; rent $1,000. Apply to M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Will sublet large studio, suitable for rehearsals, by hour, day, or for full time, July and August. Florence Fleming Noyes, 220 Madison Av. Inquire Mr. Bryant.

Two loft buildings, 25x80, six-story, for storage or manufacturing; two blocks from East River. Inquire Elias Diamond, 294 Stanton St. 1174 Orchard.

122 EAST 57TH ST.

Parlor floor, large display window; excellent location for smart shop. Apply Room 3852 Grand Central Terminal.

40X140.

Third loft; steam heat; large freight elevator; light four sides. Engineer, 207-209 East 49th St.; Academy 2754.

OFFICE, elegant outlook, large, luxuriously furnished, at cost of $15,000, with use of stenographer and private telephone exchange; 42d St. and 5th Av. O 149 Times.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

Brooklyn.

Building to let, plot, 25x100; building, 25x40, 3 stories and cellar, formerly a tenement; will arrange to suit tenant for light manufacturing. John L. Kruger, 137 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

To Let.—Three-story building in Brooklyn, 60x100, suitable for light manufacturing, repair, or paint shop; factory district and handy to freight terminals. O 249 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST, Hampton Apartments.—Two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $60 upward.

36TH, 144 EAST, Apt. 6C.—Four light rooms, furnished for housekeeping.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment; elevator service; private phone, use piano; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; can be seen from 1-5. R. Spear.

50TH, 14 EAST.—Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, kitchenette; cool, airy. De Anquinos.

54TH, (539 Madison Av.)—Furnished two-room apartment, bath, reasonable. C. M. Elliott, Plaza 6793.

57TH ST., between 5th and Madison.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; old French furniture; lease expires Oct. 1, can be renewed, with or without furniture. Telephone Plaza 3679, between 8 and 11 A. M.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, 2 large rooms, bath; breakfast optional.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

Gramercy Section.—A place of unusual charm; bargain for Summer; eight rooms, three bedrooms; old mahogany and chintz; airy and cool; would appeal to literary man; housekeeper-cook included. Stuyvesant 4426.

MADISON AV., 1,361, corner 95th.—Six rooms; elevator; high class; immediate possession.

PARK AV., (near 32d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNIQUE five-roomed studio apartment, artistically furnished library, Steinway piano, roof garden. Telephone Madison Square 843.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, 128 WEST.—To Oct. 1, cool, attractive elevator apartment, six rooms, completely furnished, piano, $80. Apartment 62.

13TH, 106 WEST.—3 cool rooms, bath, and housekeeping apartment, July-August; references.

26TH ST., 29 WEST.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment; large, spacious rooms; smaller one; bath; en suite; home life and ideal for bachelors, professionals, or couple; electric elevator.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Thorndyke Apartment Hotel; attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 20 WEST.—Artistically furnished large living room, bedroom, foyer hall, bath, and kitchenette. Call for inspection between 4 and 6, Hamson.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Bachelor apartment until November; 3 rooms, bath; service. Van Boskerck.

58TH ST., WEST.—Charmingly furnished four-room apartment; everything modern; possession immediately, for Summer. Phone 5670 Circle.

58TH, 200 WEST.—Furnished apartment to rent. Circle 5664 or 4812.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Overlooking Park, two large, sunny bedrooms, living room, kitchenette; excellent restaurant; maid service; grand piano; $150, until October. Call Saturday, Sunday. Whelen, 6D. Telephone, evenings only, 1456 Circle.

59TH, (100 Central Park South.)—For $200, sublet $300 apartment, beautifully furnished, French style; magnificent park view; renewal optional. Apt. 9A or Columbus 3974.

69TH, 19 WEST, overlooking Central Park.—Beautiful two rooms and bath; restaurant, maid service; finest in city; $75-$100 monthly. Deane, premises.

69TH ST., 208 WEST.—One month or longer, exceptionally neat and pretty three rooms, bath; shower; parquet floors; white woodwork; linen, silver; $60 month; cosy.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$40-$75, two-three room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 106 WEST.—3 large rooms, kitchen; everything complete; maid service; $85.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Kitchenette apartment; private bath; new furnishings; attractive price.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months; lovely apartment; nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

74TH, 161 WEST.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH BATHS.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive six rooms, southern exposure; very reasonable; 5th floor.

79TH, 201 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, attractively furnished suite, 2 rooms and bath.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment two rooms, kitchenette, bath; telephone; piano.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, modern 1 or 2 room apartment, kitchenette; meals optional.

82D, 57 WEST.—Sublet 3 months, parlor, small two rooms, kitchenette, bath, beautifully furnished; grand piano; maid service; telephone.

83D, 320 WEST.—6-room apartment; immediate possession to Sept. 15 or longer; quiet, cool; half block Riverside; piano.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

88TH, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegantly furnished 6 spacious rooms, 2 baths; tenth floor; cool; exceptional opportunity; references required; $175. Riverside 533, Apartment 10H.

88TH ST., 204 WEST.—Neatly furnished four rooms and bath to Oct. 1. Call Saturday and Sunday. Schneider.

88TH (Near Columbus.)—To responsible bachelor; $50. Dr. Stackhouse. Greeley 2126.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Floor 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; electricity; suites; $50, $55.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

95TH ST., 311 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Five attractively furnished outside rooms, sublet immediately until Oct. 1.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Four room, furnished apartment; all conveniences; references. Phone Morningside 5877W.

215 WEST 98TH ST.

High-class 7-room apartment, fully furnished, (3 baths,) for July, August, and September. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

98TH, 203 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen and bath; well furnished, bright, cheerful; first-class; reasonable. Apartment 1B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Four-room and bath apartment on second floor; delightfully cool; rent unfurnished $70 per month; will sacrifice furnished at $60 per month. Inquire of Superintendent on premises. Owner leaving town on Sunday, June 30, and immediate possession may be had. Quick action necessary.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Six rooms, all or part; $80 to $125. Baker.

111TH, 518 WEST.—6 rooms, front; elevator; linen, silver; Summer rates. Smith.

112TH ST., 530 WEST.—Four handsomely furnished, sunny, outside rooms; piano; telephone; subway; $60. See Superintendent.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive 3 rooms, kitchenette, all front, beautifully furnished. Hawley.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Cool, three-room kitchenette apartment; front; Summer. Hill 6A.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Very attractive two rooms, kitchenette and bath, for Summer months, near Columbia. Apartment 103.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 5 rooms, bath; $45 month, (weekly.) Rose.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway,) Apt. 17.—5 rooms front; elevator apartment; $50.

124TH ST., 520 WEST.—Attractive, furnished housekeeping elevator apartment, three rooms, bath; reasonable.

139TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive 4 rooms, bath; elevator; silver, linen; accessible until October; $65 month. See Superintendent.

150TH ST., 307 WEST.—Apartment 3, 4 rooms, well furnished; telephone, elevator, electric; $10 up weekly; 6th Av. L station on corner.

151ST, 628 WEST.—Elegant furnished five-room apartment, for July and August, $100 per month, adjoining Riverside Drive. Apt. 41. Tel. Audubon 7801.

153D, 550 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Handsomely furnished, to sublet.

161ST, 654 WEST.—Four beautiful large rooms; complete for housekeeping; pianola; sublet. Apt. 3E or Supterintendent.

174TH, 551 WEST.—Furnished corner apartment, No. 15, five rooms; $40.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Weekly rates if desired.

BENNETT AV., 21.—Beautiful furnished 5-room apartment; newly decorated; all outside rooms; strictly clean; piano, telephone, elevator, electricity; will sublet for July, $75; references. Withington, telephone St. Nicholas 9092.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50.—7th floor; exceptional opportunity; would sublet for Summer at great sacrifice to responsible party my delightfully cool apartment, facing the Park; complete in every detail; competent maid would remain if desired. Can be seen between 10 and 4. Phone Col. 8673.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—For rent, most desirable location on Central Park West, eight large, beautifully furnished rooms, all modern conveniences, facing park; $250 per month, five months, perhaps longer if desired. Immediate possession. Act quickly. Telephone Worth 8978.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Sublet for Summer at great reduction, to careful tenant, 7 rooms, 2 baths; attractively furnished. Superintendent, or Tel. 9525 Morningside.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 3 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet, a desirable furnished apartment for the Summer; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive, and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6645. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Near 95th.—Exceptionally attractive front apartment, consisting of five rooms and bath; all large, light rooms, attractive, and fully furnished; rent $150 per month. Apply Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112, (Between 83d and 84th Sts.)—Handsomely furnished apartment with beautiful view of Hudson and Riverside Park; sublet July to October; $150 per month. Apply 5th, south.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (Corner 95th.)—Six large rooms, housekeeping, silver, linen; July and August; $125 per month; exceptional opportunity. Phone 1149 Riverside. Seymour.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two rooms, bath, overlooking Hudson; spacious, exceptional. Academy 2675.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 210.—Handsomely furnished 10 room, 3 baths, duplex apartment.

SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH with, without kitchens, completely furnished.
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
309 W. 98 St., bet. B'way & Riverside Drive.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

Sublet for 3 months, 2 rooms and bath, with maid service. Apply Ansonia Hotel, Apt. 14-6.

We will rent large ten-room apartment, three baths, luxuriously furnished, Riverside Drive's best location for the Summer months; $400 per month. L 2 Times.

WEST END AV.—2 blocks 96th St. subway; gentleman's home; never rented before; 8 rooms, two baths, piano; immediate possession; $150. Phone Riverside 5846.

WEST END AV., 98.—Woman will share beautifully furnished 5-room modern apartment with cultured woman of means. Phone 4177 Riverside mornings, 8-10.

Furnished—Long Island.

Garden apartment, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst; six rooms, two baths, furnished, July, August, and September. Delano, 118 23d St., Elmhurst. Tel. Newtown 2561.

Unfurnished—East Side.

17TH, 199-201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, newly renovated; small family; $23.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apt.; electricity; modern improvements; $48-$75.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Three large rooms; all modern improvements; rental reasonable.

WEEKS AVENUE APARTMENTS.
OVERLOOKING GRAND CONCOURSE.

1,764 Weeks Av., (175th St.)—4-5 modern, up-to-date, extra large rooms; take 180th St. crosstown cars; references required.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

58TH ST., 125-127 WEST.—7 rooms, bath, $1,700-$1,900; fireproof; standard service.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Parlor floor; opposite Park; 8 rooms, electricity, bath, kitchenette.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, all outside rooms, newly furnished; 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; spotless; near Riverside Drive; subway station.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Near Riverside Drive, July 1; 6 large rooms, elevator. Angell.

BONNY CASTLE,
St. Nicholas Av. and 191st St.
4 and 5 rooms.
Supt. on premises or
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

BROADWAY, 2,128.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms, bath; maid service. Woodhead, Riverside 6414.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 770.—Apartment to let, elevator, seven outside rooms and bath; immediate possession; moving to country. Call, 8 o'clock evening.

UNIVERSITY AV.—Seven rooms; new buildings; immediate possession; leaflet. Tel. Tremont 2960.

WEST END AV., 495.—11 rooms, 3 baths; have lease till Oct., 1919; $2,700 apartment, sublet for $2,400 if taken July 15th. Blake, Schuyler 4024.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

SHAKESPEARE AV., 1,371, (Apt. 42.)—Four-room corner apartment; exceptionally desirable; 9 windows, all outside; new building; every improvement; rent $40. Tremont 5556. See Supt.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, 5 rooms, ground or first floor, front, good neighborhood, near subway; $35; all improvements. R. B., 515 West 139th St., Apartment 2.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Large, fine basement; reasonable; business or living; independent entrance.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH ST., 103 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, attractively furnished; every convenience; delightful Summer quarters.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, bright room in elevator apartment; southern exposure. Apartment 9.

40TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Small furnished apartment, for Summer or longer. Murray Hill 8485.

43D, 180 EAST.—Gentleman; small room, running water; private; Grand Central; references; 1st bell.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references.

58TH, 47 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, bath, in private apartment. 4120 Plaza.

85TH, 38 EAST.—connecting light, airy, corner rooms; improvements. Ecklund.

IRVING PL., 1—front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bath rooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 5, (48th.)—Beautiful corner room, 3 windows, telephone, elevator apartment; private family; references. Paraga.

MADISON AV., 600, (Near 57th.)—Summer, 2 spacious, artistic rooms, kitchen, bath, balcony, $75, one room, bath, $45; maid service. Plaza 9726 or call third floor.

MADISON AV., 442, (49th.)—Beautifully furnished large front parlor; all conveniences; reasonable. Mme. Henri.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room, bath; running water; army and navy people accommodated.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large front room, near bath; elevator; gentlemen; $7.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 118 Waverly Place, 4 doors from the square.—5 rooms and bath, light, airy; original rent; $60 monthly; furnished $50 until Oct. 1; references. Barnes, telephone Spring 1678.

953 PARK AV.
6 rooms, steam heat; $40.

West Side.

5TH AV., 2,066, (Near 127th St.)—Attractive, large rooms; also back parlor; fine location.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms.

11TH, 115 WEST.—Attractive connecting rooms; use piano; also front parlor; telephone.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, toilet; kitchenette; electricity, gas; $10-$12.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, single or en suite; single room; references.

44TH, 155 WEST.—Best rooms in this location; private bath, electricity.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS IN QUIET HOUSE.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths, electricity, elevator; single rooms; references.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Double and single rooms, southern exposure; electricity; board optional.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, airy room with bath, kitchenette; electricity; hot water.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large, airy room; private bath; also suite; gentlemen.

51ST, 11 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single or en suite; Summer rates.

52D, 70 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; near baths; electricity, telephone.

52D, 250 WEST.—Front room, running water, next bath; also skylight room; reasonable. Telephone Circle 2238.

52D, 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with bathroom; also single room.

53D, 60 WEST.—Excellent large, small rooms, basement; private bath; every convenience.

54TH, 40 WEST.—Floors, suites, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; baths, electricity, phone, kitchenette.

55TH ST., (Broadway., The Sonoma.)—Two handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite. Prudhomme, Apt. 7G.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive, large, clean, second front; other desirable vacancies; telephone.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, hot, cold, running water, electric; references.

57TH ST., 322 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; next Y. M. C. A. Thompson.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large rooms; private bath, electricity; Southern cooking.

68TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable, furnished rooms with private family.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Back parlor for light housekeeping. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive room; private family; electricity, telephone, shower; $7.50. Gilman.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, elevator; every convenience; block 72d subway; gentlemen.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large sitting room, bedroom, well furnished, unusually cool. Apt. 4.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite for gentleman; will divide; see to appreciate.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; telephone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST ST., 208 WEST.

Unusually attractive rooms; references required.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool front rooms; adjoining baths; exclusive house; breakfast; references. Shaw.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, modern, private home; Summer rate; reference.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room; electricity; running water; reasonable.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; other rooms; electricity.

71ST, 141 WEST.—Double, single rooms; conveniences; Summer rates; subway, "L."

71ST, 19 WEST.—Exceptional rooms for particular people; must be seen; former prices.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, private bath, shower; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; twin beds, running water, electricity, telephone.

72D, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private baths, furnished or unfurnished; electric lights; tea room in building.

72D, 121 WEST.—Small and medium rooms adjoining bath and telephone.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; shower; elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Columbus 3588.

72D ST., 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath; electricity; other rooms; exclusive.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room; private bath; exclusive house; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room, near subway-elevated express.

73D, 139 WEST.—Large front and back parlor, kitchenette; running water, electricity, piano.

73D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

73D, 154 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; reasonable; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Spacious suite; newly decorated; bath; electricity; furnished, unfurnished.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive furnished room, bath, electricity, with refined private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 83 WEST.—LIGHT ROOM; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER NIGHT AND DAY; PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST; $5.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Bachelors' rooms; attractively furnished, with or without bath; Jap service.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with or without bath; electricity; $4-$10; references.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also single; refined surroundings; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; electricity; private phone; board optional.

74TH, 137 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished, large room; private bath; suitable for three.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; best location; subway, L.

75TH, 26 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful two room suite, suitable gentleman, married couple; reference. 7248 Columbus.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; service; park; private house.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished, decorated large, small rooms, with running water.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms, electricity, telephone, select residence, near Park, $4.50.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Refined home; desirable rooms, reasonable, for July and August; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Artistic, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; $4, $6, $8.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; maid service; exclusive; $3 up.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; home atmosphere; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Pleasant room, southern exposure; lady or gentleman. Adams.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Parlors, small double rooms, private baths; Summer rates; maid service.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive, clean, cool rooms; private baths; electric lights; $3 to $12.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic room, private bath; also medium; electricity; $4, $6, $10.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large single rooms, bath adjoining; excellent table optional; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, with bath, private house; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Front and back parlor with bath; also medium; conveniences.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; reasonable; references; gentleman.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, bath; private home; electricity. Phone Schuyler 8472.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor; twin beds; private bath; single; electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, adjoining bath, front parlor; running water; electricity.

79TH, 131 WEST.—Beautiful extra large furnished rooms, with, without bath; small rooms.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Two very attractive small rooms; every convenience.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished large and small rooms, electricity; excellent location.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Three elegant rooms facing park, $100; subway, L. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, connecting cool rooms; separate; shower; quiet; 8th floor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large double room; electricity, bath, telephone; $10.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; elevator; near Riverside Drive. White.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, large rooms, private baths; electricity; cool, comfortable; references.

82D, 184 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, adjoining bath; $3.50 and $4.

84TH, 102 WEST.—Nice room, electric light, elevator, all conveniences; reference; $4. Larsen.

85TH, WEST, (3 South.)—Why live in hotels when you can have suite or single room. 125 Riverside Drive; half hotel rates; Hudson River View.

85TH, 30 WEST, (Central Park.)—Parlor suite, electricity, congenial surroundings; other rooms.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Comfortable outside room in private family; $4; telephone. Seltges.

85TH, 337 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; running water; exclusive location; board optional.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory, reasonable; small room, $3.

85TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Second floor; high-class house; business people.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light, telephone; $3.50 up. Slade.

86TH, (583 WEST END AV.) Attractive large rooms, connecting bath, electricity; subway, "L."

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant front room, southern exposure; private bath; breakfast; high class.

86TH, 341 WEST, (near Drive.)—Attractive large and small rooms; reasonable.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Attractive, light, airy single rooms; shower bath; private house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome suite, 3 rooms, kitchenette, $25; exceptional rooms, dressing room, $12; attractive room, $6; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, attractive housekeeping rooms. Tel. 7792 Riverside, Davis.

88TH, 316 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Cool, attractive, double and single rooms.

89TH, 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Elegant room, private bath, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let desirable gentleman comfortable front room, adjoining bath; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 8960.

92D, 37 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room, running water, bath, floor; Summer rates; phone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Second floor suite; also double rooms; all conveniences; owner's house.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large room, bath adjoining, exclusive, for two gentlemen; music room open to guest; reference.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room.

93D, 259 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath; other rooms; conveniences; near subway.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large front room, running water; electricity; one flight; private house.

94TH, 276 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms, single, suite; baths; convenient subway and "L." F. L.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room, $7; small room, $3; all conveniences.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, corner Broadway, Apartment 3B; $5-$14; elevator.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Front basement, kitchenette; also small rooms. Phone River. 3249.

99TH ST., (Near Drive.)—Lady having large apartment will sublet one or two attractive rooms, bath, or elegantly furnished suite with private foyer, $100; service, breakfasts. Phone Riverside 2660, Apartment 3E.

99TH ST, 245 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, well furnished; also very desirable room, adjoining bath; hot and cold water; one flight. Phone.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Well-furnished room adjoining bath; 6th floor; elevator. Mascher.

105TH ST., 252 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; $4 and up.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Outside room, private lavatory, telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

105TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable front room; conveniences; $6. Academy 3260. Cowing.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Desirable corner room, 4 windows; elevator apartment; $7. Rose.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Pleasant single, double room; kitchen; top floor. Apt. 64.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large front room with kitchenette, $8; all conveniences; telephone; references; private house.

107TH, 220 WEST, (Apt. 86.) — Medium, cheerful, elevator, private family; reasonable; gentlemen.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large, handsome room; kitchen privilege; elevator apartment; $5. Howley.

108TH, 301 WEST, (Broadway,) Apt. 5B.—Unusually large front room, twin beds; running water; convenient shower bath. Academy 8238.

109TH, 312 WEST. — Delightful room, overlooking Hudson and Drive; reasonable; 7th floor.

111TH ST.—Room with private family; gentleman only; references. Phone Cathedral 6313.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well-kept apartment; convenient Columbia students. Apt. 32.

113TH, 511 WEST.—2 exceptional front rooms, singly or en suite. English.

114TH ST., 411 WEST.—Two large front rooms; one and two beds; also one small room; all conveniences; near subway; gentlemen; references. Phone Morningside 5630.

118TH, (408 Manhattan Av.)—Newly furnished outside room; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 51.

119TH, (50 Morningside Av.)—Quiet room, 7th floor; private; lady. Apartment 74.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with alcove, some with kitchen, $4 to $12 weekly; showers, sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: Mrs. Young and Mrs. King. Mrs. Anderson, housekeeper. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Quiet location, near dining rooms, parks, and all transportation systems; opposite Teachers College; attractively furnished, light, airy rooms, large and small, all exposures, some with kitchen privilege; $4 to $8 weekly. Mrs. King and Miss Williams. Telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Attractive rooms, southern exposure, running water, $3-$7. Scurry. Apt. 5.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms; modern elevator apartment; $5-$6. McTague.

124TH, 524 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, $5; conveniences; evenings, Sundays. Maurice.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Furnished front room; kitchen privileges; homelike; conveniences, telephone. Clayton.

139TH, (51 Hamilton Place.)—Large, light room, southern exposure; running water; telephone, elevator; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

139TH, (3,409 Broadway.)—Furnished room, adjoining bath; American family; references. Apartment 5.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; shower; also room, kitchen; elevator. Scott.

143D, (311 Convent Av.)—Large, cool rooms, $4.50 up; running water, telephone.

143D, 561 WEST.—Large room, facing Broadway; river view; elevator; reasonable. Holbeth.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

178TH, 718 WEST, (Apartment 67.)—Pleasant room, elevator apartment. Phone St. Nicholas 2856.

ACCOMMODATIONS extraordinary in exquisitely furnished apartment; ten windows, viewing Hudson, three exposures. Audubon 8110. Tauber.

Attractively furnished, light, cool room, bath; telephone River 1943.

BUSINESS WOMAN will share three-room apartment with congenial lady; outside rooms; $4. 524 West 169th, Apartment 43.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Charming room; private lavatory; excellent transportation; cool. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two connecting and single rooms; kitchen privilege. Apply Thompson.

NORTHERN AV., 1.—Corner room, opposite Arrowhead Inn; private phone, bath; all conveniences. Phone St. Nicholas 2985. 1F.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined, private family; Broadway-110th St. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor. 80th.)—Delightfully cool suite, overlooking Hudson; private house; service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Parlor and bedroom, piano, kitchen privileges, facing Drive, beautifully located; also large single room. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—Outside large bedrooms, bath, twin beds; kitchen optional; seen after 4 o'clock. Bishop.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson, single or en suite, in refined, modern house.

WEST END AV., 790, (98th St.)—Large, small rooms, private baths, electricity; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 519, (85th.)—Single room, exclusive neighborhood; telephone.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful, furnished, large, light rooms; bet. 89th and 90th Sts.

Yonkers.

LOCUST HILL AV., 98, (Yonkers.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath; beautiful house and grounds; centrally located; river view; real home atmosphere; board optional.

Long Island.

SYOSSET ST., 3,834, Woodhaven, Long Island, 17 minutes from Penn. Station; two rooms, all latest improvements; private family; breakfast if desired; use of screened porch.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only; Christian family; near station. Box 36.

New Jersey.

Two front rooms, with bath, newly furnished, all conveniences, for rent season 1918. Coles, 4th and Woodland Avs., Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants airy room with private bath, breakfast; state full particulars. Room, 510, Earle Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teacher's residence; Summer accommodations; $10.50 to $15 weekly. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Small, large rooms, private bath, electricity, elevator, with board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; single room; concessions; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single room; references.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Double room, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; Summer rates; excellent cuisine; table guests. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table board; subway express; references.

72D, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private baths, electric lights; first-class table.

72D, 269 WEST.—Fine room with bath, facing 72d; business people; excellent table.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large, small rooms; fine location; home cooking; meals optional.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant suites; room, bath, electricity; good table; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; Southern cooking; single room.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—LARGE, FRONT ROOM; ALSO TABLE BOARD.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent home table; references.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, private bath; high class.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; suite overlooking Hudson; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Columbia; pleasant rooms, good board. Telephone 6279 Cathedral.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Audubon.)—Bright rooms, good board, all conveniences. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 592 WEST.—Very desirable accommodation; suitable one or two; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST. Attractive, cool quarters, twin mahogany beds; running water, two closets; couple or gentleman. 6600 Morningside. Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (95th.) — Large room, adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 45.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; beautiful room, bath; unexcelled table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman desires room, board, private family, west, between 81st and 96th Sts.; moderate. Write B., 708 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

Few accommodations in private home, 24 minutes Grand Central; also 2 comfortable detached houses, rent unfurnished; fireplaces, porches, garden; attractive woods surrounding. Lesley, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; 104 Kingsbridge.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Westchester County.

The "Hill Top" will receive about 40 guests, June 15 to Sept. 15; large piazzas, well-kept grounds, beautiful shade trees, flowers, shrubs; tennis court; Summer house; table abundantly supplied, vegetables from garden; single rooms, $15 per week; use of bath. Telephone 500 Ossining. Miss M. J. Naramore, Ossining-on-Hudson.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Small private family would like 3 or 4 gentlemen as boarders for the Summer; very attractive surroundings; garage and tennis; references essential; terms reasonable. Y 203 Times Annex.

BEAUTIFUL double rooms, private residence, 7 minutes to station; excellent food; suitable for 2 gentlemen or couple. F. A. Woodley, 80 Gard Av., Bronxville.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL and cottages; refined; convenient; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3344.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway Club is opened as a select family hotel, best food and service obtainable, by former manager of Mary Elizabeth Tea Room, 5th Av. and 36th St. For particulars telephone 9893 St. Nicholas and 2141 Far Rockaway.

Young, refined couple have a few beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; large cottage. E. V. N., 1,347 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway. Telephone 3578 Far Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH. Comfortable front rooms, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Private, Jewish adult family, with large house, accommodate one gentleman; references exchanged. X 267 Times Annex.

Young, refined couple have a few beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; large cottage. E. V. N., 1,347 Hollywood Av., Far Rockaway. Telephone 3578 Far Rockaway.

Arverne, 69 Storm Av.—Attractive rooms, second house from beach. Telephone connections.

Edgemere. — Single room, near beach; rent season; 30 minutes New York; private family; business man. 8 Beach 41st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, shade trees, and flowers. A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals, for two persons, from $32 to $60 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block. Write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

THE BELVIDERE, North Munn Av., 89-91, East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; three minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6026 Orange.

East Orange, 44 Evergreen Place, (Near Brick Church Station.) — Quiet, homelike; references.

Connecticut.

A few boarders taken in a quiet, refined home in Litchfield County; $15 per week. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Miscellaneous.

DIABETICS' needs carefully catered to in home of refinement on beautiful Berkshire farm, $25 weekly. X 339 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Large room and bath and board in boarding house or small hotel for family of three, consisting of man, wife, and daughter 6½ years old, within one hour's commuting distance of New York on Long Island; highest references. Y 359 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER. — Trial balance; 12 years' experience; typist; knowledge French; $25. J 313 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young lady desires position; salary $12; furnish reference. Experienced, B 21 Times.

COLLEGE grduate, Ph. D., thoroughly conversant with German and French, knowledge of typewriting, executive experience, wishes position in accord with qualifications. A 95 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable cook, companion, convalescent, children; mountains or country. Telephone Schuyler 2325.

MASSEUSE (city license) desires patients requiring Swedish massage; references. Brook, 211 West 88th.

NURSE, undergraduate, wishes position in doctor's office; references. X 338 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; qualified invalid or convalescent; permanent; refined young American. L 10 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 21, refined, experienced, and willing, desires permanent position. J 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school graduate, capable, dependable; highest reference; $15-$17. W 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Beginner; $9; accurate. Emily Rosenthal, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, stenotypist, high school graduate, experienced, wishes small office; $15. O 690 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A CANADIAN gentleman, 36 years of age, married, Protestant, Scotch ancestry, who has successfully managed and sold output of Canadian branch (Montreal) for large London, England, manufactures, which will be closed on account of the war, is open to represent reliable American concern in similar capacity. X 309 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—First class cost accountant, systematizer, manufacturing experience, open for position; highest references; salary $60. X 292 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; books audited, closed; systems installed; financial statements; moderate. A 181 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC. Books opened and closed; audits, financial statements, &c. F. O. Martin, 46 West 24th St., Room 1430, city.

AMERICAN, 30, college man, engineer, draft exempt, recently French aviation service, desires position; airplane work preferred. A 1 Times.

AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, CREDIT MANAGER who is eminently competent. INTERVIEW will satisfy; REFERENCES will confirm. RESULTS after TRIAL will prove. Minimum SALARY, $2,500 per annum. Address W 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, (Class 3B.)—Eight years' experience; modern methods; controlling accounts, payrolls, banks, trial balance, statements; highest credentials; $22. G. P., 1,729 Fulton Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, capable correspondent, can take care collections; salary $25; references. J 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; experience, competent double entry; well recommended; $18. W 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—(19;) 3 years' business experience; accounting student; references. J 289 Times Downtown.

CAMP PHYSICIAN, FOURTH YEAR MEDICAL STUDENT, WITH HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE; CAMP COUNSELLOR PAST TWO SUMMERS; REQUIRES GOOD SALARY. TELEPHONE BOROUGH PARK 1591W.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; childless; 12 years' experience; Pierce, Marmon, Packards; shop references; 4 years last place; Long Island, Bar Harbor preferred. Telephone Farrell, 1736 Plaza.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, English, Spanish spoken, wishes position in private family; New York, New Jersey licenses. Schuyler 3095. James Samudie.

CHAUFFEUR would like position driving pleasure car Saturday evenings and Sunday; best references. A. Stein, O 689 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, wishes position, private; Packard, Pierce, Cadillac; 5 years' experience; good reference. Samuel Frank, 74 Montgomery St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (31,) position private family; careful driver; willing and obliging; very best references. J 337 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 34, wishes permanent position; 11 years last two places; $30; references. Dowling, 390 Mott Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience all cars. Address Joseph Kellett, care of Caravan Garage, 124 West 54th. Tel. 1740 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, desires position; graduate Stewart Auto School. James Kirk, 769 Melrose Av, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, exempt, American; married; very highly recommended; long experience. O 684 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR; ten years' experience; six years one place; draft exempt. Address C. H., 151 East 41st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 19, wishes position, private, commercial, city, country. Cooperman, 105 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, exempt, twelve years' reference; any car. O 688 Times Harlem.

CLERICAL.—Boy, 17; clerical or office position; 3 years' high school education; best of references; salary $10. J 299 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN (25) wants temporary position; expert at statistical, computing, and estimating work. L 1 Times.

COST CLERK, 24, experienced, draft exempt, desires position; good references. B 27 Times.

COUPLE.—Young married couple desire position; woman as houseworker, man as chauffeur; nine years' experience; references. William Lucas, 37 Jersey Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

COUPLE, first-class chauffeur and cook, will go anywhere. Campbell, 781 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 5005.

DETECTIVE. Position wanted as store, bank, or agency detective; speaks different languages. D 166 Times.

EDITORIAL WORK wanted; technical, trade, publicity; $40; details supplied. O 691 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE with several years' experience as general manager of a manufacturing concern desires position which shall lead to foreign representation. X 343 Times Annex.

FARMER, SUPERINTENDENT, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT LIVE STOCK, GARDEN, &C. W. W. GROSSO, 527 WEST 134TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

FORMER OFFICER Regular Army, over five years' service, desires immediate employment; any good offer. O 161 Times.

INSTRUCTOR, experienced, will do private tutoring in studios of high school or college grade. David Morton, X 311 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN, over draft age, with 15 years experience in carpet, linoleum, &c., business, wishes position with reliable concern. Max Garfinkel, 75 Stanton St.

MAN, 33, COLLEGE EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WISHES POSITION; SALARY MODERATE. D 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER for general farming; married; no children; 36 years old; Danish; familiar with stock and tools of all kinds; life experience; one who gets things done; ready July 1. Address M. Lgkki, care Princeton Post Office, New Jersey.

MANAGER.—Young man, (25,) five years' experience as manager of floor trade and office of wholesale house, desires connection with reliable concern. O 147 Times.

MECHANIC, A1, ABOVE AVERAGE, IS ABLE TO CONSTRUCT RECORDING CLOCKS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, COUNTERS FOR METERS AND MANY DIFFERENT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS; ABOVE DRAFT AGE. X 358 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, over draft age, desires to act as representative in Philadelphia and vicinity for a large manufacturer; have executive and diplomatic experience and capable to introduce to big industries, shipyards, and munition plants any proposition of merit; knowledge of line quickly acquired. 4,535 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Representative for Los Angeles and vicinity; staple dry goods line; commission basis; New York references. F. Gottlieb, 1,733 Ocean Av., Santa Monica, Cal.

SPANIARD, 22, commercial course graduate in this country, knows bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, seeks position. A. V., 20 Irving Place.

SPANISH INTERPRETER, American, 37, with 16 years' experience in Mexico, also some knowledge German, offers service for only three months; willing accept $25 week. George Ludewig, 2,700 Creston Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, competent, high school graduate, desires position for afternoons. Sarah Kaminsky, 75 East Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Competent and energetic young man; thoroughly experienced; good education; Christian; draft status satisfactory; $25. J 320 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, estimator, draftsman, superintendent, experienced in cantonment construction, structural steel, wood mill construction, frame construction, plumbing, heating, sheet metal, material lists, scale and full-size architectural and structural details, open for engagement requiring experience and ability. O 153 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class apartment house available July 1; sober, competent; salary $100; highest references. Experienced, X 340 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT to manage large apartment house; unquestionable reference; thorough knowledge of electricity, &c. X 355 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, Colombian, thoroughly acquainted with export and import business in South America, trained English correspondent, wishes position with export or import house in U. S., where he will have opportunity for advancement, or will act as resident South American agent for U. S. firms; highest references. Address America Futura, 24 State St., New York, or Mario Convers, Cartagena, Colombia, South America.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; willing worker for advancement; references. J. S., 87 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, intelligent and obliging, wishes position with advancement in a reliable house. W 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20.)—Good education; little knowledge of bookkeeping. J 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes clerical position in stock broker's office; experienced. L 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, capable, efficient, desires essential occupation. M 181 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (one) and one typist and general office worker; should be experienced and capable. Apply to Laminated Shim Co., 533 Canal St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experience in double entry bookkeeping; write, stating experience, religion and salary desired; permanent position. O 281 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in a sanitarium out of city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today at 3 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSON EXPERIENCED IN PURCHASE LEDGER WORK; PERMANENT. APPLY MAIN OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR, SAKS & CO., BROADWAY, AT 34TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOTYPIST, expert both branches, living near Columbia, wanted for July 1 to 6; salary $30; state age, telephone, qualifications. O 687 Times Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good opportunity for maid in small high-class Summer hotel in Adirondacks. Apply, with references, H. L. Goldman, 2d floor, 229 West 43d St.

CLERK.

Must be well educated, and capable of making detailed cost analysis.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERKS between the ages of 18 and 30; agreeable work in excellent surroundings in offices of large corporation; vacation with pay; excellent opportunity for continual advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, and experience, if any, J 295 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Girl as file clerk and typist, with knowledge of stenography, principally filing and office work; refined young American girl; permanent position; good hours; opportunity for advancement; state salary. D 143 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS. Must be well educated; some experience necessary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Must be experienced. Apply Jaffee & Co., 810 6th Av.

CORRESPONDENT in business office; experience necessary; college graduate preferred; apply own handwriting, giving experience, age, religion, education, references, and salary; full particulars only will bring interview. B 23 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced in tracing and adjusting claims; also capable of dictating tactful letters; general knowledge of bookkeeping desirable. Address Correspondent, Box 48, Long Island City.

DRAFTSWOMEN.

Experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

EXPERT
STENOGRAPHERS
AND TYPISTS
WANTED AT ONCE.

Good opportunity; no German born; give details as to education, business experience, religious connections and nationality.

X 347 Times Annex.

GIRLS.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS, about 16 years, as assistants in mailing department of large mercantile house; good chance for advancement; state salary expected. J 232 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, (2,) for mailing list work and typing; good company, downtown; salary to start $10. W 264 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER, colored or white, to go to Vermont for Summer with family of three; $40; bring references. Franklin, 527 West 110th. Phone Cath. 3886.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate; give references; state age and salary expected. R. B., 229 Times.

NURSE.—Experienced hospital trained baby's nurse for two children, 4 and 2 years old. Apply 1 to 3 P. M., Blustein, 789 West End Av. Riverside 4662.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, experienced, one not over 30; must play piano; to take entire charge of 9-year-old girl. M. R., 1,708 Avenue K, Brooklyn.

OPERATORS wanted for the Underwood bookkeeping machine; experience not necessary, but a knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential. Apply at once Miss Littlefield, 63 Vesey St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Wanted in October, an experienced retoucher (a woman.) Apply now to Misses McCaul and Dickson, 20 West 46th St.

POSTING CLERKS.—Some business experience; accurate at figures; rapid advancement; good wages. American Druggist Syndicate, Borden & Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City.

REPORTER, woman, wanted for suburban Sunday newspaper. Box D 179 Times.

SALESLADIES, $2 day as extra; Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHERS.—FOUR OR 5 GOOD LADY STENOGRAPHERS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND GOOD AT RAPID DICTATION. AMERICAN CITIZENS WHOSE RECORD WILL BEAR THE CLOSEST INVESTIGATION; POSITIONS OPEN FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 56, UPTOWN STATION, HOBOKEN, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and rapid; excellent opportunity with concern of established reputation for industrious and capable operator; state experience, religion and full particulars; salary to start $15. O 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE WITH ADVERTISING COMPANY, AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE; $14 TO START. CALL ROOM 1322, 461 8TH AV., (COR. 34TH ST.)

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, young lady, in office of large manufacturing concern in Long Island City; excellent chance for advancement; state age, salary and qualifications. D 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS Wanted.—Two first-class stenographers for service in Washington; must be accurate and steady; salary, $125 per month. Apply by letter to F. S. Staley, Room 1700, 42 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for work in Washington, D. C.; salary $100 a month. Apply between 12-10 Saturday, June 29, American Social Hygiene Assn., Room 1105, 105 West 40th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted in office of large shipping concern, railroad experience preferred but not essential. Apply at once, Caldwell & Co., 50 Broad St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, one capable of taking dictation rapidly and transcribing accurately, with some knowledge of detail work; state salary desired and past experience. D 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; permanent position; refined surroundings; Christian house; $18-$20; state details fully. Manufacturer, 854 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER immediately, bright, who speaks French. French Theatre, 65 West 35th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for Long Island City firm; state experience and salary expected. D 163 Times.

TEACHER.—Touch typewriting, day and evening; liberal salary; immediate employment. Alpha School, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WOMEN, good moral character, to operate electric passenger elevators; experience not necessary; steady work; office building. Apply Superintendent, 55 Liberty St.

YOUNG LADIES.—A good opportunity for young ladies wishing light work in wire shop of electrical company; no machinery; good hours; overtime paid; special benefits for long service; good conditions; rate to start $10 to $12 per week; age 18 to 25. V 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted as office assistant and stenographer; good pay to right person. Apply Saturday, between 2 and 6 P. M., Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, 1,410 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, bright, with showroom experience, to help wait on trade; answer where last employed and salary expected. D 137 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, a responsible office position; must be quick and accurate at figures; opportunity for advancement; give reference and experience; Brooklyn position. O 231 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

YOUR CHANCE FOR SERVICE.—Trained attendant course, (11 weeks,) preparing you to care for convalescents and to aid doctors and trained nurses; you are needed; register at once. Ballard School, Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., New York.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION! Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

FRENCH and SPANISH. — Conversational courses, evenings; moderate fees. Ballard School, Central Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av., New York.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE. Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; Italian-English, $25; French-English, $25; bookkeepers, typists, $18; switchboard, $13. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

Hodges-Brown Employment Exchange,
1,457 Broadway. 99 Nassau St.
EFFICIENT OFFICE WORKERS.
No Registration Fee.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

A PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY OPERATING IN THE MIDDLE WEST DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT, WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE ACCOUNTING FEATURES OF ELECTRIC, GAS, AND STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES AND IS THOROUGHLY CAPABLE OF HANDLING ENTIRE OFFICE FORCE OF A COMPANY DOING APPROXIMATELY $1,000,000 GROSS PER YEAR; ALL APPLICANTS SHOULD STATE FULLY PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, GIVE REFERENCES FROM PREVIOUS AND PRESENT EMPLOYERS, STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS WESTERN, CARE OF RUDOLPH GUENTHER, INC., 25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; responsible position on permanent staff is open for qualified senior, accustomed to take charge of large engagements and write reports. J 331 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; answer full particulars by mail. O 291 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT required in the importing department of old-established house; young man of 18-20 years, with a little experience preferred; some knowledge of Spanish an advantage; state age, nationality, and salary desired. W 338 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE.—A high-grade man, employed during day, who can give engine instructions evening. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 40 West 66th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTOR.—A high-grade man as an engine instructor. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 40 West 66th St., New York City.

BENCH MECHANICS.—Electrical work and automobile repairmen. E. S. Murphy, 239 West 56th St.

BILL OR ENTRY CLERK wanted in office of old-established wholesale house; draft exempt or middle-aged man preferred; in replying state age, experience, references, and salary expected. B 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSON EXPERIENCED IN PURCHASE LEDGER WORK; PERMANENT. APPLY MAIN OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR, SAKS & CO., BROADWAY AT 34TH ST.

BOOKKEEPERS, West Africa; wanted, in general merchant business, young exempted men of British ancestry, not under 25 years of age; furnished living quarters provided; must have exemplary character; first-class passages paid; must have perfect knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply fully, stating age and qualifications, to O 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on purchase ledger and trial balances. Mitchell Motor Car Co., 419 West 55th, 5th floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.

familiar with ledger work, payroll, &c., in cloak and suit house.

State age, experience and salary.

K. D., BOX 161, TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, 35 or over, for Jersey City Heights factory; must understand double entry and trial balance and be steady, accurate, and reliable; state experience and salary desired, which must be moderate to start. O 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, American citizen, familiar with general office work, good penman; state age, experience, and salary wanted; only handwritten applications considered. J 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, for shipbuilding plant; must be experienced and competent; hours 7:30 to 6. Write, stating experience and salary expected. B. A., 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have factory experience and double entry and controlling account; submit references, age, draft standing, salary expected. O 299 Times Downtown.

BOY

wanted in office of large textile corporation; excellent opportunity for bright lad; salary $8; state age and experience. O 288 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16-18, wanted in office of old established export-import house to commence as office boy; splendid chance for advancement to one who has ability; state age, references and salary desired. W 339 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) by prominent N. Y. publishing and advertising house; first rate chance for right kind of boy to learn business; good salary to start; give age and references. D 180 Times.

BOY wanted by a reliable wholesale house to take charge of files and do office work; no experience necessary; age 16; splendid opportunity for advancement. Reply X 356 Times Annex.

BOY to learn leather and raw skin business; opportunity for quick advancement; must be good at figures; about 17 years of age. J 306 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

Must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS—BOYS—BOYS,
must be 18 years or over, to work nights in shop; steady position; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS, (15-17;) important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $45 a month; application confidential. J 246 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—New York corporation in advancing present employes has vacancies requiring bright, industrious boys to start at the bottom; salary $35 a month with advancement in accordance with the boys' ability and the needs of the business. O 286 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16 years, as assistants in sales department of large mercantile establishment; excellent opportunity for ambitious boys; state salary expected. J 231 Times Downtown.

BOYS for stock; good opportunity for beginners; steady position; applicants must be 15; state age, reference, and salary expected. M 191 Times.

BOY, 15 to 16, for office work; beginners considered; salary $8 to $9; opportunity for advancement; state full particulars. J 262 Times Harlem.

BOY in law office; apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and qualifications. Room 1814, 27 William St.

BUYER.—Resident buyer has openings for cloak and suit buyer; state where last employed, and salary wanted; must answer the above questions in letter or no attention will be paid to applicant. X 334 Times Annex.

CABINET MAKERS.

High wages.

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;

MUST BE CITIZENS.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,

Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHEMIST WANTED

to do analytical and research work; exceptional opportunity for conscientious worker; answer, stating age, education, past positions if any, and salary expected to start. O 294 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, between age of 18 and 20, for factory office, large corporation, adjacent to New York, convenient to West Shore Ferry; excellent chance for advancement. Box M D 847 Times Square.

CLERK in auditing department of a large corporation, familiar with control accounts and statistical work; state experience, age, and salary expected. X 364 Times Annex.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT wanted on installment accounts with professional men; must be energetic, tactful, good character, and education; state age, experience, and salary desired. W 296 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS wanted for furniture installment house; steady position for the right men; salary $18. Apply J. T. Whalen, 1,930 Amsterdam Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted to teach Latin in boys' school for Summer. Apply X 363 Times Annex.

COST CLERK in large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected; chance for advancement. X 354 Times Annex.

COUPLE WANTED, COOK AND BUTLER OR HOUSEMAN, BY SMALL FAMILY. P. O. DRAWER B, WESTFIELD, N. J.

DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT SALESMAN wanted for New York State and Pennsylvania territory; must provide Ford car for traveling; straight salary; bond required. James Manufacturing Co., Elmira, N. Y.

DESIGNERS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR A FIRST-CLASS SPECIAL MACHINE DESIGNER TO ASSOCIATE WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN ENGAGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE SPECIAL APPARATUS; A PERMANENT CONNECTION IS ASSURED THE RIGHT MAN. IN ANSWERING PLEASE GIVE FULL PARTICULARS COVERING YOUR AGE, TRAINING, SALARY EXPECTED, AND WHEN AVAILABLE, B. H., 161 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN,
TOOL DESIGNERS,
DETAILERS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; WE NEED MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF LIGHT MACHINERY AND TOOLS; TO CAPABLE, AMBITIOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASSOCIATE WITH A FAST-GROWING ORGANIZATION NOT DEPENDENT ON THE WAR; PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OVER THE AVERAGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. D. T., 48 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, MECHANICAL, WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE ON DESIGN OR LAYOUT WORK. VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR RIGHT MEN. ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, BUT PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO MEN HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE ON CIRCUIT BREAKERS, SWITCHES, CONTROLLERS, &C. CALL AT THE HOTEL IMPERIAL BETWEEN 4 AND 6 OR 8 AND 10 P. M., JUNE 28 TO JULY 2, INCLUSIVE. INQUIRE FOR D. L. SAWHILL, ROOM 441, REPRESENTING THE WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN for department of experimental engineering of a rubber plant in Connecticut; good opportunity for right person; salary to start about $100 a month; give full particulars. X 370 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, to detail small parts; one with shop experience wanted; steady work at 55c an hour. Sixth Floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical designer, jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. F 211 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, to supervise construction work in New York City. Call Room 1010, 105 Park Av., Monday or Tuesday, between 1 and 2.

DRIVING INSTRUCTOR.—Can use a high-grade man as driving instructor; West Side Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 40 West 66th, N. Y.

ELECTRICIAN, SUPERINTENDENT, AND ESTIMATOR FOR ELECTRIC WIRING, CAPABLE OF HANDLING MEN AND BRINGING IN NEW WORK; FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY WITH OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM. D. F., 311 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; steady job.
Apply Room 327, 30 Church St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; steady job.
Apply Room 327, 30 Church St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, over the draft age. Apply Supt., 44 Broad St.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

to take charge of employment department of wood and metal working factory of 3,000 people. Answer giving full details as to experience and salary expected. Address E. M., Box 233 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Night work; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ENGINEER, licensed, steady employment in New York. Apply Room 900, 221 4th Av. Carstein & Enmelkin, Inc.

ENTRY CLERKS for Elliott-Fisher or Moore-Hopkins billing machine; good opportunity; state age, experience and salary expected. M 192 Times.

EX-NAVAL OFFICER
TO TEACH BOYS SEAMANSHIP
IN NAVAL CAMP. BOX C, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

FIREMEN.—See foreman at Gas Works, Rockaway Park; rates, 40c per hour.

FIREMAN.—$80 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

HEAT TREATING MAN.

Man, thoroughly practical, in the heat treating of carbon steel and the running of oil burning furnace; must be capable of handling help; to such a man a good future is offered. Apply International Arms & Fuze Co., Bloomfield Av. and Grove St., Bloomfield, N. J.

INSPECTORS and estimators on electric light and power overhead line construction; permanent positions; state experience, salary expected, and other qualifications in first letter. Address E, Box 48, Long Island City.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

LATHE HANDS.

Several operators for high-grade engine lathes; men who can read blueprints, use micrometers, set up their own work, and grind their own tools. Apply
STADARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

LAWYER for editorial work wanted in annotation department of large law publishing company. Write, stating educational qualifications and experience, to The American Law Book Company, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

LEDGER CLERK, junior, stock and bond house; good penman. Suite 401, 62 B'way.

MACHINISTS.
DEMONSTRATORS.

WE WANT FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS, THOROUGH AMERICANS, WHO ARE EXPERTS ON THE FOLLOWING:

ACME & GRIDLEY AUTOMATICS,
JONES AND LAMSON TURRET LATHES,
HAND-SCREW MACHINES,
WARREN AND SWAZEY UNIVERSAL TURRET LATHES,
GISHOLT LATHES,
CRANKSHAFT,
CAMSHAFT,
CONNECTING RODS,
GEAR CUTTERS,
ALUMINUM MACHINES,
MACHINE SHOP SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS.

APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MACHINISTS.
U. S. GOVERNMENT
IS IN URGENT NEED
OF OUR PRODUCT.
WE ARE
IN URGENT NEED
OF MACHINISTS
FOR 36-INCH LATHES,
GOOD, ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS,
WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS
AND
USE MICROMETER,
CAN GET GOOD POSITIONS,
WITH GOOD PAY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS.

WE ARE ABOUT TO OPEN A NEW PLANT, AND WILL SOON BE IN NEED OF

2,000 MACHINISTS

ON GOVERNMENT WORK,

WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF WORK:

TOOLMAKERS,
ENGINE LATHES,
GISHOLT,
JONES & LAMSON
BRASS LATHES,
HAND SCREW MACHINES,
HORIZONTAL AND
VERTICAL MILLERS,
HAND MILLERS,
ACME AND GRIDLEY
AUTOMATICS,
BORING MILL,
RADIAL DRILL,
MULTIPLE AND SINGLE DRILL,
PLANER AND SHAPER,
INT. AND EXT. GRINDERS,
SURFACE GRINDERS,
TOOL GRINDERS,
MOTOR ASSEMBLERS.

IF YOU ARE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

ALL TIME OVER 8 HOURS PER DAY PAID AT RATE OF TIME AND A HALF.

IN REPLYING STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, PLACE OF BIRTH, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, THE WORK FOR WHICH YOU ARE BEST FITTED, AND WAGES YOU DESIRE.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

ABOUT 15 MINUTES BY SUBWAY FROM THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

MACHINE REPAIR MEN,

EXPERIENCED,

NEEDED AT ONCE,

ACCUSTOMED TO REPAIR WORK ON MACHINE TOOLS.

8 HOURS AND OVERTIME.

GOOD WAGES.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

APPLY AT ONCE,

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

THE WRIGHT MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MACHINISTS.

FIRST-CLASS
GLEASON GEAR
SHAPER HANDS

WANTED AT ONCE;

GOOD WAGES;
8 HOURS AND OVERTIME.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MACHINISTS.
First-class, all-around lathe planer, bench hands; at least 5 years' experience;
BONUSES.
REMACLE HUMMEL CO.,
23 ROSE ST.

MACHINISTS.
First-class lathe and milling machine men for our Edgewater, New Jersey, plant. Steamers leave West 95th St. Dock, New York. American Can Co.

MAKER OF ASBESTOS PACKING AND GASKETS; experienced; steady work. The Henry Johnson Co., Gates Av. and Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

MAN.—Can use a high-grade man as driving instructor. West Side Y. M. C. A., 40 West 66th St., New York City.

MAN, experienced in cutting leather; good wages; bonus paid. 629 West 50th St.

MANAGERS.—Young men, draft exempt; excellent opportunity; as managers of branch stores. Apply Mr. Kerin, 183 8th Av.

MATCHER.—BY ONE OF THE LARGE CITY CLOTHING-HOUSES, YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED MATCHING GOODS; STEADY POSITION AND GOOD WAGES TO RIGHT PARTY NOT IN DRAFT. X 351 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, with layout or detail experience, and for checking; can use one or two good men with electrical experience; attractive and permanent positions to those who qualify; in replying, state age, salary expected, and full particulars of experience. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MEN wanted between the ages of 21 and 45, for secretary or similar positions; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters; highest references; full information after service on the railroad; apply for blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MEN WANTED.

Men between the ages of 45 and 55 for out-of-town bank; [illegible] Address Bank, P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.

FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY; 48-HOUR SHOP; PLENTY OF OVERTIME; GOOD WAGES AND PREMIUM; STEADY POSITION.
AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH STREET AND 2D AVENUE,
BROOKLYN.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.

MUST KNOW HOW TO SET UP OWN WORK, UNDERSTAND MICROMETER AND BLUEPRINT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men only; highest pay; steady work.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

MILLWRIGHTS.
MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS.
STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

[illegible]
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Office,
1832 St. Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE BOY; must have knowledge of switchboard operating; state experience, reference. French Perfume Co., 229 West 42d St., Room 2201.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, by a large organization capable man of experience in office management; able to supervise large staff; must be experienced in general office work and departmental organization; only first-class men need apply; state age, full particulars of experience, references and salary required. Box 251 Times, 2 Rector St.

OPERATORS for the Underwood bookkeeping machine; experience not necessary, but a knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential. Apply at once, Miss Littlefield, 63 Vesey St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ORDER PICKERS.
Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady work.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

PIANO POLISHERS; experienced; best wages and steady position to the right men. Apply to Foreman A. Peterson.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 East 14th St.

PRINTING.—An active old man to run errands and make himself useful in a printing plant in Brooklyn. O 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced traveling men, with ability, to sell advertised automobile accessory; young men, draft exempt, with ambition to make good money; salary, traveling expenses, and commission basis; bond required; give full particulars. Box 592 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced mechanical rubber goods salesman with a knowledge of the metropolitan district of New York; salary. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., 558 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

SALESMAN.
Splendid opportunity for live wire with good following; popular priced coat house; commission basis only. G. F., 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a side line of ladies' turn slippers or one wanted to connect as partner in the business; commission. D 122 Times.

SALESMAN, with local acquaintance, Christian concern, having knowledge wholesale cardboard and paper business; salary. W 316 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to take hand-made cluny lace as side line; can make your own price. For interview apply Mr. Gali, 242 West 116th St., care White. Tel. 889 Morningside.

SALESMEN, converters of cotton goods and handkerchiefs; straight commission; no advances; experienced men; all territory. R. K., 135 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress goods salesman wanted. Apply at once to Spitz Department Store, Paterson, N. J.

SAMPLE CARD department head in cotton goods business, experienced man; reply in detail. W 293 Times Downtown.

SAMPLE CARD department head in cotton goods house; experienced man; replies to wholesaler. W 293 Times Downtown.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.

STEADY POSITIONS OPEN IN A 48-HOUR SHOP, WITH GOOD WAGES; OVERTIME AND PREMIUM; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; IN A MODERN SHOP WITH UP-TO-DATE MACHINES AND TOOLS.

EXPERIENCED SCREW MACHINE HANDS NEEDED FOR
JONES & LAMSON,
PRATT & WHITNEY,
ACME, BROWN & SHARPE,
AND GARVIN MACHINES,
ON WORK REQUIRING
MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS.
AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.,
56th ST., 1ST AND 2D AVS.,
BROOKLYN.

SECURITY SALESMAN wanted to act as manager in your own vicinity; good contract; commission and bonus. Delmar Securities Underwriters, Inc., Utica, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN PACKING AND MARKING; STEADY POSITION. O 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHIPPING CLERK, for ship building plant; must be competent, experienced, willing worker; hours 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; state experience and salary expected. Write S R., 1,515 3d Av.

SHIPPING CLERK, to take charge; good wages; bonus paid. 629 West 50th.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN.
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for shipbuilding plant; must be experienced, competent; hours 7:30 to 6; state experience and salary. S. R., 1,515 3d Av.

STOCK CHASERS.
Must be experienced.
Only those who have filled such positions in the machine industry. If you have not done this work before do not apply.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

STOCK TAKERS.
Must be experienced.
Only those who have filled such positions in the machine industry. If you have not done this work before do not apply.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

STOCK SELECTORS.
Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting stock in warehouse; steady.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.
Permanent position as department head for thoroughly experienced man, with an established concern organizing a surgical instrument department; must be acquainted with equipment and production in all branches of the work; excellent opportunity; state salary desired and give references. Address S. I., Box 238 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Director physical education, graduate N. A. G. U. at Indianapolis; medical degree; excellent salary. O 172 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS
EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES AND SPECIAL TOOLS FOR THE INTERCHANGEABLE MANUFACTURE OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AWAIT COMPETENT MEN WHO DESIRE CONNECTION WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN, BUT WE DO NOT SOLICIT APPLICATIONS FROM FLOATERS. IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED AND WHEN AVAILABLE. E. C., 121 TIMES.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S ASSISTANT. e correspondent, shipping clerk, at in- y to win the war, consider work out wn; age 24; draft exempt. D 119 s.

ON FLOOR LAYERS.—Wanted, 20, for le flooring; $41.25 per week of 52 work- ours; COME AT ONCE. Turner Con- ion Co., 950 East Main St., Waterbury,

HELP WANTED—Male.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD PAYING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, P. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED
Architectural, Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering
DRAFTSMEN
by
ATLANTIC LOADING COMPANY.
On housing development and U. S. GOVERNMENT shell loading plant construction.
Excellent living conditions in new semi-fireproof dwellings for married or single men. Healthful climate.
Location in the pines of New Jersey, 25 miles from Atlantic City, and two and one-half hours from New York, forty minutes to Philadelphia.
Excellent opportunity to spend a pleasant Summer with your family near the sea coast without interfering with business duties.
Address or call
L. M. BROCKWAY,
Room 1111, 65 Broadway.
Telephone Rector 7598.
"DO YOUR BIT" UNDER PLEASURABLE CONDITION.

YOUNG MAN.—I don't want a stenographer, but do want the services of a young man capable of stenography who hasn't been buried in the rut of just pounding keys, who still possesses initiative ability and judgment that can be developed into an assistant to sales manager directing United States and Canada distributions; the position is neither a job nor a snap; state experience, age, religion, salary. C. B., 183 Times.

YOUNG MAN,
about 25 years, with initiative, for sales department work; must be able to handle correspondence and take charge of billing; $18 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. Call, V. Vivaudou, 418 West 25th.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators;
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;
age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 4:45 to 12 P. M.; permanent. Address J 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to work as assistant to stock clerk at service station; must have some experience with automobile parts to keep stock records. Cole Service, 224 West 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, colored or white, to run errands and clean in photograph studio; steady position for good man; salary $15, with advancement in the Fall. Apply Otto Sarony Co., 1,177 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN to assist receiving clerk in a large manufacturing corporation; chance for advancement; state experience, salary expected, and age. X 349 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 21 or over, Summer school work; salary and commission. Call at school, 453 Tremont Av.

YOUNG MEN,
must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MEN, draft exempt, excellent opportunity, as managers of branch stores. Apply Mr. Kerin, 183 8th Av.

$10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START.
Young men, 17 to 20, desired for electrical wiring and testing work; permanent positions; advancement according to ability; good chance to learn an interesting trade; grammar school graduates preferred. C 393 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

MEN out of money or work can secure meals, beds, employment, and other positions on credit; no interest charged; willingness to work or reference required. Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St., city.

AUTOMOPILE EXCHANGE.

BENZ touring, up-to-date, wire wheels, starting and lighting system, with one-year guarantee; will sacrifice at any reasonable offer. Kaplan, 214 West 65th St. Phone 5778 Col.

BUICK.—Late model, little six 5-passenger touring, $850. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636, office evenings and Sundays.

BUICK.—Late model, little six 5-passenger touring, $850. 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings and Sundays.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC four-passenger roadster body wanted; have seven-passenger body for sale; state price and full particulars. A 216 Times Annex.

CADILLAC, suburban, like new throughout; fully equipped; Westinghouse air springs; extra tires; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

CADILLAC, late 1916, touring; elegant condition; any demonstration; bargain, $1,150. Seen 1,264 Bedford Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC limousine 1916; like new; for sale; owner, 151 Willow St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall subway.

CADILLAC 1915 landaulet, condition perfect; tires good, paint excellent; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC, 1917. Touring; fully equipped. Like new. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CADILLAC touring 1914; just from the shops; $425. Miss James, Schuyler 2230.

CADILLAC 1918 SEDAN, LIKE NEW. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

CHALMERS sedan, late 1917 model; looks, runs like new; driven less than 3,000 miles; many extras; no reasonable offer refused. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur, 4636, office evenings and Sundays.

CHALMERS sedan, late 1917 model, looks, runs like new; driven less than 3,000 miles; many extras; no reasonable offer refused. 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings and Sundays.

CHALMERS; going West; must sacrifice perfect 7-passenger touring car. Apartment 11, 425 West 214th; St. Nicholas 3310.

CHALMERS Master Six, good as new; $500; five-passenger touring. Stevens, 141 Primrose Av., Mt. Vernon.

CHANDLER 1917 Sedan; 1917 touring. J. H. Priestman, 693 Morristown, N. J.

DODGE touring, an early 1918 model; shoes almost new; perfect condition; must be seen to be appreciated; bargain if sold before Sunday. Inquire at garage, 11A Sumpter St., Brooklyn.

FIAT 1918 55 H. P. special 4-passenger speedster touring; like new; 4,550 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5822.

FORD runabout, 1917, demountable rims, two extra tires, Bosch magneto, Gray & Davis starter and generator, Stromberg carburetor, &c.; run less than 3,000 miles. Write Pvt. T. M. Alexander, Motor Truck Company 377, Camp Merritt, N. J.

HAYNES 1917 touring car, fully equipped, extra tires, very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HENDERSON SEDAN, $350; wire wheels, electric starter and lights; classiest looking car in town; can be seen and demonstrated any time. B. F. Stephens, 89 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn.

HUDSON Super Six limousine landaulet, driven very carefully by owner; looks like new; slip covers and many extras; must sell immediately. W. F. Kinney, 61 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2172.

HUDSON Cabriolet 6-40 wanted, or super-six; in answering, state mileage and condition of car. O 264 Times Downtown.

HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger touring, late 1916, Victoria top; like new; bargain. Behrman Motors Corporation, 1,746 Broadway. Phone 3727 Circle.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; fine condition; $1,100. Owner, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn; Main 422.

ISOTTA.—Rebuilt; 4-passenger; perfect condition; reasonable. Ecclesine, 464 West 152d St. Audubon 6054.

LANCIA Limousine, late model, excellent condition. WALLACE, 236 West 59th St.

LOCOMOBILE.—Must sell immediately; man will take $1,400; 1915 model 7-passenger touring; in first-class condition; newly repainted; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, extra tires, &c.; demonstration by appointment. 2 Columbus Circle, Room 33 Phone Circle 5614.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 touring, special body, A1 condition; must be seen to be appreciated; no dealers; demonstration given. Address Cash, O 155 Times.

MARMON 1916 TOURING.
Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car; makes fine taxicab; car in good shape. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway, New York City.

MERCER, 22-72 horse power, seven-passenger touring, sport model; wire wheels; in excellent condition; any inspection or demonstration; no dealers. Telephone Broad 7061. Mr. Wentz.

MERCEDES, 28-32, chain drive raceabout, new body, built last year, Bosch lighting and starting system; must be sold at once. Seen at Krause Garage, 127 West 99th St.

NATIONAL seven-passenger, 1916, newly painted; mechanically perfect; four extra shoes, new; fully insured until April, 1919; price $1,100 cash; no dealers. John Burke, 657 Brook Av., Bronx, N. Y.

OLDSMOBILE; perfect condition; private sale, Hans Hauri, 244 West 69th; Columbus 6788.

OVERLAND Roadster, 1916; electric lights, self-starter, bumper, and extra starter; perfect condition; $400. Garage, 15 East 30th.

OVERLAND 1917 roadster; excellent condition; tires good. Telephone Midwood 5069.

OWEN MAGNETIC, late 1917, touring; condition new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 Chummy Roadster, seating four; price reasonable. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PAIGE-FAIRFIELD 7-passenger touring; recently overhauled, repainted; A1 condition; any demonstration; sacrifice. Broad 5629 for appointment.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE, 48 H. P., MODEL B-4; ALMOST NEW; COST $6,800; CAN BE HAD AT DISCOUNT; NEW MANUFACTURER'S PRICE $8,200. BEECHER, 309 BROADWAY. WORTH 793.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) LAND., 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (1918) TOUR., 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-38) HOLBROOK COLLAPSIBLE TOURING.
F. TURNER, 20 BROAD. PH. 4473 RECTOR.

REO THE FIFTH roadster; practically new; mileage 2,400; $850 cash, private sale. Phone Montgomery 2521.

PREMIER 1918, wire wheels, looks like new; mechanically perfect, sacrifice. Columbus 4900.

RENAULT.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring; new top; owner drives. Blouer, Columbus 7606.

RENAULT 7-passenger touring; splendid condition; beautiful appearance. 215 W. 95th.

S. G. V. five passenger touring, starter, lights, wire wheels, excellent, $850. KLINE, 425 West 54th.

SIMPLEX.—Quinby body, excellent condition, 50 H. P.; good tires, one extra; must sell immediately; $600. J. F. Smith, 559 West 26th. Chelsea 7300.

SIMPLEX 4-passenger, late model; like new; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone 3727 Circle.

SPEEDSTER, Silver special gray; wheels and upholstery red; starter, Bosch magneto, extra seat, top; $550. Tel. Cathedral 9228.

STANDARD touring, 1916, has appearance and condition of new car; company's guarantee. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 7-passenger touring, completely overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
A Knight motored car in a handsome body; efficient, economical; now ready; 1917 light 4 touring, 1917 "8" 4 passenger, Cloverleaf; 1916 "8" limousine, and 1915 "4" limousine; newly painted, overhauled, and guaranteed by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, chummy roadster, wire wheels; $550. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 422 Main.

STUDEBAKER, Series 18 coupe; 6 cylinder, 4 passenger; like new. Circle 1254.

STUTZ 1918, NEW FOUR-PASSENGER. L. F. WEIL, 9308 MADISON SQUARE. 36 EAST 31ST ST.

STUTZ roadster, 1917; almost new; bargain. Phone 3727 Circle. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

STUTZ, 1916, 4-passenger; condition perfect; new tires; many extras. 5692 Circle.

STUTZ, late 1917 runabout; like new; 5 new Cord tires. Phone 3014 Intervale.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 touring, perfect condition throughout; can be bought right. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

WINTON, model 33, light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BUY NOW.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1917 COLE "8" Tour-Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 HAYNES "6" Touring, like new.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4-passenger.
1917 HUDSON Sedan, wire wheels.
1917 CHALMERS, 7-passenger, almost new.
1916 WHITE, "30" Town Car.
1916 HUDSON Super 6 Touring Special.
1916 DODGE Touring, perfect shape.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe, $675.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
LANCIA "30" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
S. G. V. Speedster, electric equipment, $650.
STEARNS Racer, Special Job.
ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.
THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
(Cole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 MERCER touring.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER chummy roadster.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
FIAT (30) sedan, foreign, latest importation.
1917 HUDSON sedan.
1917 HUDSON touring.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1916 MERCER sport model, 22-72.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, 4-passenger.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA. Four pass.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LANDAU LIMOUSINE.
1917 PULLMAN SEDAN. Small 5 passenger.
1917 CHALMERS TOURING. Small "6."
1917 SAXON. Little "4" Runabout.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING. Like new.
1916 CADILLAC VICTORIA. 3 passenger.
1916 PATHFINDER TWIN SIX TOURING.
1916 CHALMERS "6" TOURING.
1916 LEXINGTON TOURING. 7 passenger.
1915 CHALMERS TOURING.
1915 CADILLAC TOURING. 7 passenger.
1915 MERCER TOURING.
OPEN EVENINGS.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Refinished
USED CARS.
90-day Guarantee.
Model 17 B-7 pass. Touring Demonstrator.
" 17 7 pass. Touring.
" 17 7 " Sedan.
" 17 B-4 " Coupe.
" 17 B-2 " Runabout, Wire Wheels.
" 17 4 pass. Chummy Runabout.
" 17 7 " Limousine.
" 16 7 " Touring.
OTHER MAKES.
Maxwell 1916 Town Car.
D. E. Worm Drive 1-ton delivery truck.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have discontinued the export and import business formerly conducted by me at 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. No person is authorized to enter into any agreements, or incur any obligations, or transact any business in my name or on my behalf in connection with any such business.
PETER DOELGER.
Dated June 29, 1918.

CLARA SCHERMERHORN:
Your mother is heartbroken and forgives you. Come home at once. If you are in need and do not want to come home I will send you money and your clothes. Your sister,
VERNICE.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

1917 MARMON Chummy, 4-pass.
1917 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
1916 CADILLAC Sedan and Victoria.
1915 PACKARD 3-38 7-pass. touring.
1914 PACKARD Sedan.
1914 SIMPLEX 38, starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th.

High grade automobile painting, tops and slip covers; consult us. Universal Auto Painting, 602 West 52d.

Motor Trucks.

5 AND 6 ton trucks for rent by day, week, or month with spacious warehouse for storage.
UNIQUE MOTOR TRUCKING CO.,
536 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

WILL SELL 3½-TON MOTOR TRUCK TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GUARANTEED CONTRACT WITH WORK FOR ONE YEAR. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

BACO-FORD, one and one-half tons; internal gear drive; three to five ton tractors; 2 or 4 speeds; immediate deliveries. Brooklyn Automobile Co., 20 New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOTOR TRUCKS to rent by day, week, or month; all sizes; attractive rates on contract. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway; telephone Bryant 5685.

TRUCK D. E. Worm Drive, 1 Ton, closed body; in fine condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway, New York City.

TRUCKS.—PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, FORD. 20TH CENTURY AUTO CO., 1,700 Broadway.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR HIRE.
3-4-5 tons, day, week, month, or contract. Phone Hanover 2999.

Automobiles Wanted.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

BUS BODY wanted, pay as you enter, carry 18 or more passengers; first-class condition; state price. Tammany, 315 West 47th St.

REFINED YOUNG COUPLE want to meet private party with automobile to share rides, expenses; responsible. X 352 Times Annex.

LATE MODEL CARS wanted; highest cash price. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

LIGHT, clean cut, five-passenger cars and roadsters; best cash prices or consignment. Burrelle, 1,680 Broadway.

Light car, speedster, roadster, good condition; hill climber; particulars, cheap. Postoffice Box 48, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Ford Sedan, demountable rims; good condition. J. Howell, Great Neck, New York.

WILL BUY for $150-$175 Ford or Ford truck combination. W 302 Times Downtown.

BUICK or Oldsmobile; 5 or 7 passenger; not older than 1916. Box 69, 1,515 3d Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC 8, late model; careful driver. Telephone Riverside 5174. Morrison, 204 West 92d.

CHALMERS landaulet, 7-passenger; mornings, $2.50; road houses, theatres; after 6 5 hours, $10; owner drive. Bradley, Schuyler 2868.

RETIRED OWNER having 3 days a week to spare, has private roadster, seats 3, for hire; invalids, &c.; careful driver; terms reasonable. Owner, 1,352 Fulton Av.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

BEAUTIFUL seven passenger twin six Packards and Lozier; reasonable rates; by the hour, week, or month. CIRCLE 3000.

PACKARD, landaulet, 5-passenger; condition like new; hour, monthly. Scandon, Circle 1420.

PACKARDS, 1917, Twin-sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Tel. 8030 Columbus.

PACKARD Twin Sixes for hire, hour or season. Muldoon. Columbus 2151-7261.

PACKARD Twin Six for hire, reasonable rate. Andreus, Tel. Columbus 8785.

Automobile Supplies.

TOPS—ONE MAN—TOPS—CHEAP.
Top dust covers. CENTURY, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING AND REPAIRING.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus Special classes for ladies.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Executive wanted with capital; a controlling interest in a live manufacturing business making equipment for power plants can be bought for $20,000; over $50,000 of profitable orders on hand from highest grade of customers. J 278 Times Downtown.

A wonderful opportunity is offered by an established manufacturer who desires to separate the retail part of business in N. Y. City; party must be responsible; will require about $5,000; will also dispose of Brooklyn retail business at $15,000. D 178 Times.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
WANTED, MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS FOR CONTRACT WORK, BY DAY, WEEK, MONTH, AND YEAR; ONLY RESPONSIBLE OWNERS NEED APPLY. SUITE 903, 1,457 BROADWAY.

Exceptionally good opportunity for man able to invest $5,000 to $6,000 on a partnership basis in the dairy and lunchroom business; strictest investigation solicited; brokers not barred. E. P., 262 Times Downtown.

Exporter leaving shortly for a business trip to France and Italy will entertain propositions from manufacturers and other concerns interested in doing business with these countries. D 379 Times Downtown.

For sale or lease.—Complete ribbon plant, 80 looms, including top jacquards; all in first-class condition, and space in an ideal building; terms most favorable; early possession. M 187 Times.

Boarding house for rent, 304 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.; 35 rooms, furnished; splendid location; 2 minutes from beach front. Apply Albert Robbins, 226 Main St., Asbury Park, N. J.

Additional Capital furnished sound industrial enterprises. W. B. Harrison, 11 Broadway.

Printers.—Will assist financially good progressive printers. J 301 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

PARTNERS, EXECUTIVES, CLERKS, protect your income and home by our unlimited accident and health policy; average cost $35 annually; provides $25 weekly for duration of sickness; $5,000 for accidental death; add regular life insurance at lowest cost for ideal protection. Apply Mr. Acker, 15 East 40th St., New York.

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NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
New York Office, 1170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

Willow furniture, high grade; 100 designs; bargains; factory clearance sale. 229 East 41st

For Sale—Handsomely carved walnut high-back antique chair, $100; tapestry screen. 70 Park Av., near 38th.

German shepherd, (police dog,) 7 months old, female; pedigree. 205 West 121st St.

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FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 3192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Purchase and Exchange.

Second-hand stockboard wanted. Phone Beekman 3407.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Taylor: Spilman, Maj. H. A., and Shultz, Capt. C. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Rogers, J. C.
Kopecky, J.
Maxwell, C. L.
Moore, L. R.
Murtha, A. C.
Pitts, D. H.
Shugart, F. C.
Stanton, J. E.
Ward, R. W.

Following to Camp Devens:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Birdsong, J. L.
Gulick, C. D.
Henning, C.
Hunt, F. C.
Kearney, F. X.
Little, W. T.
Siddall, J. D.
Stuesser, C. N.
Tomlin, H. H.
Wiser, W. J.
Clark, C. W.
Healy, M. G.
McClanahan, T. S.
Waterous, W. H.
Willy, R. G.

Following to Army Hosp. 6 at Ft. McPherson: Wilhite, Capt. O. C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Asper, G. P.
Basler, W. J.
Bell, W. W.
Hubbard, J. E.
Johnson, W. F.
Lynch, J. M.
Mayer, N. C.
O'Brien, F. S.
Post, R. B.
Reiter, W. A.
Wishard, W. H.
Appel, S. E.
Armstrong, M. C.
Bray, C. McC.
Lawrence, E. L.
Rosenberg, D. V.
Siniard, E. C.

Following to Camp Dodge:
CAPTAINS.
Long, F. L.
Morrison, E. D.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Anspach, W. E.
Bodenheimer, J. M.
Upshaw, H. T.

Following to Newport News:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Davis, H. J.
Billingsby, J. W.
Clark, P. H.
Freund, C.
Fuller, R. G.
Growt, B. H.
Johnson, L. S.
Hayes, K. L.

Following to San Francisco and sail for Manila: Moore, Maj. S. B.; Suggs, Maj. F., and Nicholson, Capt. R. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Grad, I.
Holden, J. F.
Lee, H. W. A.
Murphy, J. M.
Rea, G. L.
Thorpe, S. L.

Following to Camp Sherman:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Cochrane, R. M.
Haney, F. C.
Hile, J. H.
Kind, J. E.
Masters, W. E.

Following to Rockefeller Institute for inst., then to Army Medical School: Connally, Capt. E. F.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bakwin, H.
Neuman, L.
Payne, F. C.
Wilson, R. F.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
CAPTAINS.
Booth, J. L.
Dornblaser, H. B.
Lowrey, J. McP.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Chatlat, J. H.
Edson, H. S.
Le Gwin, J. B.
Shoemaker, J. L.

Sullivan, 1st Lt. B.; Plyte, 1st Lt. A. A., and Barfield, 1st Lt. J. J., to Army Hosp. No. 16, New Haven.

Following to Camp Gordon:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
O'Connell, J. G.
Fisher, M. B.
Mulley, L. T.
Wetherby, F. E.
Ford, C. P. S.
Loop, A. L.
Waltham, D. O.
Langton, D. J.

Edison, Capt. S. M.; Lewis, Capt. W. W.; McCann, 1st Lt. D. F., and Stoltenberg, 1st Lt. W. P., to Camp Dodge.
Cole, Capt. A. P., and Whittle, Capt. H. L., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Metcalf, Capt. A. W., Jr.; Ward, Capt. B. B., and Sommer, Capt. F. A., to Camp Lewis.
Marlow, Capt. S. P.; Brown, 1st Lt. G. L., and Stahl, 1st Lt. W. M., to Base Hosp. No. 55, at Camp Greenleaf.
Scardino, Capt. P. Bragg; 1st Lt. J. C.; Fuchs, 1st Lt. V. H., to Base Hosp. No. 102, at Camp Beauregard.
McCaughey, Capt. C. W.; Foran, 1st Lt. F. L.; Nilson, 1st Lt. F. C., and Pendergraft, 1st Lt. R. L., to Ft. Des Moines.
Owsley, Maj. A. D., and Gerlach, 1st Lt. E. B., to Camp Jackson.
Suker, Maj. G. F., and Hondorf, Capt. J. LeR., to army hosp. at Hoboken.
Moore, 1st Lt. L. O. W., and McCoy, 1st Lt. C. L., to Camp Pike.
Flowers, Capt. A. P., and Vest, Capt. W. E., to Camp Wadsworth.
Smoczynski, 1st Lt. M. E., to Camp McClellan.
Sisk, Capt. A. O., and Walton, 1st Lt. M., to Camp Meade, with 538th Eng. Service Bat.
Martin, Maj E., and Furness, Capt. W. H., to Camp Greenleaf as instructors.
Longee, Capt. J. L.; Gill, Capt. G.; Robertson, 1st Lt. A. A., and Tolen, 1st Lt. F. W., to Camp Lee.
Divers, 1st Lt. D. S., to Camp Jackson.
White, 1st Lt. J. N., to Camp Logan.
James, 1st Lt. R. F., and Byington, 1st Lt. S. B., to Camp Meade.
Jenkins, Capt. J. S., to Ft. Sam Houston, duty in Base Hosp. 1.
Tisdal, 1st Lt. V. C., to Ft. Sill.
Hyde, Capt. C. W., to Wilbur Wright Field, as flight surg.
Boeckmann, 1st Lt. F. A., will report to Cmdg. Off. of coast defenses of Long Island Sound with 68th Regt.
Cunnane, 1st Lt. T. B., to Letterman Gen. Hosp. for temp. duty.
Garwood, Capt. G. E., to Watervliet Arsenal.
Turner, 1st Lt. C. C., to Base Hosp. 59, at Camp Shelby.
Hawkins, 1st Lt. W. H., to Rockefeller Inst., then to Camp Devens.
Bissell, Major J., to Camp Custer.
Katzman, 1st Lt. A. C., to Ft. Niagara.
Timberman, 1st Lt. J. H., to Taylor Field, as flight surg.
Reik, Maj. H. O., to Base Hosp. 67, at Camp Crane.
Reifschneider, 1st Lt. C. A., to Evac. Hosp. 16.
Dillon, Capt. F. A., to army hosp. at Ft. Bayard.
Drury, Capt. R. F., to Rockefeller Inst., then to Hoboken.
Estes, Capt. W. L., Jr., to Camp Crane, with Mobile operating unit.
Saliba, 1st Lt. M., to Ft. Barrancas.
Hallock, Capt. F. M., to Hazelhurst Field, with Medical Research Laboratory.
Winternitz, Maj. M. C., will report to Mil. Dir. at Yale Univ.
Rinehart, Maj. S. M., will report to Surg.Gen.
Cramer, 1st Lt. W. L., to Ft. Jay.
Driver, Maj. W. E., to Fort Harrison, with 22d Eng.
Zacks, 1st Lt. M. A., to Base Hosp. 48, at Hoboken.
Haynes, Maj. F. E., to Ft. Riley, as Cmdg. Off. of Convalescent Camp 5.
Brosnan, 1st Lt. J. T., and Roan, 1st Lt. O., to Camp Sheridan.
Henderson, Capt. W. L., to Hoboken.
Sykes, 1st Lt. E. M., to Base Hosp. No. 1, Ft. Sam Houston.
Darrough, 1st Lt. J. N., is hon. discharged.
Salb, 1st Lt. L. A., to Ft. Harrison.
Abels, 1st Lt. R. N., to Camp Devens.
Colcher, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Sevier.
Walker, 1st Lt. H. A., to Camp Humphreys to examine troops for cardio vascular diseases.
Reid, 1st Lt. R. D., to Evac. Hosp. No. 19, at Camp Dix.
Johnston, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Dix.
Griswold, Capt. R. W., to Evac. Hosp. No. 12, at Camp Dix.
Olcott, 1st Lt. C. T., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Langmann, 1st Lt. A. G., to Rockefeller Inst., then to Camp Dix.
Shepard, 1st Lt. C. A., to Army Hosp. No. 20, at Whipple Barracks.
Gray, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp Kearny, to comdg. off. of Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 330.
Deekens, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Logan with Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 325.
Sinks, Maj. E. D., to Camp Devens with 301st Engs.
Clark, Maj. S. M. D., to Bellevue Hosp., then to Camp Custer.
Dearing, 1st Lt. B. F., to Base Hosp. No. 56, at Camp Wadsworth.
Stevens, 1st Lt. F. A., to Army Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.
Neal, 1st Lt. J. J., to Evac. Hosp. No. 16, at Camp Meade.
Slee, Maj. R., promoted to be a Lt. Col.
Kouri, 1st Lt. M. F., promoted to be a Capt.
Pierce, Maj. N. H., to Base Hosp. No. 115, at Cape May.
Vanamee, Maj. T. O., to Richmond, then to Camp Lee.

Coast Artillery.

Anderson, Maj. R. F., promoted to be a Lt. Col.
Edwards, Capt. A. R.; O'Read, Capt. J. T. H.; Haines, Capt. R. E., and Jones, Capt. T. H., promoted to be Majors.
Tinling, 1st Lt. J. A., promoted to be a Capt.

Following assigned to 45th at Camp Eustis: Taylor, Col. W. I.; Edwards, Maj. A. R.
CAPTAINS.
Bronson, P. E.
Crittenden, J. L.
Davidson, G. D.
Gates, G. W.
Harvey, L. I.
Hazeline, R. H.
Lee, H. B.
Lowry, P. P.
MacEwing, E. C.
Mahool, G. F.
Stevenson, K. S.
Skene, C. M. S.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Harris, A. W.
Hartley, B.
Keneally, W. L.
Sefrit, C. L.
Snell, V. C.
Van Sant, W. L.
Hodges, Chap. D. W.

Following assigned to 47th at Camp Eustis: Hardin, Lt. Col. J. S.; O'Rear, Major J. T. H.
CAPTAINS.
Atkin, C. G.
Colton, E. H. B.
Ingersol, J. F.
Jones, J. E.
La Fitte, J. H.
McBride, R.
McClintock, F. S.
Metcalf, J. R.
Sweet, W. I.
Varela, J. B.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bridger, C. W.
Hanka, C. N.
Hefner, C. B.
St. John, E.
Stewart, U. F.
Stimson, C. E.
Miller, Chap. D. B.

Field Artillery.

Wilhelm, Capt. G. T., assigned to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.
Channing, Capt. R. H., Jr., promoted to be a Maj.
Sackett, 1st Lt. A. L., to Camp Jackson.
Flemming, Capt. R., to Camp Jackson.
Wood, Col. N. E., to Manila, with Mountain Artillery, Philippine Scouts.

Cavalry.

McNamee, Col. M. M., to Ft. Myer, in command of 312th Cav.
Hartman, Col. J. D. L., is attached to 17th.
Ball, Maj. L. R., assigned to 12th.

Infantry.

Davidson, 1st Lt. F. B., 135th, and Hutton, Col. F. S., N.A., hon. discharged.
Neely, Lt.Col. W. S., 50th, will join his regiment.
Wells, Maj. F. L., and Wescott, Maj. R. H., to Manila, with provisional regiments of Philippine Scouts.
Alexander, 1st Lt. H. A., to Fort Oglethorpe.
Rollstone, 1st Lt. E. H., to Camp Dix as Adjt. of Ammunition Train.
Hunt, Capt. H. T., promoted to be a Major and will report to Chief of Staff for intelligence duty solely.
Barnes, 1st Lt. W. K., assigned to Qm. Corps at Camp Hancock.

Corps of Engineers.

Oliver, Maj. L. E.; Miller, Maj. B. A., and Bock, Maj. P. T., to Camp Lee as instrs.
Matheson, Lt.Col. J. R. D., to Camp Laurel, in charge of the organization of troop (engineer) there.
Ehrnbeck, Col. A. R., 34th, to Ft. Harrison.
Fleming, Maj. P. B., assigned to 605th at Camp Forrest.
Following promoted to be Captains, N.A.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Lewis, E. R.
Norcross, B. S.
Sheddan, W. E.
Wuest, C. E.
Tallant, J. D.
Page, O. M.
Kaisar, W. E.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Perrin, Capt. C. D., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Cowen, T. D., appointed a 1st Lt. and will report to chief sig. off. for duty in equipment div.
Cowgill, 1st Lt. J. R.; Gorrill, 1st Lt. I. A.; Lyford, 1st Lt. C. C., and Martin, 1st Lt. W. J., to Kelly Field.
Ames, Capt. A., Jr., will report to Dir. of Aircraft Production.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following to Camp Holabird, in command of machine shop truck units indicated:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Fromont, L. E. H., 383
McDonough, A. F., 385
Newman, J. S., 384.
Grosh, E. K., 385.

Fawcett, Maj. J., promoted to be a Lt. Col.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dunlop, W. G.
Baird, L. C.
Derz, J. F.
Thomson, P. W.
Carroll, J. H.
Cape, H., Jr.
Tuck, H. W.
Howard, R. A.
Keogh, J.

Benners, 1st Lt. A. C., to Newport News.
Brady, Capt. F. S., promoted to be a major.
Eagen, J. J., appointed a 1st Lt. and will report to act. Qm. Gen.
Stringer, G. F., appointed a 1st Lt. and will report to Wash. for inst.; then to duty in the field with constructing branch.
Dulin, 1st Lt. P. P., to Camp Kearny with aux. remount depot No. 330.
Musgrave, Maj. J. R., is assigned to 48th Art. at Camp Eustis.
Hansen, 1st Lt. C. I., assigned to mil. truck production section.
Bragg, 1st Lt. R. W., assigned to bakery Co. No. 315 at Camp Grant.
Dixon, 1st Lt. F. P., discharged for the good of the service.

Veterinary Corps.

Wells, 1st Lt. J. L.; Elson, 1st Lt. R. E., and Moye, 1st Lt. R. A., promoted to be Captains.
Brown, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Lee.
Pick, Maj. W. R., to Camp Taylor.
Gage, Capt. F. B., to Camp Kearny.
Armond, 1st Lt. S. C., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.
Dean, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Pike.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Adkins, R. A.
Johnson, J. H.
Boykin, M. A.
Farmer, F. W.
Davis, J. H.
Atkinson, E. M.
Laird, H. B.
Williams, N. D.
Rush, W. D.
Rowland, E. H.
Lowrie, W. E.
Starke, G. G.
Kemper, H. T.
Remsen, J. L.
Haselton, P. B.
Bruber, M. F.
Beaty, F. A.
Campbell, J. C.
Flanagan, C. A.
Reid, H. A.
McAninch, F. L.
Nobbs, A. H.
Lineberger, H. O.
Leighton, C. B.
Miller, W. E.
Marshall, P. L.
Derham, F. E.
Gantz, S. J. Z.
Braxtan, H. H.
Cushman, F. H.
Crutcher, A. B.
Holland, C. M.
West, E. O.
Wilhite, F. M.
Williams, J. B.
Schell, R. M.
Tye, T. H.
Patterson, G. K.
Murphy, C. J.
McClean, A. W.
Ross, N. E.

Lazear, 1st Lt. D., to Lewis Inst. at Chicago.
Farmer, 1st Lt. F. W., to Camp McClellan, with 8th F.A.
Kern, 1st Lt. G. V., to Fort Niagara.
Straub, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Kearny.
Capo, 1st Lt. J. T., to Jackson Barracks.
Finan, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Wheeler.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Thompson, 1st Lt. W. H., assigned to Air Service of N.A.
Daley, 1st Lt. B. H., and Byles, 1st Lt. E. McC., promoted to be Capts.
Adler, 1st Lt. W., will rejoin his proper organization.
Bradford, Maj. F. P., and Davis, 1st Lt. B. W., hon. discharged.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Garsand, Maj. M.; Trippe, Maj. H. M., and Elliott, Maj. M., promoted to be Lt. Cols.
McComb, Capt. D. S., and Hess, Capt. L. E., promoted to be Majs.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Linsey, E. T.
Lipscomb, P. T.
Nunan, T. R.
Howard, C. H.
Wilson, G. H., Jr.
Sincere, E. M.
Friesell, W. H.
Devoe, B. H.
Williams, A. R.
Fahy, J. A.
Bolenbaugh, A.
Heubeck, A.
Phipps, F. L.
Baker, R. A.
Thompson, A. M.
Morgan, E. W.
McClure, J. T.

Clinton, Maj. D. S., to Camp Humphreys.
Norton, Maj. E. F., will report to Chief of Ord.
Newgirg, 1st Lt. M. H., to Camp Laurel.
Cappeau, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Sheridan with 47th.
Crumbaugh, 1st Lt. J. J., and Mann, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Lee.
Delo, 1st Lt. P. A., appointed a 1st Lt. in N.A.
Farrington, Capt. T. H., to Camp Bowie, in charge of const.
McCabe, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Lee with 68th.
Hamilton, Capt. F. W., promoted to be a Maj.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Tyree, Capt. A., and Cotter Capt. D. H., promoted to be Majs.
Penick, Capt. W. B., to Ft. Monroe.
McKenny, Maj. J. B., promoted to be a Lt. Col.
Matthewson, Capt. T. C., to Boston, with Wool Purchasing Qm.
Wheeler, Capt. W. W., Jr., to New York and Philadelphia on official business, returning thereafter to proper station.

Medical Corps.

Stayer, Maj. M. C., promoted to be a Lt.Col.
Williams, Maj. R. P., to Camp Kearny.
Following promoted to be Capts.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hanna, C. D.
Wilkinson, W. L.
Buck, J. D.
Nabhan, J. J.
Paden, R. H.
Houghton, J. T.
Hartman, M. D.
Rowland, J. J.
Capse, J. F.
Fite, W. P.

Sanitary Corps.

Weir, 1st Lt. A. H., to Camp Greenleaf.
Thomas, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Crane, in Base Hosp. No. 29.
Rogers, Capt. C. P., to Base Hosp. No. 47, at Camp Crane.
Wheelan, Capt. W. E., relieved from further duty with Base Hosp. No. 58, at Camp Hancock.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Cusick, 1st Lt. W. M., appointed an Act.Qm. at General Supply Ord. Depot, Philadelphia.
Clarke, Capt. B. R., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.
Wynne, Capt. D. R., and Wilcox, 1st Lt. S. H., will report to Chief of Ord.
Peelle, 1st Lt. R. F., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Lathers, Capt. C. T., to New York on official business, returning to Washington on completion thereof.
Gitchell, 1st Lt. L. O., to Raritan Arsenal.
Sells, Maj. C. W., promoted to be a Major.
Bragdon, 1st Lt. L. M., to Woodbury, N. J., bag-loading plant.
Gerber, 1st Lt. L. S., to Camp Am. Univ.
Day, Capt. A.; Brunn, 1st Lt. E. F., and Bray, 1st Lt. W. J., will report to Chief of Ord.

National Guard.

Thompson, 1st Lt. P. W.; Currey, 1st Lt. B., and Kirkman, 1st Lt. S. M., promoted to be Captains.

Miscellaneous.

Following detailed in Sig.C.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Ainslee, J. E., 314th F.A.
Bouquet, U. L., 313th F.A.
Brubaker, L., 137th F.A.
Garrison, G. G., 318th Mach. Gun Bat.
Gravely, W. S., 314th F.A.
Jennings, G. A., 343d Inf.
Norwood, G. M., 317th F.A.
Watson, O. S., 320th F.A.
Parmerlee, J. B., 324th Inf.
Hardesty, F. J., 138th F.A.
Harshaw, M. T., 340th Inf.
Hastey, T. W., 155th Depot Brig.
Knowlton, C. E., Jr., 315th F.A.
Lippman, F. E., 313th F.A.
Midcap, C. L., 317th F.A.
Wagner, E. T., 139th F.A.
Williams, R. B., 137th F.A.
Winants, G. E., 155th Depot Brig.
Young, B., 138th F.A.

Following to Kelly Field:
Falt, F. P., Inf.R.C.
Page, W. C., Inf.R.C.
Patrick, J. B., Inf.R.C.
Fitzsimmons, W. H., Jr., F.A.R.C.
Le Page, C. J., 57th Pioneer Inf.
Orsinger, G., 36th Inf.
Spencer, B. E., 134th Inf.
Stewart, J. W., 36th Inf.

Heath, Capt. G. D., Jr., promoted to be a Major in Med.C.
Marks, Capt. Y. M., promoted to be a Major in N.A.
Weston, Capt. E. H., Adjt.Gen.'s Dept., N. A., promoted to be a Major.
Ronayne, Maj. J., ret., promoted to be a Lt.Col. in N.A.
McGrail, A. J., appointed a 1st Lt. in N.A. and will report at 302 Broadway, New York, for intelligence duty.
Campbell, Maj. R. F., Adjt.Gen.'s R.C., to Camp Lee.
Parkhill, Maj. C. B., Judge Adv. Gen.'s R. C., to Camp Lee as Judge Adv.
Stevens, 1st Lt. W. H., Ry.Trans.C., N.A., promoted to be a Capt. in Engs.
Rogan, Maj. C. B., ret., to active duty, detailed with N.G. of Tenn., at Nashville.
Spence, Capt. R. E. L., ret., detailed as Prof. Mil. Science and Tactics at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
Fletcher, Capt. C. B., 126th Mach. Gun Bat., N.G., hon. discharged.

Resignation.

Brunig, 1st Lt. H. D., M.R.C.

Leaves.

Gorr, 1st Lt. J. C., Qm.C., 10 days.
Suggs, Maj. R., M.R.C., 10 days.
Briscoe, Capt. W. J., Qm.R.C., 10 days.
Harper, Col. R. B., Adjt.Gen.'s Dept., 14 days.
Ettenson, 1st Lt. S., 1 month.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, National Army, and National Guard have been made, to date from June 26:

CAPTS. IN MED.RES.
Barnes, H. A.
Didwell, P. J.
Gabler, G. L.
Glynn, W. H.
Jewett, H W.
Johnston, E. S.
Lake, H. S.
Le Van, J. K.
McCauley, A. A.
Stimson, G. W.
Adams, J. F.
Allen, F. M
Osborne, H C.
Atkinson, A. A.
Brown, J. T.
Caldwell, C. B.
Chevigny, J. A.
Gifford, J. P.
Hill, E. C.
Hobson, G. H.
Hooper, V. J.
Hopper, W. O.
Hornady, F. J.
Howard, T.
Huizing, I.
James, C. H.
Johnson, F. A.
Kirkpatrick, W. D.
Kosminsky, L. J.
Krohn, W. O.
Lazell, W. E.
Leake, W. W.
Lippe, M. J.
Lovelady, B.
Malone, H. B.
O'Maley, M. J.
Orr, J. A.
Overton, F.
Slattery, G. N.
Smith, W. H.
Strickland, C. R.
Ulman, F. G.

1ST LTS. IN MED.RES.
Black, W. M.
Burback, T. H.
Christensen, F. C.
Deem, H. N.
Eastman, L. G.
Fleming, J. McI.
Fox, A. J.
Gannon, N. D.
Gaston, A. H.
Gerend, A. J.
Gordon, L.
Gramling, H. J.
Grotjan, W. F.
Haggerty, E. E.
Havens, L. C.
Hazlett, E. L.
Heidner, A. H.
Kearny, J. P.
Kenney, G. F.
Lettenberger, J.
Lundmark, L. M.
Topmoeller, G. B.
Wetherill, B. D.
Yoder, H. M.
Young, W.
Altizer, E. R.
Ashby, W. B.
Axtell, C. M.
Bard, C. B.
Barrett, S. H.
Black, C. S.
Black, D. L.
Booher, G. W.
Bowdoin, G. E.
Bross, S. I.
Brown, A. E.
Brzozowski, G. S.
Bungardt, A. H.
Catto, W. B.
Cavett, E. R.
Collier, C.
Combs, W. G.
Condon, C. E.
Davidson, L. R.
Davis, G. G.
Dimon, J.
Ferry, P. L.
Fogg, A. L.
Fuller, R. N.
Godbey, D. M.
Goodwin, P. S.
Gould, N. B.
Hadley, R. V. N.
Hawkins, R. W.
Hefferan, J. M.
Herrick, R. C.
Holliday, J. R.
Hunter, J. A.
Johnston, E. L.
Kupke, E. H. W.
Le Saulnier, H. L.
Levens, W. B.
Lionberger, J. R.
Lyon, H.
McCowan, D. C.
McKeel, S. A.
Monk, J. A.
Naylor, N. E.
Nestley, E. J., Jr.
Parker, R. E.
Priester, W. G.
Rado, H. D.
Rodes, A. B.
Rosen, R.
Smith, M. A. V.
Taylor, C. M.
Truitt, F. L.
Webb, J. R.
Weber, W. C.
Weingart, A. J.
Wheeler, E. R.
Williams, S. D.

Finnigan, J. J., Capt. in National Army.
Starring, M. B., 1st Lt. in National Army.
Gummers, S. J., Capt. in Adjt.Gen.'s Dept.
Kelly, J., 1st Lt. in Adjt.Gen.'s Dept.

CAPTS. IN QM.CORPS.
Covert, W. A.
Shubert, E. L.
Converse, C. C.
Sumner, L. A.

1ST LTS. IN QM.CORPS.
Falkner, W. H.
Graham, D. C.
Morris, H. H.
Rippin, J. Y.

Russell, J. B., Capt. in Chem.Service Section.

1ST LTS. IN SAN.CORPS.
Hamilton, J. S.
McCulloch, J. H.
Ayres, R. W.
Monroe, J. E.
Jane, W. T.
Mooney, W. B.
Murphy, A.
Rose, R. S.
Ruff, B. R.

1ST LTS. IN AIR SERVICE.
McQuown, W. K.
Pennefather, J. S.

CHAPLAINS, FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dunham, S. R.
Ott, J. L.

1ST LTS. IN NATIONAL GUARD.
Brown, G. C.
Porter, H.

Education Notes.

Arthur L. Somers, President of the Board of Education, attended the graduation exercises at P. S. 93, the Joan of Arc School. Other guests were Commissioner Joseph Yeska and Captain Thomas Y. Seddon of the British Army, who made a strong address to the girls of the school and their parents. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the receipt of the letter of acceptance from the Medical Corps of the United States Army telling the pupils that the Joan of Arc Ambulance, the checks for which had been forwarded to Washington a week before, would be on its way overseas inside of two weeks.

During July and August, at the Murray Hill Evening Trade School, classes will be conducted in machine shop practice, electrical installation and practice, automobile repair, gas engine mechanics, woodworking, (airplane construction;) radio buzzer or wireless and airplane wing repair. The courses of instruction have been prepared by the Government, and the teachers are men of standing in their respective trades. The Government has also guaranteed that a student receiving a certificate from the school will be assigned to the work for which he is qualified. Men between the ages of 18 and 31 may enroll any school evening beginning July 1. Sessions will be held Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30.

Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent in charge of Districts 6 and 7, has sent letters of commendation to the Principals, teachers, and pupils of his schools for their work during the last year. He says that there were no slackers in the two districts.

The Department of Education has started a war service training school for woman X-ray operatives or technicians. The course will start on July 8, and terminate on Aug. 30, and it will be conducted five days a week from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. The subjects to be taught will be anatomy, hygiene, physiology, X-ray operating, and observation in hospital wards. The course will total 160 hours. Professor Louisa M. Webster will direct the war study. The course is free. Registration can be made at Room 112, Washington Irving High School, on Mondays from 6 to 8:30 P. M., and on Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., or by mail, forwarding a stamped envelope for application blank to that address.

The class in military camouflage, 78 Manhattan Street, needs the services of four good amateur photographers of draft age, 21 to 31. Applicants should bring with them samples of their work when registering. Hours of registration are from 7 to 9 P. M. on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

City Superintendent Ettinger reports the following number of graduates from the elementary schools: Manhattan, 9,185; Brooklyn, 10,270; Queens, 2,319; the Bronx, 4,171, and Richmond, 543. The figures in June, 1917, were: Manhattan, 9,197; Brooklyn, 9,873; Queens, 1,999; the Bronx, 3,777, and Richmond, 455.

The Civil Service.

City.

Application for stationary engineer (electric pumping station) will be received until 4 P. M. on July 9. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 6; experience, 4. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The salary is $5 a day. Vacancies occur from time to time in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

United States.

There are several vacancies in the position of Inspector on Lock and Dam Construction in the Government service in the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va., at salaries ranging from $80 to $125 a month, depending upon the experience and qualifications (theoretical and practical) of the applicant. Qualifications in the positions vacant include instrument work, giving lines and levels, surveys, soundings, computations for estimates, inspection of mixing and placing concrete, inspection of structural steel work, structural steel drafting, mechanical drafting, tracing, &c. Full information concerning these vacancies may be obtained by applying to the Second District Engineer, U. S. Engineers' Office, 44 Whitehall Street, New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Barometric pressure continues high over Newfoundland and the North Pacific Coast, and a great depression covers the Southwest, with centres of low barometer in Colorado and New Mexico. Precipitation of the last twenty-four hours has been confined to Florida, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake region, and North Rocky Mountain regions. High temperatures continue in the Southwest, and it is somewhat warmer in Atlantic Coast districts.

Showers are indicated for Saturday in Atlantic Coast districts north of Virginia and in Florida, the East Gulf States, and the Appalachian region. Elsewhere in the Washington forecast district fair weather is probable.

Temperatures will be somewhat higher along the coast and in New England.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east to south, fair; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast to south, fair weather.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Local showers Saturday, warmer on the coast; Sunday, fair.

Southern New England—Local showers Saturday; Sunday, fair and warmer.

New Jersey—Local rains and warmer Saturday; Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Local showers Saturday, warmer in the southeastern portion; Sunday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Local rains and thunder showers Saturday, and probably Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	70	60	4 P. M.	81	63
6 A. M.	67	57	6 P. M.	80	61
9 A. M.	68	63	9 P. M.	72	58
12 M.	78	65	11 P. M.	70	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.........5:26 | Sun sets..........8:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:35	11:47	5:33	5:44
Governors Island	11:49	11:54	6:00	6:10
Hell Gate	0:59	1:34	7:29	7:53

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:15—2,122 2 Av.; not given..........Slight
5:10—230-34 W. 17 St.; Hill Button Co..Slight
10:40—210 E. 20 St.; Abraham Cohen...Slight
P. M.
12:01—305 W. 46 St.; unknown.....Not given
3:00—1,577 Madison Av.; not given.......Slight
7:15—838 6 Av.; N. Smith.........Not given
8:50—64 Cannon St.; Max Lederer....Slight
9:00—145 Attorney St.; Clara Bauer..Slight
10:25—103 W. 42 St.; La Velle Jewelry Shop...................Not given
11:10—460 Broome St.; W. Babbit.......$5,900

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—To take effect 8 A. M., June 29: Patrol. M. J. Joyce, Headquarters Div., from Training School to duty in office of Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. E. L. Suits, Headquarters Div., from Training School to duty in office of Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay.)—Patrol. J. B. McGarty, 22d, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., July 1. W. J. Armstrong, 25th, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., July 7. Frederick Koch, 31st, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., June 30; Antonio Caravetta, 39th, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., July 4. John McLaughlin, 103d, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., July 4.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. J. L. McNulty, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 8:15 A. M., June 22, during disability; Patrol. J. W. Donaldson, 23d, from 10:10 P. M., June 15, to 12 P. M., June 19; G. L. Scherf, 42d, from 10:10 P. M., June 21, during disability; Patrick Murphy, 78th, from 7:30 P. M., June 9, to 12 P. M., June 17; C. J. Johnson, 91st, from 1:15 A. M., June 20, to 12 P. M., June 22; Charles Marz, 104th, from 9:45 P. M., June 18, during disability; C. C. Muhlbach, 111th, from 12 noon, May 13, to 12 noon, June 8; T. J. McManus, 112th, from 8:45 A. M., June 20, to 12 P. M., June 23; J. F. Glassey, 112th, from 10 A. M., June 19, during disability; C. B. Collins, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 8:15 A. M., June 20, during disability; C. R. Turk, Traffic Div. Sub. C, from 8 P. M., June 21, during disability; T. E. McMahon, Traffic Div., Sub. C, from 10:30 A. M., June 19, during disability; J. J. Gerhardt, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad 1, from 2 P. M., June 19, to 12:01 A. M., June 25; Walter Manley, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad 2, from 12:15 P. M., June 13, during disability.

Reprimanded: Lieut. J. J. Tiernan, 22d, permitted prisoner to remain unattended in station house; directed patrolman to perform other duties, causing him to leave a prisoner in his custody, unattended; failed to prevent escape of prisoner from station house; patrol. W. G. Agnew, 42d, absent without leave 21 hours and 30 minutes.

Charges dismissed: Sergt. J. E. Brown, Traffic Div., Sub. C, 2, engaged in other than police business; Patrol. Meyer Pollack, 5th, failed to leave designated point for meal; August Weinstein, 13th, improper patrol; August Seidenfaden, 18th, improper patrol; A. J. Cronin, 21st, failed to prevent, discover or report burglary; H. M. Starr, 22d, permitted prisoner to remain unattended in station house; allowed prisoner to escape from station house; J. J. White, improper patrol; M. T. Lawlor, 28th, absent from post, coming from premises; J. J. Carroll, 29th, absent from post; J. A. Vespoli, 31st, absent from post, in premises; D. J. Sullivan, 46th, absent from post, in doorway, sitting; L. W. Doerr, 56th, made seditious, disloyal and profane remark.

Fire Department.

Leaves of absence, with pay, prior to reporting for military service: Fireman Second Grade J. M. Breen, Eng. 237, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M. June 29; Fireman Third Grade A. J. F. Cain, H. & L. Co. 38, for 48 hours, from 12:30 P. M. June 29.

Retired: Capt. C. M. Jensen, Eng. 259, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect 8 A. M. July 1; Capt. A. W. Melvin, Eng. 82, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect 8 A. M. July 1; Engineer of Steamer W. M. Kraft, Eng. 63, on an annual pension of $900, to take effect 8 A. M. July 1; Fireman First Grade T. J. O'Mara, Eng. 259, on an annual pension of $750, to take effect 8 A. M. July 1.

Special leaves of absence: Lieut. J. T. Oakley, Eng. 94, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M. July 1; Fireman First Grade C. J. Lazzaro, H. & L. Co. 22, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. June 30.

Estates Appraised.

BEEKMAN, CORNELIA AUGUSTA, (March 11, 1917.) Total estate, $328,370, of which $257,500 was in realty and $48,840 in securities. Her brother, Gerard Beekman, received $253,564. The Woman's Hospital and the New York Dispensary got $10,000 each, and $5,000 each went to the Seaman's Church Institute and the American Bible Society.

McCREERY, ANDREW BUCHANAN, (Nov. 26, 1916.) Total estate, $607,334. The bulk of the estate consisted of 500 shares of the McCreery Realty Corporation, worth $514,000. The income from the estate goes to the widow, Marion McCreery, for life, and then to her daughters, Mary K. McCreery and Ada F. Sweet.

ROSENTHAL, JESSE, (Dec. 31, 1916.) Total estate, $707,649, of which $674,317 was in securities. The estate went to the wife, Emma Rosenthal, and son, Arthur.

STERN, JOSEPH, (Nov. 19, 1916.) Assets, $84,685. The principal assets are: Real estate, $50,547; cash, $2,825; stocks and bonds, $31,288. His brother, Henry Stern of 1,326 Madison Avenue, has the income for life from the whole estate.

TAYLOR, ALMA PARTRIDGE, (March 4, 1918.) Total assets, $192,894; real estate, $38,000, the principal holdings being 123 East Eighty-fifth Street, $21,500, and 175 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway, $10,000; personal, $9,029; cash, $2,791; stocks and bonds, $455,365. Her husband, Stevenson Taylor of 123 West Eighty-fifth Street, has the income for life from $138,865 and jewelry aggregating $5,783; her sons, Gilbert P. Taylor of 220 West 116th Street and Stevenson P. Taylor of 123 West Seventy-second Street, and a daughter, $10,000 each. Four relatives and friends receive legacies of from $500 to $2,000.

WEINGARTNER, EDWARD, (Oct. 26, 1917.) Total assets, $491,918; cash, $1,994; personal, $8,832; stocks and bonds, $481,091. There are but five holdings; two of them are 258 common stock of Arbol Manufacturing Company, glue and paste, $339,491, and 1,416 shares of preferred stock of the same company, $141,600. The entire estate goes to his wife, Mrs. Louise M. Weingartner of 35 West Eighty-first Street.

WEINSTEIN, ABRAHAM, (Nov. 21, 1913.) Total estate, $122,015, of which one-third goes to his wife and the rest to five daughters and two sons. The bulk of the estate consisted of his interest in Weinstein & Kilpstein.

HOLD UP HIGHER PAY TO CITY'S GUARDIANS

Board of Estimate Hasn't the Money to Grant Increases to Policemen and Firemen.

LOOK FOR A WAY OUT

Representative of Petitioners Says Hundreds Will Resign Unless Relief Is Granted.

Instead of granting the 10 per cent. increase of pay requested by the policemen and firemen of the city, the Board of Estimate yesterday passed a resolution calling upon department heads for a survey and rearrangement of work in order to find out if the necessary money could be obtained from salary accruals. Members of the board frankly admitted that money for increases in salaries was not now available, but it was hoped by a reorganization to find enough.

The resolution calls for a survey and rearrangement by all department heads of work "being done by employes under their jurisdiction wherever possible so as to consolidate positions and release employes for transfer to fill vacancies in other departments, and in rearranging or reorganizing the work so to apportion the same that each employe may be fully occupied and that no unnecessary work be undertaken, the purpose of such rearrangement and reorganization being to make funds available to meet meritorious and necessary increases in salaries of city employes wherever possible."

Joseph J. O'Reilly, appearing on behalf of the policemen and firemen, said he did not think the resolution would accomplish what was needed. In answer to questions by the Controller, Mr. O'Reilly said that the increases asked for would amount to about $900,000 for the six months from July 1. He declared that the firemen and policemen were unanimous in their refusal to accept any increases at the expense of other city employes.

"But I wish again to tell the board of the grave peril confronting the city," said Mr. O'Reilly. "This is recognized by the letters from Judge Gary, Mr. Woolworth, and others representing $2,000,000,000 altogether, and at the present time there are scores, if not several hundred, resignations now held up by the police and firemen's organizations which wait on action by your board today. This peril must be met and met now. This must be apparent to all members of the board, and it must be especially apparent to President Smith of the Board of Aldermen, who, like myself, has joined the volunteer auxiliary fire fighting force. Many men of the lower paid grades will quit if their pay is not raised, for they can get more money elsewhere to meet the advanced cost of living."

"The resignations won't come," replied the Mayor. "I've heard talk of resignations before, but the police and firemen, realizing that we are trying to help them, won't bring about a condition demoralizing to the city."

"Not collectively they won't," said Mr. O'Reilly, "but they will be tempted by better pay to other jobs."

"They'll stay on when the city needs them," said the Mayor. "I'm not worried about resignations."

President Dowling wanted some assurance given that the policemen and firemen eligible to retirement would not retire just as soon as they received the increase.

"We can't do that," said President Smith. "The law says that a fireman may retire after twenty years of service."

When the Mayor wanted to know where the money was coming from, Mr. O'Reilly suggested that the Controller could issue special revenue bonds under Section 188, Subdivision 7, of the charter, which provides that such bonds, in distinction from revenue bonds initiating with the Board of Aldermen, are provided to take care of mandatory expenditures for which money was not included in the budget. The suggestion did not meet with the approval of the board.

Committees representing various grades of the superior officers of the Police Department have submitted to Commissioner Enright a schedule of salary increases they also desire. The committee represented all grades of the service, with the exception of patrolmen, who already have requested the Board of Estimate for an increase in their salary from $1,500 to $1,650 a year.

The schedule is an increase from $4,200 to $5,500 for Borough Inspectors, from $3,900 to $5,000 for Police Surgeons, from $3,120 to $4,250 for Captains, from $2,450 to $2,750 for Lieutenants, and from $1,950 to $2,250 for Sergeants.

The patrolmen, it was said, are incensed over the action of the ranking officers in demanding an increase at this time, as it was only about eighteen months ago that these officers received an advance in their salaries. The increase received by the superior officers amounted to $1,242,170, while the increase they are now asking for would amount to $550,130 a year more. The patrolmen ask for increases amounting to $1,408,050, making the total increases now asked for by all members of the department $1,958,180 a year.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 37 Wall St. and Hudson tubes, correspondence between Wells Fargo Express Co. and Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co. on lost trunk belonging to Carl L. Well. Finder kindly communicate with Ralph Well, 2,309 Crotona Av., Bronx.

LOST—Suitable reward and no questions asked for return of gray and purple evening bag lost getting into car at 78th St. and Broadway, Thursday, 6:30 P. M. 160 West 78th St.

LOST—June 26, gold Swiss watch, gold chain, pencil and knife, H. P. L. engraved on knife, lost at Moulin Rouge Restaurant or taxicab; $25 reward. Claridge Hotel Cashier.

LOST—On route Bayside, L. I., to 45th St. entrance Astor Hotel, platinum brooch containing 65 small diamonds; very liberal reward. Phone Bayside 2593M.

LOST—Small diamond and onyx veil pin, vicinity of 35th St. and 5th Av.; liberal reward if returned to Room 309, Pennsylvania Station, New York.

LOST—Friday, Italian Festa, Library, small American flag, dates patriotic events written stripes; $5 reward. Louisa Roberts, Glenbrook, Conn.

LOST—Thursday, June 27, a silver pin circle inclosing Swastika. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to I. N. Copp, 72 East 89th.

LOST—On 6:17 train for Far Rockaway, wallet, containing State registration card. Finder communicate with Finkelstein, 702 Broadway.

LOST—Kolinsky stole from automobile, upper Broadway, Wednesday evening. Telephone Hotel Lucerne, Schuyler 8000. Suitable reward.

LOST—Tuesday, New Rochelle or New York City, fraternity pin; name on back; reward. R. H. P., Room 291, Metropolitan Tower.

LOST—On 5th Av., June 25, in shopping district, small platinum barpin. Reward. J. G. Moses, 52 William St. Han. 7561.

LOST—Tortoise spectacles; "Herbert and Huesgen" on case. Return M. Wilder, 307 West 88th St. Reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, Friday, on 7th Av., with keys, gold chain. Keep money, returning to C. Israel, 1,980 7th Av.

LOST—Grand Central, near Track 36, Thursday morning, a pearl and enamel bar pin; reward. Prospect 3584.

REWARD.—Gold watch lost Grand Central subway, June 18; keepsake. D 176 Times.

LOST—Cluster pin, with brown centre; reward. Phone Greenpoint 4689.

$75 REWARD.

no questions asked, return diamond flexible bracelet, lost June 22, in vicinity of Gedney Farms Hotel. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD.

Lost, old hair bracelet, hair clasp, Monday, 4:30, bus 5th Av. and 58th St. Cashier Hotel Essex.

LIBERAL reward, no questions asked for return of diamond platinum bar pin, lost Thursday. Lebolt Co., 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN at Haworth, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, black female Pomeranian dog; answers name Julie. Reward offered, no questions asked, if returned to Mrs. H. S. Whiting, Sylvan Place, Haworth, N. J. Telephone Dumont 286.

LOST—Small male fox terrier, brown spotted head, from 79th St., Riverside Drive, Tuesday; liberal reward. 63 Riverside Drive. Schuyler 8167.

LOST—Monday, small white poodle, pet of sick child; no questions. Phone 6062 Schuyler. 45 West 76th St. Reward $25.

LOST—Russian wolfhound, Friday; reward. W. S. Hall, 180 Claremont Av. Phone 4773 Morningside.

LOST—White French poodle; reward $10. Sullivan, 1,910 Walton Av., 177th St.

CASCO - 2⅛ in.
CLYDE - 2¼ in.
ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. Inc. Makers

ADVOCATES CAR FARE ZONES

County Clerk Schneider Writes His Ideas to the Mayor.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, in letters to Mayor Hylan and to President Theodore P. Shonts of the New York Railways Company, suggests that the fare problem on surface lines can be solved by instituting the zone system. He says that before any agreement is reached among the various authorities for an increase in fares regardless of the distance traveled the feasibility of the zone method should be carefully investigated. Officials of the Public Service Commission, it was said, would seriously consider Mr. Schneider's suggestion if the Mayor and Board of Estimate act favorably upon the petition of Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, to suspend all franchise and contract obligations during the period of the war and for one year thereafter, and permit the commission to decide the question of what the fare shall be.

Mr. Schneider's letter says that if the present financial condition of the traction lines is to continue the revenues of the companies will have to be increased if their employes are to have any increase in pay, and that to deal fairly with all concerned the "loss-bearing business should be increased and not the profit-bearing business." He says to the Mayor:

"It is no doubt true that a ride from the Battery to Harlem pays the subway lines a fair profit at the present rate, while it is equally true that the ride from Van Cortlandt station to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, is a dead loss to the company.

"I am suggesting that before deciding upon a general increase of 6 cents for all rides, would it not be advisable to first consider whether it is not feasible to work out a plan of zone charges, thereby bringing up the rides showing a loss to profit rides?

"I am sure the traffic experts could devise a plan sufficiently elastic to prevent delays and comprehensive enough to meet war conditions by fair wage increases and other expenses, without adding any additional burden on those for whose use the lines were originally built, the citizens of New York City."

ASKS FOR JERSEY RECEIVER.

Decision in American Pipe Company Suit Is Reserved.

Argument on an application for a receiver for the American Pipe and Construction Company was heard before Vice Chancellor Lane in Newark yesterday. Decision was reserved, the Vice Chancellor saying he desired to look over an appraisal filed in the United States District Court in Philadelphia after Robert Wetherill, President of the concern, was named receiver in that State. The company is one of the largest pipe manufacturing concerns in the world and has $5,000,000 stock outstanding. It also controls seventeen subsidiary public utilities corporations. The court action was the result of an application made by Charles A. Hitchcock of New York for a receiver in New Jersey.

Henry W. Runyon of Jersey City and Robert L. Cheney of New York, counsel for Mr. Hitchcock, asserted that the company was insolvent and a receiver was necessary. Opposing the appointment were ex-Judge Gilbert Collins of Jersey City and Francis B. Bracken of Philadelphia. Mr. Collins informed the court that the Paris Water Company, one of the subsidiaries of the construction company, is about to be sold to Greenville, S. C., for $800,000, which, he said, would put it on "easy street."

FOR CONCRETE HIGHWAYS.

Road Engineers Want Government to Supervise Building.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 28.—Eighty per cent. of the roads now being built throughout the country to connect up interstate motor truck lines are of concrete construction, according to highway experts here from Washington and a score of Eastern and Southern States for the deferred war convention of the American Concrete Institute at the Hotel Traymore.

James J. Blakeslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of rural routes, is here to confer with engineers and State highway chiefs about the permanent improvement of many rural route highways which are breaking down under heavy military hauling.

Concrete is having the call with State highway supervisors, it was declared, because many of the patented materials are breaking down under the heavy traffic of motor trucks which are relieving railroad congestion. Brick and wooden blocks also are favored in some districts, but both are much higher in cost than concrete. Another argument advanced in behalf of the latter is that a considerable portion of the raw material is found in many States in the regions through which improved roads are being constructed.

Engineers today expressed the opinion that supervision of practically all State highway wartime programs by the National Government result in the building of better roads than have heretofore been the rule because they will have to conform virtually to Federal specifications. The result, it was said, will be the actual beginning of the long-agitated Federal highway system. The national authorities are strongly opposed to loose stone foundations because they break down under motor truck traffic.

HOTELS MAY SERVE BEEF ALREADY CUT

Federal Food Board Modifies Regulation to Avoid Waste.

JULY 14 FIXED AS LIMIT

Restaurants, Clubs, and All Other Public Eating Places Must Reduce Stock by Then.

Slight modification of the beef regulation was announced yesterday by the Federal Food Board. The change is made in order to avoid waste of those cuts of prime beef which have already aged to the extent that they cannot be held until a later period by being frozen, and is effective from 1 o'clock this morning until midnight on Sunday, July 14.

There had been rumors that spread through the hotel and restaurant trade that the entire beef regulations were to be changed, but these proved to be unfounded, and the Federal Food Board announced yesterday that there was no present intention of making any further changes. According to the statement from the Food Board the meat packers, without foundation, sent out statements that fundamental changes were to be made in the regulations. Officials of the board got in touch with several of the packing establishments and inquired about the statements said to have been sent out. It is stated that no denial was made, nor was any reason given for the statements being sent out. Notice was given to the packers that hereafter before issuing statements of such a character they should go to the proper source of information on these subjects. The following is the modified regulation as announced by the board:

"All hinds and ribs of prime beef and cuts thereof which were already separated from the carcasses and held as such at commencement of business on Thursday, June 13, 1918, and which have since then been held to age, ripen, or season, these and none other, may during the time from 1 A. M. Saturday, June 29, until midnight on Sunday, July 14, 1918, be sold at any meal in any form by any hotel, restaurant, club, or other public eating place, provided that the dealer, hotel proprietor, or other owner makes statement at once giving the quantities and identifying marks of this meat and its present location, to the New York Federal Food Board. All dealers and all hotels, restaurants, clubs, and other public eating places are advised to so control the disposition of their stocks of these meats, whether by direct sale or where necessary by a single resale, that none of these goods remain in stock in excessive surplus at midnight on July 14, 1918."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing 77,000 men, and now in session out West, has pledged its support to the United States Food Administration in the following resolution: "Resolved, That this body go on record as supporting Herbert Hoover in every act in every way he has used in regard to food conservation."

PREACHERS SEE ROOSEVELT

Men of the Reformed Church Hear Short Talk on the War.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 28.—About 100 ministers and Deacons of the Reformed Church, all members of the North Classis of Long Island, visited Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a communicant of the church, this afternoon.

Dr. W. H. Jackson, pastor of the church at Brookville, L. I., which the Colonel sometimes attends, spoke in admiration of his parishioner, and referred to him as "a man who believes in the gospel of will."

Colonel Roosevelt spoke of the courage of the Dutch, and said that in the war the men of Dutch descent had shown their valor.

"We are fighting for liberty, for the rights of every well-behaved nation, so that we can all live unmolested. We all must do our duty and strive forward into the path we have entered, face loss and death, till we win peace by overwhelming victory."

As the ministers were leaving, one made mention that in his church the Dutch language was still spoken.

"Teach them one language," commented the Colonel. "Let every one in the country speak one language and be Americans, and nothing else."

LIZZIE HALLIDAY DEAD.

Guilty of Five Murders and Described as 'Worst Woman on Earth.'

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., June 28.—Lizzie Halliday, described as the "worst woman on earth" after she had killed five persons, her husband, a step-son, two women friends, and then a nurse who attended her in Matteawan Asylum, died at the State Hospital today. She was convicted and then adjudged insane, but there was a strong suspicion that she had murdered several others, including a former husband and an itinerant peddler.

She was said to have been a member of a wandering gypsy band when she married Paul Halliday, an aged farmer of Burlingham, Sullivan County. The New York authorities first heard of her when her first husband disappeared, in 1893. The mountains near Burlingham were searched, and the bodies of two women, buried at the bottom of a haymow, were found. When arrested she confessed to the murders.

In 1894 she was sentenced to die in the electric chair, but her conduct under imprisonment led to the appointment of a commission to investigate her sanity. Governor Flower commuted her sentence and she was sent to Matteawan, from which she tried to escape several times. Then she tried to murder her nurse, Miss Catherine Ward. Of all the attendants Nellie Wickes was the one who best had control over Lizzie, and the insane woman became attached to the nurse, who had planned to leave the asylum for other work. When she told her plans to Lizzie the latter seized a pair of scissors and cut the nurse's throat. At the time of her death Lizzie Halliday was in her fifty-eighth year.

FINDS FOR MRS. TOWNESEND

Damages Denied in Libel Suit Brought by Mrs. Fahnestock.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Philbin returned a verdict yesterday for Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townesend, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in the $50,000 libel suit brought against her by Mrs. Anna Prall Fahnestock, wife of the defendant's nephew, Archie Fahnestock, a writer. The jury decided that Mrs. Fahnestock suffered no damage from a letter written by Mrs. Townesend, although the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided recently that the letter was "filled with aspersions upon the plaintiff's character" and was "evidently written for the purpose of humiliating, degrading, and insulting the plaintiff."

The second trial of the case ending yesterday was held as the result of the reversal of a previous verdict for Mrs. Townesend which was directed by the Trial Justice without sending the case to the jury. Mrs. Fahnestock will appeal from the verdict.

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE ENDED.

Workers Assured Wage Decision Will Be Enforced by Government.

BRIDGEPORT, June 28.—Having received assurances from the Taft-Walsh Labor Policies Board that whatever wage decision is handed down by that body will be enforced by the Government, the 10,000 machinists and tool makers who have been on a strike since last Wednesday will return to work tomorrow. This decision was reached at a mass meeting today attended by 5,000 of the strikers.

A section of the War Labor Board, consisting of Chairmen Taft and Walsh and Loyall A. sborne of the employers' group and William H. Johnston of the labor group, will meet in Bridgeport next Monday preparatory to fixing a final wage adjustment in the controversy.

The present strike was the culmination of a wage controversy here dating back to Aug. 9, 1917. Recently a Government award of a minimum wage of 78 cents for tool makers and 68 cents for machinists was handed down. Before the new wages could be put into effect, however, they were postponed at the direction of Secretary of War Baker, pending a standard wage being set for the country.

The men rebelled at this, saying that the postponement of the award was due to the manufacturers. When they were informed by Secretary Baker that the case had been placed under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board the men would not call off the strike, taking the attitude that the decision of the board would be only advisory, and that the manufacturers would not abide by the decision.

NO LIQUOR AFTER 8 P. M. FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Governor Forbids Sale in City During Period of War Except to be Drunk Where Bought.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—No alcoholic beverages may now be sold in New York City after 8 o'clock at night unless they are drunk on the premises where they are purchased, according to an order issued tonight by Governor Whitman. The fact that soldiers and sailors in some instances have been able to obtain liquor, although they were not personally served where it was purchased, led the Governor to take this action.

State Excise Commissioner Herbert S. Simmons, at the request of Mayor Hylan that the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors be stopped, investigated the situation. After a conference with the Mayor and with a representative of the Federal Government, the matter was taken up with Governor Whitman, who immediately approved the proposal of the Commissioner to make it more difficult for men in uniform to obtain liquor.

It was said that the Federal Government has been watching the liquor traffic in New York City for some time. Mayor Hylan, the head of the Police Department, and the Sheriff's office were notified of the order. Violations, it was stated at the office of the Excise Commission, would be vigorously prosecuted. The Governor's order is for the duration of the war.

Sheriff David H. Knott said last night that he had been expecting such an order, but that he had not yet received the telegram advising him of it. He added:

"There have been many cases where soldiers have sent civilians to buy liquor for them in saloons and retail stores, and this order is aimed to stop that practice. The order will probably bear seriously on retail liquor stores, but it will be strictly enforced. I do not know under what authority the Governor issued the order, but I understand that it is at the request of the Federal Government. The order will not greatly affect restaurants or saloons."

The Governor has wide powers to prescribe regulations to which liquor stores and saloons must conform in order to be allowed to hold liquor licenses from the State. The new order will fall heavily upon those persons who have been accustomed to buy beer by the pint for home consumption.

Schwab Protests Assessment.

Charles M. Schwab obtained an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Pendleton directing the Board of Taxes and Assessments to certify to the court all the proceedings in which they have assessed his home in Riverside Drive, from Seventy-third to Seventh-fourth Street, for the present year. The value has been fixed at $1,425,000 as unimproved property and at $1,875,000, including the house. Mr. Schwab contends that the actual value of the land and building is only $1,675,000.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11—"How Can We Be Christ's Disciples?"
8—"God's Compassion for His Children; or, The Miracle of Divine Mercy."
In his current topic talk before the regular sermon tomorrow night at 8 o'clock Dr. Straton will consider the question, "The Morals of New York—Is the City Growing Better or Wose?"
THE OLD GOSPEL PREACHED HERE.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
PASTOR'S LAST SUNDAY UNTIL SEPTEMBER.
11—"WAITING ON GOD."
8—"Not Ashamed of the Gospel."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by
CORTLAND MEYERS, D. D.,
of Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service).
Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D.,
of Colorado Springs, Col., Will Preach This Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
July 7—Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD,
Just Returned from War Zone.
July 14—Rev. CORTLANDT MYERS, D. D.,
Pastor Tremont Temple, Boston.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Av., bet. 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"Our Basis for Confidence."

UNION SERVICES OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST AND HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED CHURCHES.—HAMILTON CHURCH, 149TH ST., CONVENT AV. 11 A. M.—REV. FRANK ANDERSON, D. D. 7:15—OPEN-AIR YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Conc. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. ROBERT E. SPEER, D. D., 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
142 West 81st.
Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169.
Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria.
Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "The Law of Supply."
Bible Study and Talks on Truth,
Wednesday evenings, 8:15, the Waldorf.

Interdenominational

TENT EVANGEL OPENS
SUNDAY, JUNE 30TH, AT 4 AND 8 P. M.,
110TH ST., AMSTERDAM AV.
38th season of this great Revival and Bible Conference Centre. Under Auspices of The Old Tent Evangel Committee of New York.
REV. G. W. McPHERSON, Supt.
E. C. MILLER, President.
F. T. HOPKINS, Treasurer.
"CHARLIE" TAYLOR, FAMOUS ENGLISH BOY EVANGELIST,
preaches Sunday, June 30th, at 4 and 8 and every night except Saturday up to July 16th. Tent seats 3,000. Seats free. Union Services for everybody.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 WEST 35TH ST.,
DON O. SHELTON,
President. 4 P. M., "What Happens When Christ's Strength Is Linked with Man's Weakness?"

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Corner 7th Av. and 128th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister,
will preach at 11 and 8.
Monday at 8 P. M.,
INTERCESSORY PRAYER SERVICE.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d.—
11 A. M., Dr. JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER.

Methodist Episcopal

GOVERNOR WHITMAN
AND COUNTESS TURGYNOWICS, 7:45.
Grace, West 104th. 11, Dr. Reisner.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Sockman, "Conquer and Keep."
8—S. C. Wiest of Russia,
"Russia at This Moment." (Illustrated.)
6:30—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St. near Columbus Av.
11—DR. SAMUEL GRAFFLIN.

8 P. M.—GOV. WHITMAN and COUNTESS TURCZYNOWICZ, who entertained von Hindenburg and his staff in Poland. 11 A. M.—Dr. Marshall.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—REV. BRUCE S. WRIGHT, D. D.
7:30 P. M.—CAPT. A. WELLS INGRAM,
"Experiences at the Front."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin;
8:15 P. M., Mrs. Margaret La Grange.
Monday, 8 and 8:15 P. M., Harry Gaze.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Laura G. Cannon.
Thursday, 3 P. M., Patriotic Healing Service, Miss Edith A. Martin.

DR. ELIZABETH SEVERN
will speak on
"THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY—ITS RELATION TO THE LAW OF ATTRACTION."
Sunday, 4 P. M., 104 East 40th St.—
All welcome who are interested in Self-Development.

HARRY GAZE,
Ball Room, Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and 72d St. Sunday evening, 8:15.
Subject: "THE ILLUMINATED MIND AND THE REGENERATED BODY."
ALL WELCOME.
Classes at the League for the Larger Life, 222 West 72d St., Monday, 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
Hotel Majestic, 72d Street, Central Park West, 11:15.
"HOW TO BRING THE DOLLARS."
Healing meeting Thursday evening, 8:15.
Sunday evening meeting, 1,939 Madison Av., 8:15, WILLIS T. MEAD.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE
PATRIOTIC SERVICE
Sunday, 11:15, "We Will Win."
Monday evening class, 8:15: Concentration.
Picnic June 29, at 1 o'clock, Bronx Park, at Hemlock Grove, opposite Lorillard Mansion. All Invited.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER,
23 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M.
Speaker: WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject: "The Signs of the Times."
Monday Healing Meeting, 8 P. M.
Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRIOPATHS.
Tuesday evening Study Class, 8 P. M.
A. J. HORNUNG, Leader.
1,270 Madison Av. Lenox 9850.

UNITY SOCIETY,
163 West 57th Street.
Services Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, Wed., 8:15 P. M., "A New Teaching."

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Minister, WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
Dr. Merrill preaches at 11 o'clock.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Thursday and Saturday) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by
Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. HARRIS E. KIRK, D. D.,
will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor,
Fifth Av., at 11th and 12th Sts.
Union open air meeting every Sunday Evening at 8 on lawn.
Morning service, University Place Church.

FT. GEORGE, ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 186TH.
11—YOU BELONG TO GOD,
LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A.
8—EDWARD BROWN, F. L. S., of London.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor,
Dr. WORK preaches 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
11 A. M., 8 P. M., Dr. Matthews.
July 7, 14, 21, 11 A. M. only.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. HARRY RODGER STARK, D. D., of Saginaw, Mich., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All Seats Free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. MACKAY.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor,
will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
George Alexander, Thomas Guthrie Speers, } Ministers.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Alexander will preach.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, corner 105th.
Rev. A. H. McKinney, preacher, 11 and 8.
8—"A New Fourth of July."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors.
DR. EVANS will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "UNEXPECTED BLESSINGS."
No Evening Service.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. S. P. Delany.
Week day service, daily at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11—"Harness Your Kick," (Rector.) 8—Forum, "PAN AMERICANISM." Speakers, Hon. John Barrett, Director General Pan American Union, and Senor Don J. E. Le Fevre, Charge d'Affaires of Panama.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., (Rector.)

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion.............. 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (Rev. Elliot White). 11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. C. C. Bentley)...... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
Always Open and Free to All.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Thursday, July 4, Patriotic Service.

Reformed Episcopal

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar.—Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45; Children's Service, 9:45; Morning Service, 11, Dr. Gates, preacher; 7:45 P. M., Sunset Service; 8 P. M., Evening Service, Mr. Riker, preacher.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL,
No. 209 East 42nd St.
8 and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
MADISON AV. AND 71ST ST.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER,
Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., Rev. J. V. CHALMERS; 8 P. M., Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector.
11 A. M., "The Real Cause of the War and Man's Unconscious Conflict."
8 P. M., "Using God's Will."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9.
High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (126th and Amsterdam Av.)—Rev. LEONARD TWINEM.
Special Summer services, 8-11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector.
8, 11, (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph.D.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS—7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
10:30—GARRETT'S MASS and SERMON.
4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG.
Cuban National Flag presented at Evensong by the Cuban Consul, and National Anthem sung.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11, (The Rector.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Service 11 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister,
11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.
No evening service until Fall.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister,
11 A. M.—Address by Lieut. Coloned Cecil G. Williams of Toronto, Canada.
8 P. M.—Dr. Burrell will preach. Subject: "Our Modern Joan of Arc."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James Freeman, D. D.,
of Minneapolis, Minn., at 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb., D. D., Minister,
Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister,
Rev. Winfred R. Ackert will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday School 9:55 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock. 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

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CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR,
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11 A. M., Rev. N. J. Springer, Fourth Church.

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"THE CHRISTIAN OUTLOOK IN THE SUNRISE REPUBLIC,"
POLING CHANG,
Y. M. C. A. Secretary of China.
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57 St., 4 P. M.

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CENTRAL Y.W.C.A., Lexington Av., (53d St.)
Sun., 5:30, MISS A. M. RAEDER, Speaker.
At 8:30 P. M., SONG SERVICE.

Other Services

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Dr. R. H. Glover, 10:30 A. M. Subject: "The Sanctifying Work of the Holy Spirit;" 8 P. M., Two Midnight Scenes.

"PSYCHIC PHENOMENA, SOLDIERS AND SHELL SHOCK."
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Evening—The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs.

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